The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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KILL NEGRO WHO MURDERS MANY.

New Orleans Citizens Meet Bullets with Fire and Avenge the Slaying of Five Persons.

POLICEMEN GO TO DEATH.

Effort to Take the Desperado, Charles, Costs Three Lives and Mortal Wounds to Four Others.

CROWD RIDDLES THE BODY.

Mob, After the Chief Offender Has Perished, Vents Its Wrath on Other Blacks, Killing Several of Them.

TWELVE DEAD NOW THE RECORD.

WORK OF ONE NEGRO.

Persons killed	5
Persons mortally wounded	4
Persons wounded	"Several"

New Orleans, La., July 27.—Twelve persons killed, including one woman, and twenty-eight wounded, including a woman and a girl, some so seriously that death is probable, is the casualty list of the troubles in New Orleans which began with the attempt of Policemen Day and Lamb to arrest the negroes Charles and Pierce.

Charles was shot to pieces today after a desperate battle lasting several hours, in which he succeeded in killing Sergeant Gabriel Porteus, Andy Van Kurem, keeper of the police jail, and Alfred J. B. Bloomfield, a young boy, and fatally wounding Corporal John F. Lally, John Banville, ex-Policeman Frank H. Evans, and A. S. Leclerc, one of the leading confectioners of the city, and more or less seriously several other persons.

Cost of the Trouble.

A complete list of the casualties since the trouble began follows:

KILLED.

DAY, JOHN T., white, police Captain.
LAMB, PETER J., white, policeman.
THOMAS, AUGUST, negro, laborer.
FILEAN, BAPTISTE, negro, aged 75 years.
TAYLOR, LEWIS, negro, laborer.
PORTEUS, GABRIEL, white, Sergeant of police.
LALLY, JOSEPH, white, Corporal of police.
VAN KUREM, A., white, keeper of city workhouse.
BRUMFIELD, ALFRED J., white.
CHARLES, ROBERT, negro, author of the trouble.
MABRY, ANNA, negro woman, killed in her home by mob.
UNKNOWN NEGRO, companion of Charles.

WOUNDED.

Fields, Esther [negro].
McMahon, Oswald [white].
Shepherd, Frank [white].
Ruffin, Alex. [negro].
Deeds, Joseph [white].
Davis, G. F. [white].
Cinay, J. [white].
Morris, George [negro].
White, Lean [negro].
Daurin, Henry [white].
Lagrade, Louis [white].
Armstrong, Wm. [negro].
Doyle, Charles [white].
Michel, Tony [white].
Wild, Josephine [white].
Colas [negro].
Nelson, James [negro].
Sanders, Thos. [negro].
Brown, Nathan [negro].
Washington, C. [negro].
Batte, E. H. [white].
Davis, Henry [white].
Lyons, George [white].
Leclere, A. [white].
Banville, John [white].
Bertucci, Frank [white].
Evans, Frank [white].
Bofil, J. W. [white].

At a late hour a mob which had evaded the militia and the citizens' police burned the Lafon Schoolhouse, which was devoted exclusively to the education of negro children.

Twenty thousand people, soldiers, policemen, and citizens were gathered around the square in which Charles was finally put to death. Tremendous excitement reigned in New Orleans as the battle went on between the police and citizens and the negro with his rifle.

Possibly the Wrong Man.

After the tragedy was over and Charles was dragged out from the mud and slush in which he had fallen, with the mob howling for the burning of his body, statements were made that the man killed was not really the desperado who had killed Day and Lamb, but from papers found on his person and the fact that he fought so desperately it is reasoned there is little doubt that the right man was killed.

Sergeant Gabe Porteus, one of the best known officers on the force, and Sergeant John F. Lally, who has a record for bravery, were informed during the day by a negro that Charles was in hiding in a house on Clio, near Saratoga street.

Determining to take him alive, if possible, the officers summoned a number of patrolmen to their assistance, and went to the house where Charles was supposed to be in concealment. The negro informant of the policemen accompanied the officers.

They entered the side alley of the house, and were surprised in practically the same way as were Day and Lamb.

Begins a Deadly Fire.

Before the officers were aware of their danger Charles, who was hidden behind a screen on the second floor of the building, began a furious and accurate rifle fire.

Lally fell with a bullet in the right side of the abdomen. Porteus was shot through the head and dropped dead across the body of Lally. The other officers and the negro fled from the scene.

The reports of Charles' rifle and the fact that two officers lay bleeding in the yard raised tremendous excitement.

Hurry calls were sent to the Mayor, the Chief of Police, and Colonel Wood, in command of the special police, and as fast as possible armed help was rushed to the scene.

In a little while there was an immense armed crowd circling the square in which Charles was located.

In the meantime Father Fitzgerald of St. John's Church was summoned to administer extreme unction to the police officers who were lying in the alley.

The priest responded promptly, and he was anointing the body of Porteus, with Alfred G. Bloomfield, a young boy, standing by his side, when Charles again appeared at the window.

Kills a Defenseless Boy.

The boy saw him at once and begged the desperado not to shoot him. Charles immediately fired his Winchester again and Bloomfield fell dead.

The priest, unhurt, left the scene, after pluckily performing the last offices for the dead officer. At this time the ambulance arrived, and two men volunteered to go into the alley and bring out the body of Lally. They

(Continued on fifth page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

CHINA.

Admiral Remey telegraphed Washington heavy reinforcements thrown into Pekin, making it impossible for allies to capture city except with overwhelming force. He said allies have 28,000 men at Tien Tsin, but impossible to move before middle of August. Secretary Hay, through Consul Goodnow, Shanghai, answered Li Hung Chang this government cannot entertain proposition to have Ministers delivered at any point outside Pekin until free communication established between Conger and Washington.

Kaiser William's final orders to troops sailing for China were to give no quarter, take no prisoners, and teach Chinese such a lesson they would not even wink at German for next thousand years. Kaiser said to have appealed to England, Russia, Austria, and Italy for harmony.

All foreigners and many native Christians reported killed at Taoting. Massacre at Shansi. Disturbances increasing in all directions. Pillage at Kwantung. Wholesale murder at Pao-Ting-Fu.

Czar said to have confession from Chinese Ambassador that movement of Chinese soldiers to front was ordered by imperial government.

Rumor Prince Tuan killed by own Boxers.

LOCAL.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Loughrey, bicycling in Washington Park, run down by automobile driven by man police said was Walter D. Glenn, secretary to President Suddard of West Park board. Glenn denied it was he.

Building Commissioner wants new fire escape ordinance giving condemnation powers to his office. Non-complying property-owners to be sued.

Joseph B. Early, South Water street fruit dealer, annoyed by former employé, but on religious grounds refuses to have him arrested.

Golf microbe said to have invaded City Hall and inoculated Track Elevation Engineer O'Neill and Alderman Duddleston.

Charles T. Yerkes considering purchase of Mason property in Washington street as site for modern structure housing his interests.

Chicago Anarchists and Socialists denied knowledge of alleged plot to free Berkman from western Pennsylvania penitentiary.

Sanitary trustees said Major Willard's report on drainage canal sustains their policy and effectually answers critics.

National Woman's Relief Corps to hold eighteenth annual convention here during G. A. R. encampment.

North Side residents complain Lincoln Park is looted by commissioners under guise of "perquisites."

Rules by which Miss Mary Yardley attained age of 105 years, no doctors, drafts, nor worry.

Benoit J. Ellert, Fort Wayne, Ind., arrested here on charge of fraud. Poker his ruin.

City and Drainage board accumulate more coal at Bridgeport pumps than can be used.

Daniel Dudenhaver held for hearing on charge of using mails to defraud.

Mrs. Hattie Holst and Anton Ludwig acquitted of charges of murder.

Ex-Policeman Sheehan, McDougall robbery suspect, arrested.

Indeterminate sentence for M. J. Sampson.

Two boys stabbed playing "Boxers."

DOMESTIC.

Colored desperado Robert Charles, slayer of Policemen Day and Lamb, smoked out of hiding in New Orleans and shot to pieces, but not until he had killed three persons, fatally wounded four, and less seriously wounded several others. Some doubt cast on identity of desperado. Two other negroes killed.

Testimony in Goebel murder trial most sensational thus far. More damaging accusations against Powers and Taylor. State is expected to rest today.

Best available data puts center of population of United States about Bloomington, Ind. Center of area, excluding Alaska, is in northern Kansas.

General appraisers at New York ruled merchandise imported from Hawaii must pay Dingley duties.

Arguments begun in Jester trial. Telephones fixed so town can hear oratory.

FOREIGN.

Lord Roberts reported Boer forces in full and disorderly retreat. J. F. J. Archibald, correspondent returned from south Africa, said mistake to think Boer cause waning.

Wedding of Lady Randolph Churchill and Lieutenant Cornwallis West today to be London's social event. Duke of Marlborough to give bride away.

Replying to question of England's defenses Lord Salisbury said in House of Lords he believed them adequate.

French have taken formal possession of coaling station at Muscat, opposite Bombay.

Surrendered Colombian rebels guaranteed immunity. Details of last fight.

Brief but fierce storm cost many lives and did great damage in England.

POLITICS.

Country leaders in Illinois seeking to have time of Republican campaign opening in their districts fixed. Some ask early dates and others later.

Central Passenger association announced cheap rate to Bryan-Stevenson ratification at Indianapolis on Aug. 8.

Judge Yates addressed gathering of Chicago Republicans at Tattersall's.

National Chairman Hanna took charge of headquarters in New York City.

Bryan said anti-imperialism would be burden of his notification speech.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Board of Trade men discussed plan to connect leading commercial exchanges of country by $5,000,000 telegraph system of their own, to control market reports and kill bucket shops.

Victor Falkenau resigned as chairman of Press committee of Building Contractors' council because of accusations of bad faith. Carroll reëlected President of Trades council.

Representatives of leading steel and iron companies agreed to curtail production in cases of oversupply. Some furnaces may close.

Trade reviews showed producers and consumers disposed to meet half way. Dangerous optimism of last fall lacking.

Story told from State department files of an international wheat corner, Russia's proposal to United States in 1806.

Rock Island road to get shortest Chicago-Los Angeles line and compete with Santa Fé.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Four Chicago troops of First Illinois Cavalry left for Camp Lincoln. Part of Fifth United States regulars arrived from Cuba for Fort Sheridan.

Lieutenant Colonel Coolidge, in letter to his wife, described trip of Ninth Infantry to China.

SPORTING.

National league—Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 4. American league—Buffalo, 5; Chicago, 3.

One favorite, Blue Lick, and three long shots won at Hawthorne.

Thirty-seven professionals play today on Belmont Golf club links.

Tod Sloan injured by fall of Mrs. Langtry's Maluma at Liverpool.

The Abbot, on informal trial, trotted in 2:05½ at Cleveland

TELL OF A PLOT TO KILL GOEBEL.

Prosecution Puts Its Star Witnesses on the Stand in the Trial of Caleb Powers.

THREAT BY GOV. TAYLOR.

Republican Member of Legislature Testifies Against Prisoner and Refugee.

CLIMAX IS EXPECTED TODAY.

Georgetown, Ky., July 27.—[Special.]—Lewis Hampton, a Republican member of the Legislature, today swore that Caleb Powers declared he would have Goeble assassinated, and that Claimant Governor Taylor said "somebody's life must be sacrificed." It was a day of many sensations in the trial of Caleb Powers, who is charged with complicity in the killing of William Goebel. Wharton Golden, one of the conspirators, repeated the damaging testimony given at the preliminary, adding details.

As the Commonwealth nears the end of its case the climax of its evidence is being reached. The State is expected to rest its case tomorrow, though just who will be the last witness and what he will testify to, the defense still cannot fathom. Hints have been dropped that the case will be ended with the most important evidence of the trial.

Important Witnesses Called.

The important witnesses today were George F. Weaver of Denver, who saw the shooting; F. Wharton Golden, a self-confessed conspirator, who has turned State's evidence; and Lewis Hampton, a Republican member of the Legislature from Knox County, the home of Caleb Powers.

Golden was still on the stand when court adjourned this afternoon, and will be cross-examined tomorrow.

Another important witness was Manager Sinclair of the telegraph office at Frankfort, who produced and read in court the telegrams calling out the militia. They were filed directly after Goebel was shot, and read, simply: "All right." Previous evidence had showed that secret orders to the militia had been given in advance.

Dudley Williamson, a private in a Frankfort company, was introduced to show that the militia was ready in advance. His company was assembled at the arsenal at 9 a. m., two hours before the assassination, and before the shot was fired they had been formed in line with their overcoats and side arms on ready for the call. This explains how it was that the militia was able to surround the executive building and keep out the police, and the evidence was introduced in further support of the conspiracy charge.

George Weaver, a barber, declared he saw Goebel fall, and also saw a rifle barrel and part of a man's arm protruding from the window in Powers' office.

Legislator Tells of Plot.

Representative Hampton detailed various conversations with Powers and Taylor previous to the killing. Said the witness:

"Taylor said that somebody's life had to be sacrificed. I said, 'Well, if the Governor says so——' and he interrupted me, saying, 'Well, don't say that.'

"I asked Governor Taylor why he did not call out the militia. He said, 'Something will have to be done before I can call out the militia.'"

The witness said of a conversation with Caleb Powers:

"Powers said that in case Taylor lost his office and Goebel got in he would have him assassinated.

"At another time Powers said he did not intend to do anything more until some line of action was given. He said Taylor wanted him to violate the law, but he was not going to do it. Powers said he would fight until he died before he would give up."

Golden Relates Threats.

Wharton Golden told of the organization of the mountain army and the character of the men desired by Powers. Said the witness: "Charles Finley, in speaking of the purpose, said: 'We are going down to Frankfort to petition the Legislature, and if they don't stop we will kill the last d—d one of them.' 'That's just what we will do,' assented Powers."

Continuing the witness said:

"Powers told me to tell Scott Green to get up a lot of men and meet us at Gray's. Green said: 'If I go I'll kill Goebel, and get through with this business, and if I can't go I'll send men that will kill him.'"

Witness said that Reeder and Finley and himself were talking at the depot. Reeder asked how long before the contest would be settled. Finley said: "As soon as we get there."

"Will Goebel be killed?" asked Reeder, and Finley said: "Yes, he will."

Negroes to Kill Goebel.

"John Powers told me," said the witness, "that he had two negroes to kill Goebel—Hockersmith and Tallow Dick Combs. I told him it must not be done. Then Powers told me he had given Youtsey the wrong key. Afterward we were in the Assistant Adjutant General's office. Hockersmith and Combs were in there. Combs said: 'I can kill him as far as I can see him. I watch every move he makes.' Somebody asked Combs who he meant, and Combs said: 'Why, Goebel! You know what we came up here for!'"

Later, in Taylor's office, said the witness, E. J. Howard said something about calling out the militia. Taylor said: "My God, you fellows must act first."

"During a conversation with Taylor, previous to the shooting," went on the witness, "he asked if there was anybody in the Legislature that would start a fight. I told him that old man Hall of Louisville would, I thought. He asked if we would back him up, and I told him we would. Taylor said: 'It is horrible to kill men, but it looks like Goebel and some of his crowd will have to be killed or we will lose out altogether.'"

W. S. TAYLOR MAY BE GIVEN UP.

Conviction of Powers, It Is Intimated, Would Imperil the Freedom of the Kentucky Refugees in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 27.—Governor Mount said that he was studying the Powers trial at Georgetown, Ky., closely, and that, while he absolutely declined to say what action he might take on the requisition for W. S. Taylor and Charles Finley in case Powers was convicted, he said his decision on the requisition was not irrevocable.

SECRET OF HER LONG LIFE

WOMAN WHO DIED AT 105 HAD LIVED BY CODE OF RULES.

Miss Mary Yardley's Relatives Tell of the Principles by Which She Governed Her Daily Routine—Shunned Drafts and Doctors; Kept an Even Temper; Was Careful of Her Diet; Avoided Idleness, Coffee, Alcoholic Beverages, and Worry.

HER RULES FOR LONGEVITY.

Carefully avoided draughts and doctors.
Arose at 6 a. m. in winter and 5 a. m. in summer.
Ate light breakfasts, rarely ate meat at dinner, and seldom ate any supper.
Abstained from use of coffee or alcoholic beverages.
Made it a point never to be idle.
Preserved always an even temper and a cheerful disposition.
Never worried about how long she was going to live.

Miss Mary Yardley, who died on Wednesday at 710 West Monroe street, at the age of 105 years, did not begin life with any intention of establishing such a record. When she was 18 years of age a Philadelphia doctor said she was consumptive and could not live six months longer. The sagacity of the Philadelphia lawyer has been sufficient foundation for an axiom. Whether the Philadelphia doctor is as wise curious people are left to find out for themselves. At any rate, this Philadelphia doctor missed his guess. Miss Yardley said she wouldn't die according to the doctor's time card.

Saw Generations Come and Go.

She began a hygienic and dietetic course which she pursued all her life. She outlived the doctor, his children, and probably some of his grandchildren, and still lived on while the graves of his relatives near and distant were rounded by the sexton's spade and leveled again by the rains of years. She lived away from the memories of her youth, while statesmen, rulers, and leaders of men were born, paraded in the calcium light of the passing show, and were ushered out behind the scenes.

She had survived all of her relatives except six nieces, daughters of a younger sister, and one far removed cousin.

Rules by Which She Lived.

Keeping an even temper, rising early, using carefully selected food, and avoiding drafts and doctors—these are said to have been the chief features of the code of rules by which Miss Yardley governed her life. No one knows exactly what she did to overcome consumption, in the way of exercise and food, for no one ever thought of asking her while she was still alive.

Miss Tustin, one of Miss Yardley's nieces, said regarding the matter:

"We do not know just what aunt did to cure herself of consumption. If we had known she was going to live so long we would have asked her about it, but we neglected it too long."

During the last thirty years of her life, however, Miss Yardley's relatives were thoroughly acquainted with her manner of living, and as she often remarked that the rules she followed had been observed since she was a young woman, enough is known probably to be of interest to any one desirous of deferring as long as possible the inevitable encounter with death.

Early Rising; Light Diet.

When Miss Yardley was able to go about and attend to her own affairs, which she did until five years before her death, she always arose at 6 o'clock in winter and 5 o'clock in summer. Her breakfast consisted of gruel or mush, probably an egg, bread and butter, and a cup of tea. Coffee and alcoholic beverages she never drank. Her dinner never consisted of more than two or three simple dishes, one of which was occasionally meat. As a general rule she ate no meat whatever, and during the last few years of her life the sight and smell of meat were repugnant to her.

She seldom partook of supper, and when she did it was a bowl of milk and bread, or mush.

She never sat in a draught, avoiding even the porch on warm summer evenings. She had not consulted a physician, when at the age of 100 years, since the Philadelphia doctor told her at 18 that she was going to die in less than a year.

Never Idle; Always Cheerful.

She made it a point never to be idle a moment during the day. She generally spent her days sewing or making lace.

One of her most inflexible rules was that of even temper. Her nieces say they cannot recall one unkind word or a look of vexation in all the years she was associated with them. She always kept in tune, and pain and misfortune never wrung from her an inharmonious sound. It was her rule always to thank every one for any service or favor, be it never so slight. The last words she uttered were: "Thank you."

Shortly after her 100th birthday she contracted a slight cold. Her nieces were alarmed and sent for a physician. Before he arrived Miss Yardley had given directions as to what remedies she required. When the physician arrived the nieces told him what the patient was taking. He was amazed.

"It is exactly what I would have prescribed," he said.

J. B. EARL, FRUIT DEALER, ANNOYED BY A SICILIAN AND KEEPS WITHIN DOORS.

Former Employe of Wealthy South Water Street Merchant Haunts Residence and Business House—Police Called In to Remove Him.

Joseph B. Earl, the wealthy South Water street fruit merchant, has been much annoyed for several weeks by the actions of a former employé, a Sicilian, whom he believes to be partly deranged. The persistent demands of the Sicilian and his strange attitude have induced Mr. Earl to remain much at home for the present, and twice the police have been called to his residence, 1621 West Adams street, to remove the intruder.

Mr. Earl has been urged by his friends to have the man arrested, but thus far he has held to his determination not to prosecute. He is a Christian in practice as in belief, and declares he will follow out the unique theory and plan of avoiding the Sicilian as far as possible, in the belief that the difficulty ultimately will work itself out in peace. Meanwhile the man haunts the vicinity of the Earl residence and the Earl business house.

The Sicilian has made claims that a subordinate of Mr. Earl once promised him a place in the Earl company's house, but the members of the firm say no such promise ever was made. It is this fancied wrong that has awakened the Sicilian's wrath. Some years ago he was employed in the house, leaving to take up business on his own account, which later he sold out.

Mr. Earl expects to go to the northern Michigan summer resorts next week with his family, and hopes that in his absence the threatening ex-employé will be pacified in spirit.

PLAN TO CONTROL MARKET REPORTS

Board of Trade Men Discuss Scheme to Connect Leading Exchanges by Telegraph System.

WOULD COST $5,000,000.

Proposal Is to Form a Company for Ownership and Effectually Cut Off All Bucket Shops.

ACCUSE DAVID DUDENHAVER

The ownership and control by Boards of Trade of an elaborate system of telegraph wires connecting all the leading commercial exchanges of the country, to be established at a cost estimated at $5,000,000, may be the outcome of meetings held yesterday by "private wire" houses members of the Chicago board. The primary purpose of this expensive undertaking is in the line of working out a practical plan to drive the bucket shops of the country out of business and to connect the exchanges more closely than can be done with facilities which are at any one's disposal.

A meeting of all the "private wire" house was held in President Warren's private chambers in the afternoon, which resulted in the appointment of the following committee to further elaborate the scheme and perfect the details:

H. B. Slaughter, Charles Counselman, John F. Harris, Benjamin Bryan, W. S. Warren, C. P. Frazier, F. B. Wears, Walter Comstock.

Neither President Warren nor any member of the committee would say a word as to what was done or what it is hoped to accomplish.

Talk of Telegraph Imbroglio.

The first thing discussed was the status of the imbroglio with the telegraph companies over the question of quotations and their distribution.

F. C. Crawford, representing the type ticker company, with which are pending negotiations for the distribution of market news within a limited city territory, was present and explained the plans and purposes of his company.

The claim was made that both the telegraph companies, which heretofore have been parties to this distribution, are friends of the bucket-shop interest to a greater extent than to the Board of Trade, and that unless relations with these companies were absolutely severed, and permanently so, the bucket-shop evil never could be suppressed.

To accomplish this latter object, in the interest of which all the principal exchanges of the country are already pledged, it was suggested that steps be taken to secure the financial coöperation of all the exchanges, and that they be connected by wires either built or bought for the purpose.

It was claimed this could be done for a matter of $5,000,000, and that the securities of a new company capitalized to this extent could readily be "placed" on the different exchanges.

Five-Minute Plan Not Favored.

What is claimed to be the necessity for some such step as this arises in the fact that, as members have given more consideration to the proposed plan of permitting quotations to be sent out only at five-minute intervals, the more doubt has arisen as to the practicability of the scheme. While all are interested, at least theoretically, in killing off bucket shops, there is a growing disinclination to take any steps calculated to affect personal interest; and it is generally admitted that the proposed plan of five-minute quotations would lead to more or less trouble and confusion.

The meeting adjourned without date, but the committee will get together again after questions of expense and other features of the plan have been further looked into.

It is considered likely that a subcommittee will be formed to work out some of the perplexing details of the proposed telegraph scheme.

Charge Dudenhaver with Fraud.

David Dudenhaver was brought before United States Commissioner Mason during the day to explain the business transactions of the Chicago Grain and Provision association and of "David Andrews & Co.," two firms which solicited investments, and of which Dudenhaver appears, from the evidence offered, to have been not only President, General Manager, and office force, but sole originator, incorporator, and proprietor. The scheme was one much resembling that of certain "get-rich-quick" investment companies, in which dividends are paid to investors for a brief period out of the capital which they and others have contributed. Dudenhaver was held in $1,000 bonds for a preliminary hearing on Tuesday morning on a charge of using the mails to defraud. Post-office Inspector Walter S. Mayer secured the evidence in the case.

These Claim to Have Lost Money.

Among those who have complained to Inspector Mayer that they have lost money are:

Peter Warner, Brillion, Wis., invested $225.
Gus Wuttke, Racine, Kas., $80.
J. J. McKittrick, Jackson, O., $20.
H. P. Massie, Rochester, O., $20.

The dividends amounted to but $2 or $3 on each $20 invested and continued for two months. The business was started in March and closed about June 1.

BOYS IMITATE "BOXERS," TWO ARE STABBED IN PLAY AND OTHERS BATTERED.

Youths Fight with Knives and Clubs on Prairie Back of the Stock-Yards—Several Warriors Are Cut and Bruised and Battle Ends.

Fifty boys living in Brighton Park and New City, back of the Stock-Yards, played "boxers" with disastrous effect at Fortieth street and Western avenue yesterday morning. When the fight was over two boys had received knife wounds in shoulder and hip and a score of others had been battered and bruised about the head with clubs in the hands of the "boxers."

The wounded:

Mack, Richard, 4151 Hart street, stabbed in right shoulder.
O'Leary, Jerry, 4751 Wood street, stabbed in right hip.

Others more or less bruised and battered are Henry Smalley, Fred Smart, Oscar Seedlcum, Richard Herbst, John O'Brien, and Willie Needham.

RUN DOWN BY AUTOMOBILE

POLICE SAY WALTER D. GLENN WAS VEHICLE'S DRIVER.

Man Arrested on Complaint of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Loughrey, Who Were Struck and Thrown in Washington Park, Gives Name as "W. A. Glenn"—West Park Board's Secretary, Party to Another Recent Collision, Denies He Is the Man.

While riding their bicycles in Washington Park last evening Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Loughrey, 3721 Elmwood avenue, were run down by an automobile runabout driven by a man, who, on being arrested, gave his name as W. A. Glenn. The police assert their belief that the man is Walter D. Glenn, secretary to President Suddard of the West Park board, who, while driving an automobile in Lincoln Park on Monday night, collided with a patrol wagon which was conveying a sick man to a sanitarium. In the confusion the patient escaped.

Two men were in the automobile that ran down Mr. and Mrs. Loughrey. One leaped from the vehicle and fled. Mr. Glenn denies that he was the driver of the automobile, but at the livery where the runabout is owned it was said that Walter D. Glenn had taken it out. Mr. Loughrey declared that the driver deliberately ran him and his wife down, and the driver at his demand was arrested by Policeman William Belfuss of the Fiftieth Street Police Station and booked on charges of assault and disorderly conduct. He was released on depositing $50 bail to insure his appearance in the Hyde Park police court today. With a friend, whom he had summoned to his aid by telephone, he then stepped into a closed carriage and drove away.

The accident occurred at 7 o'clock and created great commotion in the park, which was filled with carriages, bicyclists, and pedestrians. Mr. and Mrs. Loughrey had turned a curve in the road and the automobile took the curve directly behind them. In an instant there was a crash and a scream, and Mr. and Mrs. Loughrey were thrown with their bicycles under them and the light automobile almost over them.

Mrs. Loughrey, when seen at home after the accident, declared that she and her husband were deliberately run down by the automobile driver.

"We had been followed some distance by the men in the automobile," she said. "They were laughing loudly and seemed to pay but little heed to their surroundings. As we turned the curve they came around behind us at a rapid pace, and the man who was driving, turning the lever, drove the machine directly at us."

The automobile is owned by James Martin, who keeps a livery at 12 Sherman place. He was notified by the police and sent a man out for the vehicle.

Louis Heart, night superintendent of the livery, said: "Mr. Glenn rented the runabout about 4 o'clock. He rents one almost every day. I know him well by sight, but do not know his first name. I do know, however, that he lives in La Salle avenue."

Walter D. Glenn, seen at midnight at 200 La Salle avenue, absolutely denied the story that he had been in an automobile in Washington Park. "Since my accident at Lincoln Park," he said, "I have been unable to leave the bed, and have been under medical attendance all the time."

Another man, who was with Glenn at the house, said he was a physician, but refused to give his name. He declared that Glenn had not left home since the accident of Monday.

The elevator boy at the building at 200 La Salle avenue said Mr. Glenn had been away from the house last night.

Students Going to Yerkes Observatory.

Hundreds of summer students from the University of Chicago will go to Lake Geneva, Wis., today to see the Yerkes Observatory. The big telescope will be placed at the disposal of the visitors. A special train will leave the Northwestern Depot at 8:45, returning about 6 o'clock in the evening.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:
Fair, moderate temperature, easterly or southerly winds.
Sun rises at 4:49; sets at 7:23.
Moon sets at 8:11 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
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MISSIONARIES AT PAO-TING SLAIN.

London and Toronto Advices Concur in Their Accounts of the Murder of Foreigners.

ALL DEAD AT TAOTING.

State Department Gives Out News of Massacre Cabled by General Consul Goodnow.

EIGHT DAYS OF SLAUGHTER.

British Officials Left in More Uncertainty by Second Message from Minister Macdonald and Hope Is Fading.

REPORT PRINCE TUAN KILLED

LONDON, July 28.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, wiring yesterday, says:

"It is reported here that a large section of the Boxers has revolted against Prince Tuan, alleging that he is making tools of them for his own ends. A desperate conflict took place outside of Pekin on Sunday. Prince Tuan personally led his followers, two of his Generals having deserted him.

"The battle lasted several hours, and Prince Tuan was defeated and killed."

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, July 28, 4 a. m.—The correspondents at Shanghai, Chefoo, and other points are now sending in reports of massacres of foreigners, and it is feared that all who have not escaped from the northern missions at Paoting and Taoting have been murdered.

Missions Hear Bad News.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, July 27.—In missionary circles at Shanghai, according to a dispatch received here today, it has been learned that all the missionaries at Pao-Ting, in the Province of Pe-Chili, have been murdered. All of the people of the mission at Amoy, Province of Fo-Kien, are reported well.

Eight Days of Massacre.

The Daily Express has the following from Chefoo, dated July 27:

"Four more British missionaries have been murdered in the Province of Shan-Si. News from native Christian sources says that for eight days a general massacre of foreigners has been in progress in the Provinces of Ho-Nan and Shan-Si. The Governor of Shantung has wired the consul here that he has prohibited the circulation of a proclamation threatening native Christians with death unless they renounce Christianity."

All Murdered in Pao-Ting-Fu.

Toronto, Ont., July 27.—The China Inland mission received the following cablegram from Shanghai this morning:

"All missionaries murdered at Pao-Ting-Fu."

The China Inland mission has two missionaries stationed at Pao-Ting, in the Province of Chili, which is just about the same distance from Pekin as is Tien Tsin, but further inland. These missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Bagnall, have undoubtedly perished with one or more of their three children.

The North American Presbyterian board and the American Board of Missions, the latter being mostly Congregationalists, have also had workers at Pao-Ting.

Foreigners at Taoting Dead.

Washington, D. C., July 27.—The following dispatch has been received at the State department from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, dated July 27:

"An official telegram received here on the 18th said that all foreigners and many native Christians had been killed at Taoting; the missions burned. Americans, Sincox family, Taylor. Pekin, Misses Gould, Morril. The customs office reports disturbances at Yunan yesterday."

The cablegram is somewhat confused, but is given out exactly as received by the State department. It probably means that the Americans who were killed comprised the Sincox family, either a man or woman named Taylor, another named Perkins, and the Misses Gould and Morril. Taoting is about seventy-five miles southwest of Pekin.

The name Pekin in the dispatch is believed at the State department to be Pitkin, as inquiries for an American of that name have been made at the department.

May Be in Paoting Massacre.

In a recently compiled report of the American missionaries abroad the following were said to be at Paoting. Some of them may have escaped:

The Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Ewing, Miss Annie A. Gould, Dr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensalaer Hodge, Mrs. A. P. Lowrie, the Rev. J. W. Lowrie, Dr. Maud A. Mackey, Miss Mary S. Morrill, the Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Miller, the Rev. H. T. Pitkin, the Rev. and Mrs. F. E. Simcox, Dr. G. Yardley Taylor.

Information of Missionaries.

The Department of State is in receipt of a cable dispatch from Consul Fowler at Chefoo, in reply to one sent him, asking information of missionaries in China. Mr. Fowler, in his reply, says that only one missionary, presumably French, is known to be in the interior of Hainan. At Shantung only Americans are situated. Those not rescued are the persons who went to Pekin, belonging to the American Board of Foreign Missions and are believed to be Arthur Smith and wife, the Wyckoff sisters, Chapin, wife, and two children.

Their names were given in a previous cable dispatch in which Mr. Fowler said he believed that only two foreigners were in the interior, both French.

Says, "Pekin Alive."

Boston, July 27.—The American Board of Commissioners for the foreign missions today received a cablegram from the Rev. Henry B. Porter, a missionary of the board, dated Chefoo, July 23, containing the words, "Pekin alive." The Rev. Mr. Porter, who was stationed at Pang Chuang, Province of Shantung, north China, escaped to Che-

foo after the Boxer uprising. The cablegram contained only the two words, "Pekin alive," no intimation being given as to the evidence on which the conviction which apparently prevailed at Chefoo was based.

Says Conger's Family Is Safe.

New York, July 27.—Miss Rebecca Miller, a Presbyterian missionary at Fingchow, China, has written a letter to relatives in this country, in which, after saying that Minister Conger was disposed not to credit the warnings of approaching revolt, she adds:

"Conger took warning in time to get his family out of danger before the Boxers tore up the railroad."

Letter from Anna Gould.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 27.—A letter has been received from Anna Gould, one of the missionaries reported killed at Paoting in Consul General Goodnow's cablegram today. It was written on May 31, and the Boxers at that time had become troublesome. Miss Gould writes:

"Last Tuesday I was to have started for mission meeting, but the Boxers did not let me. They objected to having French soldiers sent to Pekin, and as the railroad facilitates the moving of the troops, they proceeded to tear up a part of the road, burning three stations and a bridge and cutting the telegraph wires. I am not going overland with the country in such a state of commotion; moreover, I can't leave school for so long a time."

STILL WAIT AUTHENTIC NEWS.

London Demands Word of Real Information as to Fate of Pekin Legations.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, July 28, 3 a. m.—The second alleged letter from Minister Macdonald, though dated a day previous to the supposed massacre, following as it does the repeated assurances of the Chinese officials, leads the London press to take a slightly more hopeful view of the fate of the Pekin legations.

All cite the fact, however, that no real news is at hand, and point to the inconsistency of the numerous Chinese official statements.

Li Hung Chang Undismayed.

Li Hung Chang, undismayed at the suspicion cast on his previous assurances, declared yesterday that the foreign Ministers would arrive at Tien Tsin on Sunday accompanied by a strong imperial force under Banwanliu, one of Yung Lu's most trusted Generals.

One report says the Viceroy has gone mad and another that he proposes leaving Shanghai for Luchow.

Rumor of Tuan's Murder.

A much more sensational rumor this morning is to the effect that Prince Tuan was slain by his own Boxers on the discovery that he was using them to achieve his own ends. As might be expected there is no confirmation of the story.

Others Will Follow Kaiser's Advice.

Emperor William's advice to troops to give the Chinese no quarter is regarded here as good advice. No other sovereign, perhaps, will make such a strong suggestion to his soldiers, yet there is little doubt that the idea will be followed by the troops of all the nations of their own accord.

Germany and Russia both announce semi-officially that they will neither negotiate with China nor stay the advance on Pekin—a position already declared openly by England, America, and France.

Seymour and Ships at Shanghai.

Admiral Seymour has arrived at Shanghai and there are now seven British warships at the mouth of the Yang-tse, three at Wusung, and four at Shanghai. There are also at Shanghai one American, one Dutch, one French, and two Japanese warships.

The statement from Washington that 28,000 allied troops are now at Tien Tsin is considered here as a conservative estimate.

Uneasiness at Hongkong.

The Hongkong correspondent of the Times, telegraphing on July 27, says:

"Despite the proclamations of the Acting Viceroy guaranteeing non-interference with foreigners and protection of their property it is evident the disturbances are spreading.

"From Hutai, in Kwantung, a telegram has been received stating that the Berlin mission station on the northern border of the province was pillaged by a mob of some hundreds of people.

"Some concern is felt here regarding the safety of the few foreigners remaining in Hainan."

Massacres at Shansi.

A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai, July 26, says: "Mr. Morgan, a member of the English Baptist mission at Shansi, telegraphing from Sinangfu in Shensi, states that the Shansi Christians are being massacred and that five foreigners were murdered. The appeals for help for the other members of the mission who are reported to have left Taiyuenfu and to now journeying towards Fanchung, on the Han River.

"The British Consul General today telegraphed to Wu Chang, the Viceroy asking that an escort be sent to protect the party.

"The latest advices from New Chwang state that all is well there, and that export cargoes are still coming from the interior.

Urges Moving of Escort.

"Li Hung Chang has telegraphed Yuan Shihkai, requesting him to forward a memorial to Pekin urging that the foreign Ministers be escorted to Tien Tsin.

"At the British consulate general here there is no information regarding the message of July 4, stated by the press to have been received by the Tien Tsin Consul from Minister Macdonald."

Hope Is Diminishing.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, July 28, 4 a. m.—Lyman J. Gage's statement that there is still hope, but that it is constantly diminishing, is held here to define accurately the situation. The Chinese Minister in London, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, yesterday received a telegram from Sheng, Director of Railways and Telegraphs, to the effect that an imperial decree, in the following terms, was issued on July 24:

"It is fortunate that all the foreign representatives, except Baron von Ketteler, are found in safety and unharmed. Provisions in the shape of foodstuffs, vegetables, and fruits will be supplied to the legations in order to show our courtesy."

The Morning Post goes so far as to assert that there is no direct communication between the Chinese authorities in Pekin and London, and that the Ministers are safe. However this may be, it is quite certain that the attempts of the French, Italian, and other Consuls to get direct replies from Pekin have utterly failed, and it is pointed out that the ability to supply the legations with fruit and vegetables involves the conclusion that communication is not impeded by the Boxers.

Military Measures Go On.

Thus, despite the daily alternation of hopes and fears, the reiterated Chinese assertions of the safety of the Ministers fail to carry conviction, and the decision of the United States not to delay military measures is approved as the only possible course to pursue.

The Daily News says that negotiations with the Chinese authorities, if there be any authority in China, are useless.

It turns out that as early as July 12 an appeal from the Emperor of China to Queen Victoria for mediation, dated July 3, was handed to the Marquis of Salisbury, and it is understood that the other powers were not communicated with until July 26

REMEY SENDS IN ALARMING NEWS.

Says Strong Forces Are Gathering at Pekin to Stop Foreign Advance.

GOODNOW ALSO REPORTS.

Sends Word of Missionary Murders and Result of Interview with Li Hung Chang.

MINISTER WU STILL HOPES.

Washington, D. C., July 27.—[Special.]—Admiral Remey was heard from again today and it is said his report was of an alarming nature. Its contents were not made public, but it is understood that it stated in substance that word had reached Tien Tsin that heavy reinforcements had been thrown into Pekin, making it absolutely futile for the present allied forces to move against that city.

Murders of Christians Continue.

Cablegrams received this afternoon from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai and Consul Fowler at Chefoo show that the disturbances in China are increasing and that missionaries and other foreigners are being massacred.

Unable to Move Before Aug. 15.

Admiral Remey says there are 28,000 of the international forces at Tien Tsin, but that it will be impossible to move before the middle of August.

If in the meantime the imperial government has the power to deliver the foreign Ministers safely to the allied powers at Tien Tsin they have the power to open up free communication between the Ministers at Pekin and their respective governments. Until such communication is afforded between Minister Conger and the United States and his personal wishes ascertained, this government cannot entertain a proposition to have the Ministers delivered at any point outside of Pekin.

This is the purport of an answer which Secretary Hay made to a proposition supposed to have come from Viceroy Li Hung Chang that the advance of the allied powers on Pekin be staid pending the delivery of the foreign Ministers under escort of imperial troops to their respective governments at Tien Tsin.

Treating with Li Hung Chang.

While Secretary Hay and other officials of the government refuse to discuss the manner in which this request came or the manner in which the answer has been sent, there are good grounds for the belief that the decision has been communicated to Li Hung Chang through Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai. The formal proposition of a transfer of the Ministers is believed to have been made by Li Hung Chang and conveyed to this government in a dispatch received by Secretary Hay this morning from Consul General Goodnow.

Cabinet Holds Conference.

A conference of the Cabinet officers now in the city was held at 11 o'clock in Secretary Hay's office, and Consul General Goodnow's cablegram is understood to have been read and discussed at the meeting. There were present Secretary Hay, Secretary Root, Secretary Gage, and Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith. Mr. Hay had just returned from Canton, where he had had a long personal conference with President McKinley, and was able to advise his colleagues of the latter's position and purpose regarding the Chinese situation.

Goodnow Within His Instructions.

The reported criticism of Consul General Goodnow for having visited Li Hung Chang at Shanghai caused impatience and indignation among the Cabinet officers. In calling upon Li Hung Chang Mr. Goodnow carried out the direct orders of the State department. At present Li Hung Chang is the most tangible and substantial representative of the imperial government with whom this government can come in direct communication. He is the most influential Viceroy in the empire, and, as the most powerful representative of the Chinese government, it was considered the part of wisdom and good policy to confer with him and hear what he might have to say.

Mr. Goodnow called on the Viceroy, and the result of his conference is believed to have been communicated to Secretary Hay in the dispatch which reached the State department this morning.

It has not been thought wise to make public the contents of that cablegram, but the immediate determination of Mr. Hay to announce that under no circumstances would the United States government consider the proposition for the delivery of the foreign Ministers at Tien Tsin until these Ministers had been communicated with at Pekin and their own desires ascertained, leads to the assumption that Li Hung Chang had made such a proposition.

In making this announcement Secretary Hay is taking no new position. The representations of the Chinese Viceroys through their Minister, Wu Ting Fang, that the foreign Ministers are safe and the imperial government is endeavoring to protect them necessarily have been accepted as correct by this government, but they have in no way interfered with the prosecution of the military plans for reaching Pekin. There has not been a moment's delay in rushing troops to China and making all preparations for a full share in the advance upon Pekin. Cabinet officers point out that the criticism of European papers of the United States policy is based upon a total misunderstanding of the principles which have governed its action.

The news from Chinese sources concerning the safety of the Ministers at Pekin has if possible hastened the preparations on the part of the United States government for participating in the advance upon Pekin. If the worst fears shall be realized and it shall turn out that the Chinese have been playing a game of duplicity and treachery, nothing will have been lost by this government's assuming for the present that they are acting in good faith. If it were positively known that Minister Conger, with all Americans and other foreigners, had been massacred, no more rapid progress could be had in the way of hastening troops and supplies to northern China.

Suspect Play for Delay.

The impression that the Chinese have been playing a game of delay is growing stronger in official circles. Nothing but the most direct proof will convince most of the administration officials that the flood of announcements, protests, and appeals which the Chinese Viceroys and other high officials have sent to all the powers recently has not been for the purpose of halting the international invasion, in order to allow the Chinese more time to prepare for war.

The administration has received no word which would indicate that the allied commanders had reduced their estimate of 80,000 men as the minimum strength of the army necessary for the invasion of Pekin. It was stated in Admiral Remey's dispatch today that a force estimated at 50,000 will be massed at Tien Tsin about the middle of August. It may be that a forward movement can then be undertaken, if reinforcements are in sight with which to guard Taku, Tien Tsin, and the route to Pekin.

Wu Ting Fang Defends Li.

Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, still expresses confidence in the news that comes from officials of his government at home. He had received no news from China today, but was inclined to place implicit confidence in the press dispatches from Shanghai which stated that the surviving members of the diplomatic corps had left Pekin and were being escorted to Tien Tsin by the troops of Yung Lu, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces. He said that he expected to hear at any time of their safe arrival at Tien Tsin.

Mr. Wu indignantly denied the suggestion that Viceroy Li Hung Chang is friendly with the Boxers. He said that Earl Li had fought the Boxers in the time of Chinese Gordon and had been opposed to them ever since. It was absurd to think that in his old age he would turn against the government and become a rebel. He is also emphatic in his declaration that some mistake has been made in the transmission of the alleged imperial edicts which show that the Chinese government is favorable to the Boxer movement.

Speculate on Conger Cipher.

Ever since the receipt at Tien Tsin of the autograph message from Mr. Conger, dated Pekin, July 4, State department officials have had grave doubts as to the authenticity of the cipher message attributed to him, dated Pekin, July 18. There have been many little side lights on this message that afford ground for suspicion, and now the British authorities have added their quota to the growing distrust of things Chinese.

It seems that a Mr. Warren, at present acting as British Consul at Shanghai, has been told by Sheng, the Chinese Director of Posts and Telegraphs, that Yuan, the Governor of Shantung told him (Sheng) that a message had passed through to the United States from Mr. Conger on the 18th of July, telling of the conditions at the British Legation. This cipher dispatch was "faked" by Chinese officials.

It is pointed out at the State department, however, that there are plausible explanations of this curious fact which tend to show the authenticity of the cipher dispatch. Secretary Hay cabled Mr. Conger that he might have implicit faith in the person who brought the dispatch to him. Mr. Conger, therefore, had a right to trust the man, and possibly he told him in a general way the contents of the dispatch, in case the messenger should be obliged to destroy it to insure his own safety.

However that may be, the British government has thought Mr. Warren's report worthy the attention of our own government.

Prove European Criticism Is Wrong.

The State department officials do not like the European criticisms more or less directly attributing to our government a lack of whole-heartedness in the effort to get to Pekin. They point to what the American troops and marines have already done, to the loss of life and limbs suffered by them, and to the repeated urgings of the American officials at every point looking to a forward movement on Pekin. And in answer to the intimation that they are responsive to Chinese efforts to bribe us by the delivery of Mr. Conger at Tien Tsin and thus induce us to abandon the Pekin campaign, the department lost no time this morning in making known the fact that it had not and would not countenance any such proposition.

Estimate Expected Force.

The department believes that the last reinforcements ordered from the Philippines—two battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry and a battery of the Sixth Artillery, about 900 men in all—have arrived at Tien Tsin. If the marine force under Major Waller is placed under Chaffee's command, that officer will have altogether 4,200 troops. In addition to this force about 3,000 regulars are under orders, some of whom are on the way, for China, so that altogether the United States should have a respectable contingent in the international column when it starts for Pekin.

THE DRAGON WHICH THEY THOUGHT WAS DEAD.



—The Westminster Budget.

SAY CZAR HAS A CONFESSION.

Paris Politicians Declare Chinese Minister Has Admitted Government Is Opposing Foreigners.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, July 27.—In political circles in France it is stated that the Czar, having summoned the Chinese Ambassador and demanded explanations of the menacing disorders in China, wrung from the Minister a confession that the movement to the front of Chinese soldiers was ordered by the legal government at Pekin. The Czar, it is added, threatens to keep the Ambassador as hostage.

Tension of Indo-China.

There is tension between Governor Doumer of Indio-China and the Home office. The Governor wrote home a bitter letter, upbraiding the Ministers for leaving the colony in danger and holds Delcasse and De Lanessan responsible.

Prohibits Sale of Arms in China.

The official journal in Paris publishes a decree signed by five Ministers prohibiting the sale of firearms and ammunition in China.

The Evening Press, commenting upon the decree, declares it is too late, as the Chinese have all the arms they need, but the Consul in China has orders to refuse to allow the landing of arms.

Bitter Toward Americans.

The Patrie is bitter over the question of Hainan, and says: "In seeking to establish themselves on the island fronting the Philippines the Americans are preparing to establish an empire at the gates of Tonkin and China."

EXCITED OVER AMERICAN REPLY

Austrian Journals Censure President McKinley for His Attitude Regarding Chinese Affairs.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, July 27.—The Austrian press is greatly excited over the attitude of the United States as outlined in the President's reply to the Emperor of China's requests for mercy and over a telegram from New York which declares that the Washington government has decided that if it cannot induce the powers to show mildness it will withdraw from the concert after having cared for its own interests, but will also see to it that these interests are in nowise injured by the action of any power which prefers to remain irreconcilable.

Accuses America of Avarice.

The Pester Lloyd says the decision of America to withdraw is the first break in the concert, and attributes this action to the influence of some business conspiracy and to "the grossest of avarice," while the latter half of the telegram is styled as a shameless threat. The editorial closes with the statement:

"We may yet live to see the Americans joining issues with the Boxers."

Similar Comment by Others.

All the other leading journals write in the same tone, finding the Washington Cabinet unexpectedly gullible to credit the statements of the Chinese regardless of the welfare of civilization and humanity, being selfishly eager to further its own commercial interests at the expense of the rest of the world and declaring that McKinley's attitude would be "contrary to all political decency were it not so largely ridiculous.

"It is chiefly the result of mercantile imperialism, however, for where the American calculator begins the God-fearing Quaker ends."

ANOTHER MACDONALD LETTER.

Given Out British Minister Wrote on July 6, Saying Legations Might Hold Out a Fortnight.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai announces that a letter has been received from Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister to China, under date of Pekin, July 6, saying the legations were under constant fire and that three were still standing, but that the foreigners were receiving no assistance from the authorities. Owing to the cowardice of the Chinese, Sir Claude wrote, it was hoped the legationers would be able to hold out for a fortnight, but if they were pressed their resistance could not last more than four days at the utmost.

The text of the Shanghai dispatch to the Daily Mail follows:

"SHANGHAI, July 27.—A letter just received here from Sir Claude MacDonald, dated Pekin, July 6, follows:

"'We are receiving no assistance from the authorities. Three legations are still standing, including the British. We also hold part of the city walls. The Chinese are shelling us from the city with a three-inch gun and some smaller ones, and are sniping us. We may be annihilated any day. Our ammunition and food are short.

"'We would have perished by this time only the Chinese are cowards and have no organized plan of attack. If we are not pressed we may hold out a fortnight longer; otherwise four days at the utmost.

"'I anticipate only slight resistance to the relief force.'

"Sir Claude concludes by advising the relief force to approach by the eastern gate or by way of the river.

"The losses of the foreigners in Pekin up to July 6 were forty killed and eighty wounded."

Similar to Former Letter.

Some of the statements above are strikingly similar to the published version of Sir Claude MacDonald's letter of July 4. If not the same letter, the Chinese artillery would appear to be strangely ineffective, as the casualties were the same according to the letters of both dates. As lending color to the suggestion that the communications are identical, it may be stated that the Belgian Foreign office this morning received a dispatch from Shanghai under today's date, mentioning the receipt of a letter from Sir Claude MacDonald dated July 4, in which it was stated that the besieged foreigners in Pekin were reduced to horse flesh. The Belgian Consul at Shanghai also reports that a servant of the German Minister, who left Pekin on July 9, states that the British Legation was only attacked at night, and, if resupplied, he believed could hold out.

Advices received from the same sources state that half the foreigners in Pekin have been killed or wounded, or have died as the result of the privations they had undergone.

RUSSIANS HAVE HANDS FULL.

Chinese Along Southern Border of Siberia Giving Czar's Officers Some Hard Problems.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, July 28, 3 a. m.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg July 27, says:

"The following is a complete summary of the telegrams from General Grodkoff and others at Khabarofsk, Blagovechensk, and Tashkent received and issued today by the general staff:

"'On July 22 General Zakharoff's column approached Laushe, on the left bank of the Sungari, which is garrisoned by 200 men. The steamer Gazimur, going in advance, was fired on by a fortified camp of Chinese, who retreated northward after replying with an unsteady and disorderly fire. A landing party under General Alexieff seized everything in the camp, razed the ramparts, and burned the buildings.'

Situation at Aigun.

"'July 25, at Aigun, all is flames and fire. The Chinese infantry, with cannon, have advanced to the trenches, but have become half-hearted. The relations at Kuidja, says the Russian Consul officially, are peaceful. A proclamation posted in the bazaars at Fort Siding spread bad rumors, but the alarm at Suidun is much greater. The Chinese at Kuidja are secretly buying arms. The Kirghiz have been invited to assemble at the River Lil and the Kalmuks of Varterlin are preparing for war.

"'The frontier Cossacks and the civil population of the Maritime Province are supplied with sufficient arms and ammunition.

"'The first reinforcements arrived at Blagavechensk July 23 from Transbaikal, and the rest of the troops are rapidly embarking at Stretensk.'"

Burn Russian Camp.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The Russian general staff has received news from Aigun, on the Amur River, of the burning by Chinese of an encampment there occupied by Russians. Newspaper dispatches assert that Chinese troops have appeared in Russian territory within 100 versts of Stretinsk, on the River Shilka. It is rumored that the forces of all the northern province will be mobilized on a war footing.

CHINESE MOVING IN MEXICO.

United States Consul at Sonora Says Eight Thousand Are Now Going Toward American Border.

Washington, D. C., July 27.—The Treasury department has received information through the United States Consul at Sonora, Mexico, that about 8,000 Chinamen from the interior of that country are now on the move northward with a view to crossing the border into the United States. The department is inclined to discredit the story, as far at least as the number is concerned, and has asked for more detailed information.

MISSIONARIES TO BE READY.

Those Not Already on Way to Their Posts Instructed to Proceed to Japan.

New York, July 27.—[Special.]—The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions is sending out letters to those who had recently been selected to be missionaries to China, but who had not yet started, advising them to be in readiness to sail for Japan in spite of the dark outlook. As soon as peace is restored in China the officers of this board say the gospel work will be resumed and carried on more vigorously than ever.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL KOUROPATKIN.



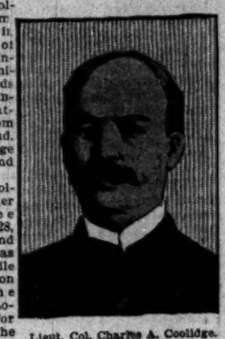
Russia's Minister of War slated by that country to be commander of the allied forces in China

COOLIDGE TELLS OF CHINA

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DESCRIBES TRIP TO THE ORIENT.

Officer Who, Since Death of Liscum, Has Been in Command of United States Troops Fighting Boxers Writes Wife While on Transport Logan — Prepares Regiment for Fine Appearance by Side of Soldiers of Alliance—Sees Glorious Opportunity.

Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge, wife of the Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A., who, since the death of Colonel Liscum has been in command of the Ninth Infantry in China, forwards to THE TRIBUNE her latest letter from her husband. Mrs. Coolidge is in Highland Park.



Lieut. Col. Charles A. Coolidge.

Colonel Coolidge's letter bears three dates, June 28, July 1, and July 2. It was written while he was on board the transport Logan bound for Taku. The last section of the letter was written while the transport was anchored at Nagasaki, Japan.

Colonel Coolidge's Letter.

Here is the Colonel's letter:

On Board Transport Logan, June 28.—We left Manila Bay at 9 o'clock on the morning of June 27 on board the transport Logan, 1,200 men and officers of the Ninth Infantry, bound under orders for Taku, China. The Port Albert, carrying our horses, mules, transportation, extra commissary and quartermaster stores, was to follow on the next day, overtake us while we were coaling at Nagasaki, and all proceed under convoy of the Brooklyn to Taku. On board the Logan are thirty-nine officers, including the volunteer officers, the ship's quartermaster, and surgeon. On board the Port Albert are two officers.

We have an engineer officer, a signal corps officer, with a detachment, a fine medical contingent, an officer of the Thirty-sixth Infantry, who is specially detailed for photographic work, and a Lieutenant of the Eleventh Infantry, who was assigned to duty with us.

Colonel Liscum has just issued a long list of calls, duties, and daily inspections for the cleanliness of the ship and the health of the command, and every one is busy putting the men in proper shape and condition. Drills, setting up exercises, manual of arms, rolling blankets, etc., so that the regiment shall make a fine appearance by the side of the soldiers of the alliance.

Compared with Old World Soldiers.

In comparison with the soldiers of the old world—Russia, England, Germany, and France, or the Japanese—the United States troops will not be found wanting, and we do not intend to take the last place, even though we may be the smallest contingent. We are considered as on detached service from the Division of the Philippines, and Manila is to be our base of supplies.

The Logan is to remain at Taku as long as Colonel Liscum requires it, then return to Nagasaki and telegraph for further orders. The weather has been cloudy, with occasional showers, but there is scarcely any perceptive motion of the vessel, so that not a soul so far has been seasick. This boat was an old transatlantic cattle boat, with a broad bottom, so it rides steadily. All of the appointments for the officers and soldiers are of the most advanced and comfortable description. The men have excellent iron cots, with canvas bottoms, and their decks are of iron, well and conveniently kept clean and healthy. The air is pumped into each deckroom, so that even in this hot climate they are quite comfortably cool, and the atmosphere of the decks is pure and sweet.

The soldiers' meals are cooked by a special corps of trained cooks, assisted by the soldier cooks. The breadroom, coffee-room, vegetable preparing room are arranged so that there is no odor, and the enormous room for cold storage keeps the meats and such other articles as require refrigerating in perfect condition.

The bathrooms with shower baths are all equipped with porcelain-lined tubs and basins, and all the appointments of the ship are equal to those of a transatlantic liner. The meals served in the cabin are of a most excellent quality, and we are charged only $1 a day for our board, instead of having to pay $1.50 as we did when we went to Cuba and ran out of ice, meat, and fresh vegetables before the week was out. There is a piano on board and in the evening the officers gather around it and sing songs, read, or play cards. The saloons are decorated in crimson and gold, and are rich and elegant.

Captain Stinson, the navigating officer, is a good sailor and a genial gentleman. The band plays three times a day, and thus far the voyage has been a most agreeable one.

Celebrate Battle of Santiago.

July 1.—We are nearing Nagasaki. Colonel Liscum is going on board the Brooklyn to see Admiral Remey in the morning, so I shall not go ashore until his return. Today is the anniversary of the battle at Santiago, and we have had a great celebration with songs, dances, athletics, speeches, etc., in the cabin.

July 2, 6:30 a. m.—Just anchored in the outer harbor of Nagasaki, awaiting quarantine officer. The Empress of India is lying just alongside of us, and is going out to San Francisco today. The weather is quite cool, and we shall have to get some warmer clothing here. Hongkong papers of the 28th say Admiral Seymour is nine miles from Tien Tsin and has had a fight, losing 62 killed and 200 wounded. Nothing is known of the legations in Pekin, so we will probably not "consult the United States Minister to China" just yet. Colonel Liscum has just received a telegram that General Chaffee is to be sent to take command of the American troops in China. We hear the Oregon is aground in the China Sea.

10 a. m.—Finished quarantine inspection and gone into upper bay to coal. Hundreds of little "bumboats" are all over the harbor. We don't land at a wharf, but coal from junks, while the peddlers swarm around us and all over the sides of the ship, exchanging their cheap goods and fraudulent jewelry for our "dinero," instead of cutting our throats, as they would have attempted to do a hundred years ago.

The scenery around us is beautiful—a hundred hills dotted with picturesque dwellings and terraced gardens. There are three or four steamers only in the harbor, but hundreds of masts. We expect to leave here tomorrow for China, so my next letter will probably be from Taku. This is a glorious opportunity for the Ninth.

DEFINES A CHINESE STUDENT.

Solicitor of the Treasury Gives Opinion on Celestials Seeking Education in This Country.

Washington, D. C., July 27.—The Solicitor of the Treasury has rendered an opinion on the question of what constitutes a "Chinese student" under the exclusion act. It is held that no one should be admitted as a student unless it clearly appears that he is seeking temporary residence in this country in good faith to acquire an education; that he can show beyond question that he has ample means to maintain himself as a student without pursuing any other avocation; that he intends, while here, to devote all his time to study; and that it is his intention to depart from this country when his course of study is ended.

Evanston Given Street Signs.

Commissioner of Public Works Moore of Evanston announced yesterday that on Monday, July 30, he will put ten men at work placing street signs at every corner. This is one of the improvements long worked for by the citizens and for which a public subscription was unsuccessfully attempted last March. Recently the City Council made an appropriation for the purpose. Five hundred signs will be put up, costing $3,000.

KAISER SAYS TO "SPARE NONE."

Instructs Departing Troops to Show No Quarter and Take No Prisoners.

ARE GOING ON CRUSADE.

Must Make Germans Respected in China for a Thousand Years to Come.

URGES HARMONY OF POWERS

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, July 27.—Emperor William has not disappointed those who confidently predicted that he would deliver a characteristic, original, and stirring address to the departing Chinese expedition.

His command neither to give quarter nor to make prisoners, and to use their weapons to such purpose that no Chinaman would dare ever to squint at a German for a thousand years to come, will doubtless supply the Socialist press another welcome text.

The concluding command was to open the door for civilization once and for all.

Troops Go from Bremerhaven.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, July 27.—Part of the German expeditionary force for China sailed today from Bremerhaven on board three transports.

Emperor William, who was accompanied by two of his sons and the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, witnessed the embarkation of the expedition and delivered a farewell address to the troops.

Kaiser's Remarkable Speech.

The Lokal Anzeiger says the Emperor, when addressing the troops at Bremerhaven before they sailed for China, referred first to the responsibilities which had sprung up for the German Empire abroad during the last decade.

Germany's troops, he said, must now show in the face of the enemy whether their tendencies—the tendencies which German military methods had followed—were right. Their comrades of the marine had already proved that the training and principles upon which that arm of the forces had been built up were right ones, and now it was for the troops to do the same.

"Every German has been filled with pride," continued his Majesty, "to learn that the highest praise bestowed upon German warriors has come from the mouths of foreign leaders.

"The task before you is a great one. That a people like the Chinese should cast to the winds international rights a thousand years old and treat with scorn the sanctity of an Ambassador and the rights of hospitality in a manner so horrible is unprecendented in the history of the world. Every civilization not founded on Christianity is sure to be brought to naught.

"So I send you out. May you all prove your German efficiency, devotion, and bravery, bear joyfully all discomfort, and uphold the honor and glory of our arms. You must set an example of discipline, self-domination, and self-control.

Spare Nobody; Take No Prisoners.

"If you close with the enemy, remember this: Spare nobody. Make no prisoners. Use your weapons so that for a thousand years hence no Chinaman will dare look askance at any German. Open the way for civilization once for all."

The address concluded as follows:

"The blessings of the Lord be with you. The prayers of the whole people will accompany you in all your ways. My best wishes for yourselves and for the success of your arms will ever follow you.

"Give proofs of your courage, no matter where. May the blessing of God rest on your banners, and may he vouchsafe to you to find a path for Christianity in that far-off country.

"For this you have pledged yourselves to me with your oath to the colors. I wish you godspeed. Adieu, my comrades."

The Lokal Anzeiger's report of the speech differs from the semi-official reports, notably in respect of the reference to sparing none and making no prisoners when coming into close quarters with the enemy, but the assurance is given this evening by a perfectly responsible person who heard the speech that the Lokal Anzeiger's report is correct.

Kaiser's Appeal for Harmony.

It is reported that Emperor William has written letters to Queen Victoria, Emperor Nicholas, Emperor Francis Joseph, and King Humbert, making a strong appeal on behalf of the maintenance of harmony among the powers against China, and dwelling strongly upon the solidarity of interests against the "yellow peril," by which all are threatened.

The Vorwaerts, which declares that the Kaiser is secretly preparing a much larger force for China, says that this is being brought about by a second appeal within the regiments composing the army for volunteers to serve in the second China corps.

The attitude of the United States is judged much more mildly by the Foreign office than by the press generally. Discussing the question today a prominent Foreign office official said:

"I do not believe that the United States will take up an isolated position on the Chinese question, because it is evident that the Washington government, in principle, agrees with the European powers. Moreover, if the United States were just now to choose to go its own way, it would soon see disagreeable consequences resulting from such a course."

Nerve Power

Strong, Steady Nerves Depend Upon Rich Blood.

The Great Blood Enricher and Nerve Tonic Is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Strong nerves are essential for success in business. It is the man of good physique, health and well-balanced mental powers, the man of calm judgment, the "nerve" man, who is sure to achieve success in life. Steady nerves are also needed by busy housewives, teachers, students. Feed the nerves upon pure, rich blood, and you will not be nervous. To have rich blood and strong, steady nerves take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of tired, nervous men and women have found health, strength and happiness in this good medicine. It is the true nerve tonic, giving natural strength to the nerves by feeding them upon nourishing blood.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.

TELL OF LOOTING OF LINCOLN PARK.

North-Siders Say Plants and Animals Are Among Perquisites of Officials.

WHERE IS THE BEARSKIN?

One Asserts Pelt of Bruin Lately Killed Is Rug on Lloyd J. Smith's Floor.

SECRETARY ERBY'S GARDEN.

What are the just and proper perquisites of the office of Park Commissioner? This is a question that North Side taxpayers are beginning to be interested in, and many are of the opinion that the park flowers and animals particularly are public property and should not find their way to the residences of the park commissioners. A few days ago a park employé said Mrs. Anneta E. McCrea was discharged as gardener because she gave away the flowers and took her friends driving with a horse and buggy belonging to the park. She denied this. Other park employés now say it is the commissioners who are getting flowers, shrubbery, trees, fancy pigeons, dogs, domestic animals, bearskin rugs, and other things belonging to the park.

There were so many leakages in property purchased for the park when Herman B. Wickersham became President that he proposed the appointment of two storekeepers, whose duty it should be to record the names of persons to whom stores were issued and the purposes for which they were to be used. The park employés had been profiting by the careless manner in which grain, feed for the animals, and utensils had been kept.

But now residents of the North Side are writing letters to The Tribune suggesting that a public guardian should be appointed to see that the commissioners do not enjoy too many of the privileges paid for by public money.

Letter Hints at Abuses.

The following, from a letter addressed to The Tribune, suggests a few of the complaints that are being made:

"In regard to the criticism of Mrs. McCrea for giving away flowers, ask some of the men employed at the park about the dozens of Easter lilies Lloyd J. Smith gave his friends last Easter. Ask about the hanging baskets which adorn the commissioner's new house. Ask about the bearskin rug on the floor—the skin of the bear that was shot last winter and that should have been put in the museum at Lafin Memorial Hall. Ask about lots of things the public doesn't know."

Park employés are loath to talk about the doings of the commissioners, as dismissals come often enough in the park service under any circumstances.

"No flowers are given away in Lincoln Park," said one gardener. "At least, that is the rule. But if you happened to be a friend of President Gansbergen or Lloyd J. Smith, and they gave the word, I guess you could have anything there is.

"Do the park commissioners come after flowers often? Well, you might say they didn't. Still, some of them are willing to take home a good-sized bunch of flowers when they're down this way."

Lloyd J. Smith's Bearskin Rug.

As to the bearskin rug which is now said to adorn Commissioner Lloyd J. Smith's house, the employés under the animal keeper had been speculating on where it went. One man said there was some talk when the bear was shot of selling it to the proprietor of a restaurant, where it would have appeared on the bill of fare as "young cub steak from Lincoln Park preserve." Another thought it stood in front of a down-town store to advertise fur cloaks. A third suggested that Commissioner Smith probably would know what was done with it, every one else having forgotten. It has been the custom at the park to stuff and mount animals that have died or have been killed, but the bear's relic is not among the rest.

Secretary Erby's Private Park.

Charles E. Erby, secretary of the Park board, has been in the office a little less than a year, and his neighbors are beginning to wonder if his connection with the park explains the fact that he is establishing a private park and zoölogical garden. A North Side resident living near Mr. Erby addresses the following letter to The Tribune:

"As a taxpayer and citizen of the North Side I deem it my duty to my fellow-taxpayers and citizens to enlighten them about some of the improvements and expenses which are not itemized on the books of Lincoln Park—namely: subparks or private additions to Lincoln Park. I refer to the Charles E. Erby private park and zoölogical garden, located at 254 and 256 Lincoln avenue.

"If any citizen wishes to see where the money goes for park improvements, let him take a Lincoln avenue car and get off at these numbers and he will see trees, plants, shrubbery, flowers, a well kept lawn, fancy pigeons of all breeds, chickens, dogs, etc., that have been loaned and are taken care of by Lincoln Park employés. This, my fellow-citizens, is the Charles E. Erby park."

Mr. Erby's Gardens.

Mr. Erby has a modest little house in Lincoln avenue, back from the street about 100 feet. The front yard bears the marks of care by an experienced gardener, and shrubbery has been set out, as it is in the parks, bordering the yard and the walks. The barn on the alley is said to contain the "zoölogical garden" referred to. The animals are all small and of the domestic varieties. There is nothing to indicate that they came from Lincoln Park, except the words of those who have known Mr. Erby some time and who say that he was not always a fancier in such matters.

SOCIALISTS DENY A PLOT

DECLARE THEY DO NOT KNOW MEN WHO TRIED TO FREE BERKMAN.

Frederick G. Strickland of Federation for Social Justice, Whose Advertisement Was Found in Tunnel Near the Pittsburg Penitentiary, Says Members Are Not Anarchists and Never Had Communication with Friends of Assailants of Frick.

Chicago Socialists were not able to shed any real light yesterday on the identity of the conspirators who dug the 200-foot tunnel near the Pittsburg (Pa.) penitentiary with the alleged purpose of liberating Henry C. Berkman, the Anarchist who shot H. C. Frick in 1892. Suspicion attached to socialistic workers in this city on account of part of a card bearing reference to a Chicago organization which was discovered in the tunnel. Only a few words were decipherable, but they served to identify the paper as the advertisement of the Federation for Social Justice, an organization having its headquarters at Hull House and at Hygeia Hall, Ogden avenue and Robey street.

Card of the Federation.

The card reads in full as follows:

> FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE.
> MEETINGS EVERY SUNDAY
> AT 10:30 A. M. IN HYGEIA HALL,
> 404 OGDEN AVENUE.
> (Near Robey and Harrison Street.)
> FREE SEATS. FREE DISCUSSIONS.

The federation was organized last January by Frederick G. Strickland, 1541 Central boulevard, a former pastor of the Christiana Church and at present minister of the Christian Union Church. It numbers about 100 members and many prominent professional men are its leaders. Frederick Peake, a Chicago lawyer, is chairman of the organization; Mrs. P. J. Kester is treasurer, and Dr. Strickland is called the field worker and organizer. Robert Hunter of Hull House and J. B. Smiley, the publisher, also are prime movers in the society. The character of the teachings of the federation is avowedly socialistic, though the memers are careful to explain that they are not Anarchists in any sense of the term.

Platform of Commonwealth.

The platform is as follows:

FOR THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

The improvements and inventions of our age, such as the railroad, telegraph, great factory system, and the modern trust, are great labor-saving devices. They cannot be smashed. They are here to stay. The only need is that these things be owned in common because they must be used in common. The best way for the people to organize and demand the public ownership of all monopoly is for them to strike at the ballot box for that proposition.

We have today a government which not only licenses evil, but stands as the support and defense of a social system which is a fundamental source of evil—a system where eventually a few will own the earth and its resources and the machinery by which these are utilized. We stand utterly opposed to such a system, which is making wage slaves of the masses.

Dr. Strickland was emphatic yesterday in declaring that no communication had ever been held with Pittsburg Socialists or Anarchists by the Federation for Social Justice.

"Nothing to Do with Anarchists."

"We do not know of Berkman," he said, "nor have we been at all interested in his cause. We have nothing to do with the Anarchists, though we often meet them casually and exchange views on sociological and economic questions. I am personally acquainted with Emma Goldman, the famous Anarchist leader, but my work has no relation to her field. We differ from the Anarchists in that we do no believe in force, but in attaining our ends through the ballot box."

The card found in the tunnel near the penitentiary was one of several thousand printed last spring to attract attention to the meetings of the federation. They were distributed broadcast throughout the city, and especially sent in floods to the down-town streets. No attempt was made to circulate the notices outside of the city, and it is believed that some Socialist stopping in the city received the card and carried it to Pittsburg.

Gains Strength in Ogden Avenue.

The society is gaining considerable strength in the vicinity of Ogden avenue and Robey street, where the meetings are held. Eugene V. Debs is receiving the support of the federation for President on the Socialist ticket and Job Harriman of California is the candidate for Vice President. Dr. Struckland is an ardent worker in the cause, speaking every day in halls and on the streets. Several nights of the week he holds meetings at Quincy and State street and three weeks ago the police were called to clear the pavements of the crowds who had been attracted by his impassioned address.

Chicago Anarchists were as emphatic as the Socialists in denying any connection with the plot to liberate Berkman. A rumor was current that Emma Goldman had arrived in the city, but she could not be found up to a late hour last evening.

TUNNEL IS STILL A MYSTERY.

Police of Allegheny, Pa., Have Not Yet Reached End of the Underground Passage Leading to the Prison.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 27.—[Special.]—Engineers and gangs of diggers worked all day without having reached the end of the tunnel that runs from the house at 28 Sterling street, Allegheny, to the Western penitentiary. The tunnel, after paralleling the prison wall for some distance, takes a sharp turn and runs under the prison stone pile. At 6 o'clock this evening the men working on the place were called off, a guard was put on duty, and nothing more will be done until tomorrow. The tunnel is fifteen feet under ground. Its mouth in the cellar of the Sterling street house looks like an enlarged groundhog hole. The tunnel runs under the street after some devious turnings, and fifty-eight feet from the starting point was found an electric gong bell connected with wires leading from the piano in the house at 28 Sterling street. Then for fourteen feet the tunnel keeps straight, bending to the left at the end of that distance and continuing past more spiles, how far nobody yet knows. There is a terrible odor which drives men out of the tunnel.

Excavations were made from the street and an outside entrance to the tunnel effected. The diggers continued tearing up the street until they found the tunnel running under the prison wall. One man crawled into the hole and found himself under the stone pile in the penitentiary yard. He could hear prisoners breaking stone over him. After the stone pile is moved tomorrow the end of the tunnel, it is thought, will be found.

No arrests have been made in connection with the matter. Warden Wright is confident the work is that of Anarchists, who wanted to liberate H. C. Berkman, the assailant of Henry Clay Frick. Berkman recently asked for the privilege of walking in the yard. The keepers noticed he was nervous and restless and thought he was up to mischief. Christian Bauer and Carl Nold, the two leading Anarchists of this city, are missing. Nold was seen going into the house at 28 Sterling street some weeks ago.

The police believe the tunnel diggers were not Anarchists, but friends of J. C. Boyd, the real estate swindler, who realized over $100,000 on forged papers.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES REPORTED KILLED BY BOXERS IN CHINA.



Miss Mary S. Morrill.



Miss Annie A. Gould.

ELLERT PLAYS POKER WITH FT. WAYNE FRIENDS AND IS ARRESTED HERE.

Well-Connected Young Man Charged with Defrauding People by Deceiving Them as to Disposition of Notes They Had Indorsed for Him.

The fascinating game of poker caused Benoit J. Ellert of Fort Wayne, Ind., to be arrested in this city yesterday afternoon as he was entering the lobby of the Great Northern Hotel. Ellert is wanted at Fort Wayne on charges of defrauding Benjamin Nell and Martin Scramm of that city out of about $3,000 by deceiving them as to the disposition of certain notes they had indorsed for him. In one case he is accused of forging Scramm's name to a note.

Ellert is a nice looking young man and comes of a good family. Before leaving his Indiana home he wrote a note to his father telling him of his misdeeds, and saying that he had lost the money playing poker with friends, several of whom were prominent citizens of Fort Wayne. His scheme was something new in the money-raising line. It is claimed that he began by getting Nell and Scramm to indorse notes for him for $200 each, payable thirty days after date. When maturity was reached he went to these men and told them, according to their allegations, that he had paid $50 on the note of each and get an indorsement upon a new note for $150. It is claimed that this was repeated until the notes given as "renewals" were but $50 each, when it was learned that nothing had been paid on any of the obligations.

Ellert says he will return to Indiana without a requisition, and Fort Wayne officers are expected here for him this morning. The young man served in the United States army, and in 1898 was stationed at Tampa. He was arrested by Detective Sergeants Halpin and Bock.

ARMY WOMEN ARE COMING

RELIEF CORPS TO MEET HERE DURING GRAND ARMY WEEK.

Fifteen Thousand Delegates, Representing 140,000 Members, Expected to Attend—Elaborate Preparations Being Made for Their Entertainment—Spanish Legation Informs the Committee the Duchess d'Arcos Will Accompany Her Husband.

While the Grand Army of the Republic is holding its thirty-fourth annual encampment in Chicago during the week beginning Aug. 27, the National Woman's Relief Corps will open its eighteenth annual convention at Music Hall.

The first meeting will be held on the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 29. It is expected that the 143,000 members of the organization will be represented by 15,000 delegates, 500 of whom will be official. The delegates will be the guests of the Illinois department. Headquarters for the local Committee of Arrangements have been opened in room 1217 Masonic Temple, in charge of Department President Mrs. Florence O. McCleland. The other members of the committee are:

Mrs. Emma R. Wallace,	Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller,
Mrs. John R. Tanner,	Mrs. John A. Logan,
Mrs. John C. Black,	Mrs. A. D. Cadwallader of Lincoln, Ill.,
Mrs. Clara Hall,	Mrs. Armilla Cheney,
Mrs. Charles Fitz-Simons,	Mrs. H. P. Thompson,
Mrs. T. E. Milchrist,	Mrs. C. C. Jones of Rockford, Ill.,
Mrs. W. R. Jewell of Danville, Ill.,	Mrs. C. Porter Johnson,
Mrs. Julia Remann of Vandalia, Ill.,	Mrs. George Moulton.

Mrs. Harriet J. Bodge of Hartford, Conn., National President, will arrive on Saturday, Aug. 25. Her headquarters will be at the Palmer House.

The corps will entertain Commander-in-Chief Shaw on Tuesday evening, Aug. 28, and on the following day the Illinois department will entertain jointly the officers of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Duchess d'Arcos Coming.

Definite announcement that the Duchess de Arcos, wife of the Spanish Minister, would be a guest of the city during the Grand Army encampment was made to the Citizens' committee by the Spanish Legation at Washington yesterday. The Duchess will arrive with the Duke on Saturday, Aug. 25. They will be quartered at the Auditorium Annex.

Quarters for William Jennings Bryan also have been arranged at the Annex. Governor C. M. Barnes of Oklahoma informed General John C. Black yesterday that he, too, would be present.

"Living flag choruses" will be a feature of the encampment festivities. The "flags" will be composed of 2,000 young women and children dressed in the national colors. The idea was originated by Professor Gabriel Katzenberger, who has charge of the choruses for the patriotic demonstrations. The "flags" will sing at the "war concerts" at the Coliseum. The "flags" also will be used in the parade on Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Rehearsing Places Chosen.

Until encampment week rehearsals will be held as follows:

Jung's Hall, Ashland, Lincoln, and Belmont avenues; Tuesday, from 2 to 6 p. m.

Lincoln Turner Hall, Diversey boulevard and Sheffield avenue; Monday, from 2 to 6 p. m.

Schoenhofen Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland avenues; Tuesday, from 2 to 6 p. m.

Wicker Park Hall, North and Milwaukee avenues; Wednesday, from 2 to 6 p. m.

Fortschritt Turner Hall, Milwaukee avenue near California avenue; Wednesday from 9 to 12 a. m.

Hoerber's Hall, Blue Island avenue and Twenty-first place; Thursday, from 2 to 6 p. m.

Apollo Hall, Blue Island avenue, near Twelfth street; Thursday, from 9 to 12 a. m.

Freiberg's Opera-House, Twenty-second street, between Wabash avenue and State street; Tuesday, from 9 to 12 a. m.

North Side Turner Hall, North Clark street near Chicago avenue; Monday, from 9 to 12 a. m.

Rehearsals for the festival chorus for the Coliseum concerts will be held as follows:

Steinway Hall, every evening during the week, except Saturday.

Hoeber's Hall, Blue Island avenue and Twenty-first place; every Thursday evening.

Jung's Hall, Lincoln, Ashland, and Belmont avenues; Tuesday evening.

Applications for membership in any of the choruses may be made at Steinway Hall, suite 1101-1102.

The annual reunion of Wilder's "Lightning" Brigade will be held this year in connection with the encampment on Aug. 29 and 30. President L. S. Kilborn of Monticello and Colonel Aden Knoph of Olney were in the city yesterday arranging the details of the affair. The reunion will be held in room 426 County Building. Addresses will be delivered by Governor Mount of Indiana, General John C. Black, and General Joseph Wheeler, commander of the Department of the Lakes, United States army.

Wants General Oglesby Remembered.

Chicago, July 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of July 23 you speak of an "Avenue of Fame for Veterans." Is not Major General Richard J. Oglesby, who lived and died with a rebel bullet in his body, to be in the list with Logan, Sickles, Sigel, Butler, Garfield, and other volunteers? His name is strangely omitted from that list, where surely it should have a place. Though worn on the breasts of the marching Grand Army it still should be hung high among the portraits of those who offered their lives for their country. JUSTICE.

SMALLPOX IN CHICAGO HEIGHTS

Dr. Meyerovitz Finds One Patient and Sixteen Cases of Scarlet Fever—Sewerage System Poor.

In investigating a report that an epidemic of smallpox was prevalent in Chicago Heights, Dr. Morris Mayerovitz, member of the State Board of Health, found one case of smallpox and sixteen cases of scarlet fever. Joseph Eide is the name of the smallpox victim. Dr. Meyerovitz was accompanied in his investigations by Dr. Cassel, the village physician, and Dr. L. Sneider. Scarlet fever was epidemic in Chicago Heights in June, and at that time there were nearly forty cases. Physicians have been busy vaccinating the villagers. A mass-meeting of citizens appointed a committee to consider the improvement of the sewerage system. "The health of the community is greatly jeopardized by the existing conditions," said Dr. Meyerovitz. "The methods of handling the sewage of the town is primitive, and until it is improved the citizens will always be liable to similar epidemics."

Fire Scares Vermont Flats Tenants.

Tenants of the Vermont apartment building, Fifty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue, were frightened yesterday afternoon by a fire which started in the laundry in the basement. The tenants fled from their apartments in a hurry. The fire did $100 damage.

Arrested for Stealing Brass.

Detectives Morgan and Horwich arrested a man who was pulling brass plates from the railings of the Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon, and at the Harrison Street Station he gave his name as Charles Moore. In his pocket was found brass junk. The man confessed to having also taken metal from the corridors of the Woman's Temple.

ACQUIT TWO OF MURDER.

JURIES FREE MRS. HATTIE HOLST AND ANTON LUDWIG.

Woman Found Insane When She Shot Emma Spelz, but of Sound Mind Now—In Kallenborn Killing Case Defendant Is Found Not Guilty, but Is Arrested on New Indictment Charging Robbery—Charles E. Lutz and Nine Others Taken to Joliet.

In two murder trials yesterday in the Criminal Court verdicts of "not guilty" were reached, and one convicted murderer was taken from the County Jail to serve a life sentence in Joliet. Mrs. Hattie Holst, who shot Miss Emma Spelz on May 3, was given her freedom by the verdict of a jury in Judge Baker's court, it being found that she was insane when she committed the act, and that she had recovered her sanity since. Anton Ludwig was acquitted in Judge Baker's court of the charge of murdering John F. Kallenborn during a saloon brawl, but was held under two indictments charging robbery. Charles E. Lutz, recently convicted of the murder of his sister-in-law, was taken to Joliet.

The 4-year-old son of Mrs. Holst was clinging to her skirts and she was weeping when the jurors brought in their decision that she had been insane when she shot a rival. Deliberation of less than a half hour served to convince the jury that the accused woman had not been of sound mind, and under the instructions of the court a verdict of "not guilty" was given on this ground. To the verdict the jurors added their decision that Mrs. Holst had recovered her sanity.

Mrs. Holst started to her feet to thank the jurymen, but Judge Baker forbade any demonstration.

Courtroom Is Crowded.

Interest in the case had crowded the courtroom during the hearing. On May 3 Mrs. Holst shot Emma Spelz. She had heard that her husband, Albert Holst, had associated with Emma Spelz. She went to see Miss Spelz, and accused her. Miss Spelz is said to have laughed, and the wife, insane with rage, as the jury found, fired two shots at her.

Mrs. Holtz walked from the wine room where the shooting occurred out into the barroom, handed her revolver to the bartender, John Stromblad, and cried: "She has ruined my family; she has ruined by home." She then called for the patrol wagon and surrendered to the police.

Most of the testimony for the defense was given by relatives and friends of the accused, to show that she had been of unsound mind. Arthur Jordan, a neighbor, testified that he had met Mrs. Holst shortly before she shot Miss Spelz, and that her actions had indicated that she was under great excitement. He warned her brother to watch her.

Anton Ludwig Is Acquitted.

Anton Ludwig, who was freed from the charge of killing John P. Kallenborn, was taken into custody again on two indictments which were returned by the grand jury during the day charging him with robbery. The jury in Judge Burke's court acquitted him of the murder charge because it was not shown that he fired the shot which killed Kallenborn. The jury were an hour in reaching their decision. Three companions, who were held as accessories on the murder charge, probably will be discharged, but they, too, must give bail on the robbery indictments. The shooting occurred on Dec. 4, 1899, in the saloon of Kallerborn, 4859 Justine street. The murdered man was engaged in a fight with three of his companions, James F. Scanlan, John Dooner, and Frank Fellons.

Charles E. Lutz, who was taken to Joliet by Jailor Whitman to serve a life sentence for the murder of his sister-in-law, attracted interest during his trial by defending himself. Nine prisoners, convicted of robbery, burglary, or larceny, accompanied Lutz.

REVIEWS EXCESSIVE TAXES.

Board Hears Complaints from People Who Think They Are Entitled to Lower Assessments.

Over 400 cases were heard by the Board of Review yesterday during the session from 9:30 a. m. until noon. The system under which the board works this year has been found a decided improvement over the methods of last year. Each complainant is listed, his address, complaint, valuation, and all other information given in full. A few questions are asked by the reviewer and the matter is referred to the full board for a decision later.

Drainage Trustee Thomas A. Smyth was among the complainants. He was under the impression that he was being taxed on $25,000 worth of personal property instead of $5,000. The board explained to him that he was confusing the full valuation with the assessable valuation, and that he would be required to pay taxes on but $5,000. Trustee Smyth left the rooms satisfied.

One complainant made a vigorous protest over the fact that he had scheduled $490 worth of personal property, which amount had been raised to $500 by the Assessors, which is the smallest assessment carried on the rolls. The addition of the $10 will cause the complainant to pay taxes on $500 worth of property, whereas he would have escaped taxation had the $490 valuation remained unchanged.

The Board of Review adjourned until Monday at 9:30 a. m.

Through a mistake an item was printed in The Tribune of last Sunday by which it was made to appear that Assessor James J. Gray had made no return of personal property for taxation. It came up in connection with a list of public men, and the amounts they had returned to the Board of Assessors. An examination of the books shows that Mr. Gray made a slightly larger return than he did last year. Speaking of the matter he said: "It certainly would not look well for me not to comply with the law which I, as an Assessor, am asking others to obey, and on that account, if no other, I have been extremely scrupulous about the matter."

STEEL MILL MEN ADOPT POLICY.

Heads of Big Companies Agree to Curtail Production in Case of Oversupply.

CONFER THREE HOURS.

Compare Notes on Damage to Trade and Are Reticent as to Future Plans.

MAY SHUT BLAST FURNACES.

Representatives of the leading steel and iron companies of the country met for three hours in conference yesterday at the office of the Illinois Steel company to frame a general policy for conduct of their business. At the conclusion of the conference a statement was given out by President E. H. Gary of the Federal Steel company, saying that it was the opinion of all that if at any time, in any territory, the demand is not equal to the production the same should be curtailed until conditions change." President Gary declined to make any additional statement regarding the results of the conference.

As it is admitted there has been overproduction in some lines, the expectation is that there will be unanimity of action until the difficulties are adjusted. That will require the closing of some of the various mills which go to make up a steel plant, and of these the blast furnaces are the most likely to be closed as a result of the conference.

President Gary's Statement.

President Gary's announcement in full was as follows:

"Undue prominence has been given to the meeting of representatives of the iron and steel interests. The Presidents and managers of the leading producers of iron have been in consultation concerning the general situation and have been frank in expressing opinions in regard to the policy which each intends to apply to the business of his company.

"There has been and is no agreement or disagreement concerning future action. However, it is the opinion of all that if at any time, in any territory, the demand is not equal to the production the same should be curtailed until conditions change."

It is not anticipated that there will be a general closing of all the steel plants of the country now that the officials of the different companies have consulted regarding conditions, but that in all lines where there has been overproduction steps will be taken to remedy that state of affairs. The blast furnaces which manufacture steel billets received chief attention of the men engaged in the conference.

The conference began at 10 a. m., President Schwab of the Carnegie company and others whose presence was awaited, having arrived to take part in the meeting. There were eighteen representatives of the leading steel interests of the country in attendance, and the same subjects were discussed that had been gone over in a preliminary way at preceding gatherings in New York. The meeting lasted without any intermission until 1 o'clock, when the visitors departed.

Compares Notes on Damage to Trade.

In effect the purpose of the gathering was to learn how widespread the damage to the steel trade has been since the first cuts in prices began. Prices have gone on falling, and while the iron trade was in that state buyers have held aloof, waiting to see when the market would find a bottom, in order that they might fill their needs at the smallest possible expenditure.

To the extent that there is an over-supply of products of other branches of the industry, production will be curtailed there at the same time. The larger companies—the Federal Steel and the Carnegie—are acting together, and are strong enough to force the other companies to respect their wishes regarding the policy of closing the mills when it is proved that there has been overproduction. The two companies not only are the largest in point of business and resources, but represent the most powerful interests in the country. The Carnegie interest is potent, and the Rockefellers and J. P. Morgan are represented in the Board of Directors of the Federal Steel company.

Friends of John W. Gates in Chicago are saying that the conference at the office of the Illinois Steel company is a vindication of his judgment in closing the mills of the American Steel and Wire company when he did. Without attempting to excuse his alleged connection with the stock market when he made his famous announcement about overproduction, they say that Mr. Gates gauged the iron and steel situation correctly.

Seek Riddance of Contracts.

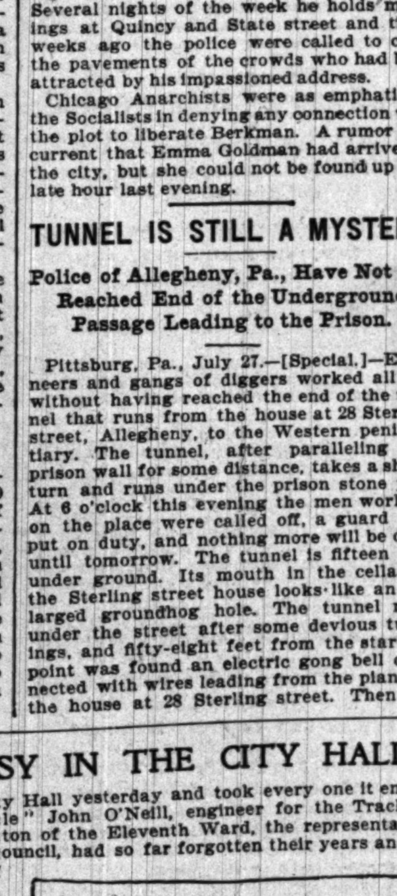
New York, July 27.—[Special.]—It was said here today by an authority usually well informed on such matters one of the most important topics contemplated in the Chicago steel conference was a possible agreement whereby several of the big companies might be released from contracts made with members of the Bessemer association for pig supplies at prices considerably above the present low level.

Sign Bar Iron and Sheet Scales.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 27.—The Wayne iron works of this city, employing 800 men, signed the amalgamated bar iron and sheet scales today. This completes the list of independent mills in the country, representing 30 per cent of the production. The Republic Iron and Steel company, the combine, representing 70 per cent, still refuses to sign.

GOLF MICROBE IS BUSY IN THE CITY HALL.

An awful rumor swept through the City Hall yesterday and took every one it encountered off his feet. It was that "Uncle" John O'Neill, engineer for the Track Elevation bureau, and Alderman Duddleston of the Eleventh Ward, the representative of her Majesty the Queen in the City Council, had so far forgotten their years and dignities as to join the ranks of the golf players. Both denied the story strenuously, but it was backed up by such strong circumstantial evidence that it found many believers. The evidence back of it is given in detail, as follows:



Shortly after the hour for luncheon O'Neill and Duddleston, whose similarity of tastes and habits has made them warm personal friends, left the City Hall and walked over to Wabash avenue. They reached a sporting goods store, evidently with the intention of going in, but as with a common impulse hesitated, looked around with a guilty air as if to see if any one was watching, and then gazed long and earnestly into the store windows. Finally Alderman Duddleston "hunched" O'Neill, and the two repaired to a neighboring hostelry, where O'Neill partook of ginger ale and Duddleston of club soda. Then, as if emboldened for the task ahead of them, they came back to the store, and this time resolutely marched in.

Once inside, however, their courage seemed again to have forsaken them, and Duddleston murmured something about fishing tackle, while O'Neill stammered and stuttered and at last managed to hint to the clerk that they would like to look at some golf clubs.

This encouraged Duddleston to add a remark about stockings and "pink" jackets, but O'Neill bolted at this at once and said: "No, no; clubs are all we are looking for now."

So the salesman brought out an array of clubs. O'Neill was just learning the difference between a "putter" and a "brassie," and Duddleston was so far at home that he had begun to tell what an adept he was at "shinny" when he was a boy, when a common friend stepped up and asked: "What does this all mean, anyhow?"

The two looked like a pair of children caught stealing jam. "Where is that fishing tackle I wanted to look at?" shouted Alderman Duddleston, while "Uncle" John tried to explain that they had come in after fishing hooks and were diverted to the golf counter through curiosity. Both declared such an idea as playing golf never had entered their heads, and both looked as if they wished they were back in the City Hall.

TWO WIVES DESERT HOMES AND THEIR HUSBANDS ARE IN TROUBLE.

John C. Hylton, Half Crazed with Grief, Wants Lena and Child Back, Though Former is "Peculiar."

John C. Hylton, a tinner, 152 East Illinois street, is at the German Hospital, a nervous wreck from grief over the desertion of his wife, Lena, who went away on Wednesday morning, taking their 8-year-old son George with her.

Hylton is foreman in the tin shop of the John B. Long Manufacturing company, North Clark and North Water streets. He found a letter on the kitchen table when he returned from work on Wednesday evening. His wife had written it, bidding him farewell, and informing him that she was going away, never to return, and that he never should see her or their son again.

Worried, and of an excitable temperament naturally, Hylton became almost insane when he read the letter. He rushed to the house of his wife's father, George Decker, 28 Alaska street, opened the door violently, and set the house in an uproar by announcing that his wife had deserted him. He paced the floor, wringing his hands, moaning, crying, and calling for his son.

Mr. Decker, fearing Hylton's mind had given way, had him sent to the German Hospital yesterday morning.

At the same time this advertisement appeared in a local paper:

LENA—IF YOU WANT TO SEE JACK ALIVE AGAIN CALL GERMAN Hospital. D.

But Lena did not call. Jack waited all day, with a blanket wrapped around his feet and a wet towel about his head, for the sound of Lena's tread on the rubber-matted stairs. The doctors said unless Lena came, or Hylton could be induced to eat and sleep, his mind was in danger of becoming a blank.

He became calmer, however, as evening drew on, and late at night was much better.

"It was my fault," said Hylton. "I was often unkind to her, and we quarreled almost every day. We went to the theater on Tuesday night, and my wife asked me if she could take George to a Sunday school picnic in Lincoln Park. I said she might, and when she began getting ready to go out, before I went to work, I didn't suspicion anything. We had quarreled on Monday. When she left home she sent the key to our back door to me where I work.

"In the letter she left for me she said something about me caring for another woman. But I don't. I fairly worshiped her. I don't believe she's gone with another man; I don't know of any.

"My wife was peculiar. I think she wasn't right in her mind. She was sickly, too, and often used to jump out of bed in the night and rush out of the house for a breath of air. She couldn't breathe well; she had asthma or something. Well, I had to work so hard and think of so much that it disturbed me to have her jumping up that way, and I used to scold her.

"I always gave her all of my money. I bought her a bicycle, too. She used to ride it so much that it made her thin. She was peculiar. When I told her she shouldn't ride so much she got mad and said she'd never get on the wheel again. And she didn't.

"That's the way it went. We couldn't agree. We parted before, two years ago. I went to her and begged her to come back. I would now if I knew where she was. I worry about her. I'm afraid she'll die and leave the boy alone in a strange place.

"She'll never let me know where she is, because only the other day she said to me:

"'What would you do if I should leave you?'

"And I said: 'I wouldn't hunt you up like I did before, but if I happened to meet you I'd settle up some old scores.'

"But I wouldn't. I'd be glad to make up and try it over again."

Mrs. Hylton sent letters to her father and her sister, Miss Lottie Decker, the day she left. The letter to her father was in German, the one to her sister in English. The contents were alike.

Mrs. Hylton said she had concluded to leave her husband because he was cruel to her and had choked her twice within two weeks until she was "black in the face."

Mr. Decker says his daughter's conduct is inexcusable, that she would not "give in" to her husband, and that if the latter will act like a man, not a boy, go back to work, and get some one to keep house for him, Mrs. Hylton will return in a short time.

C. P. Goodale's Spouse Leaves Because He Discharges Her Servant, and His Small Children Cry for "Mamma."

The three young children of C. P. Goodale, whose wife on Wednesday morning deserted him because he had discharged a servant girl without her knowledge or consent, are in a pitiable plight. In the house at 3641 Cottage Grove avenue they await anxiously the return of their mother. The eyes of all, none of whom is over 6 years old, are dull and heavy from continuous weeping. They refuse to be consoled, and the cry for "mamma" almost can be heard by people passing in the street.

The father has located the place where Mrs. Goodale is working, but the children probably had not heard of it before they went to bed last night. After searching for her all day Mr. Goodale found his wife had been working in a small and unpretentious restaurant at 3803 Cottage Grove avenue as a waitress since she left home. He arrived at the eating-house a little after 7 o'clock, but she had just gone. Thinking she might have gone to the home of her sister Mr. Goodale at first planned to go there. He decided to wait till this morning, and said if his wife did not come home he would have her arrested for desertion.

When Mrs. Goodale left her home on Wednesday she left no note of farewell; simply packed up her belongings in a little hand satchel and disappeared. Mr. Goodale went to the Stanton Avenue Police Station and asked the police to help find her. Mr. Goodale says he never will hire a domestic again, and that if Mrs. Goodale does not like home without a servant she can stay away.

Mrs. Emma Hartman, landlady of the house where Goodale lives, and several kind neighbors have cared, in a way, for the Goodale children since their mother left, but apparently they notice the difference between a mother and strangers. The children are all bright and attractive. Several neighbors who called at the Goodale house denounced the action of the mother in deserting them.

The children are Olive, aged 6 years; Hiram, 3½ years old, and Edwin, aged a year and 4 months. While tears were falling from her large brown eyes, Olive, with some show of pride, called the attention of several sympathizing visitors to the fact that Mrs. Hartman had put a nice new dress on her.

There probably will be more wailing among the children when they find that Mrs. Hartman also is going to leave them today. Mrs. Hartman says she has looked after and taken care of the children since Mrs. Goodale left, expecting that Mr. Goodale would get a servant in the meantime. Mrs. Hartman says she can do it no longer, and told Mr. Goodale so last night. Mr. Goodale said he would take the children away this morning.

Mr. Goodale insists that he did right in discharging the servant. She was not respectable, he asserts, spent most of her time away from where she was employed, and he did not want that kind of a woman to take care of his children. Mrs. Hartman shares this opinion, and says that had not Mr. Goodale discharged the girl voluntarily she would have made him do so or seek other quarters for himself and family.

In speaking of his wife's desertion Mr. Goodale said: "My wife abandoned me wilfully, and I am thinking seriously of having her arrested on that charge. It is disgraceful to leave a home in such a condition. We never had any trouble before, and my wife had no cause whatever to leave me. I always have looked after the welfare of my family and always have supported it. I have a good home, make a good salary, and can keep a family in good circumstances.

"I cannot say whether there will be any reconciliation. That depends a good deal on what transpires after I have seen my wife. She may come back and she may not. One thing is certain; I never again shall hire a servant to look after my children. I shall tell her so, and this undoubtedly will cause her not to come back to me.

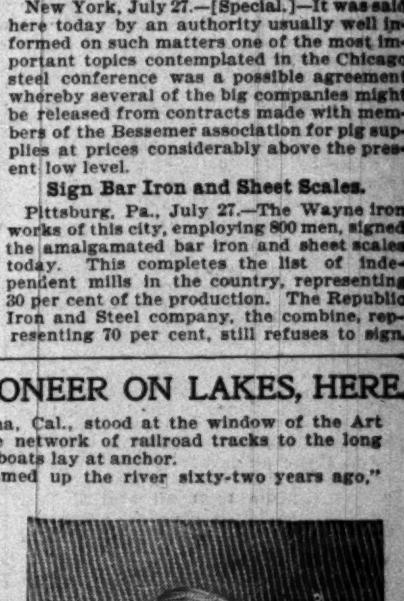
"I think I was justified in discharging the servant. She was not a good woman, and I did not care to have my children raised with one like her around."

Mr. Goodale discharged the girl summarily while his wife was down-town. He is an insurance agent and has been married for a number of years.

CAPT. S. M. CHAPMAN, PIONEER ON LAKES, HERE.

Captain Sylvester M. Chapman of Pasadena, Cal., stood at the window of the Art Institute yesterday and looked out across the network of railroad tracks to the long rows of piers and the harbor where scores of boats lay at anchor.

"It didn't look much like that when I steamed up the river sixty-two years ago," said Captain Chapman. "There was no harbor at all, only two piers built out from the mouth of the river, and we had to find our way in the best way we could."



CAPTAIN SYLVESTER M. CHAPMAN.

Captain Chapman, who is spending a few weeks visiting in Chicago at Thirty-seventh street and Vernon avenue, is one of the few survivors of the navigators who plied the great lakes in the early days before railroads were thought of west of the Alleghany Mountains. He first came to Chicago in 1838 as mate of the side-wheel steamer Robert Fulton, which made regular trips from Buffalo to Detroit, and occasionally extended the voyage into Lake Michigan.

"Chicago, as I remember it at that time," said Captain Chapman, "was a large village, with a few streets lined with wooden store buildings on the south side of the river. There were no bridges then, and we steamed up the river without obstruction. The streets were unpaved and a wagon sunk to the hub in mud along the principal thoroughfares. The postoffice had just one window to receive and deliver mail and a railing was put up to keep the people in single file when they crowded in to get their letters.

"Old Fort Dearborn was standing in 1838, but there were no soldiers there, as the Indians had ceased to be feared. There were no other buildings of any size or consequence, except a large hotel on the north side of the river; I can't remember the name of it. There was a good-sized hall also, where I once attended a free soil political meeting. A certain Dr. Brainard was the chief speaker.

"At that time there were no regular vessels plying between Chicago and the Eastern ports. It was only occasionally that a Buffalo or Detroit boat got together enough cargo to justify a trip through the straits and up to Milwaukee and Chicago. In the spring there would be a stream of emigrants from the New England States going out to take up government lands in Michigan and Illinois, and our freight consisted largely of horses, cattle, and farming utensils. The return cargo was usually wheat. On one trip we took a tribe of Indians from New York State to a reservation on Green Bay.

"There were no railroads in the West then, and the travel was almost entirely by water. I carried the rails for the Michigan Central railroad from Erie to Detroit."

Captain Chapman was born at East Haddam, Conn., in 1812, and became a sailor when he ws old enough to go to sea. In 1834 he was the mate of the Concordia, whose voyage of ninety-one days from Liverpool to New York is one of the longest recorded in the annals of American shipping. In 1837 he came to Detroit and was employed as mate on the Robert Fulton. Later he was Captain of the Governor Marcy and the Indian Queen, both steam vessels, and was master of seevral sailing vessels. After twenty years of service on the lakes he moved to La Salle, Ill., where he lived until five years ago, when he moved to Pasadena, Cal.

Although in his eighty-ninth year, Captain Chapman scarcely feels his weight of years, and his erect, vigorous form and clear eyes give the impression of a man fully thirty years younger. He numbers among his descendants five children, twenty-seven grandchildren, and ten great-grandchildren.

HAWAII IMPORTS MUST PAY DUTY.

Court Rules Articles Coming from the Islands Are Subject to Taxes.

POINT OF LAW DEFINED.

On Account of Conflict of Authority the Decision Overrules Appeal.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, July 27.

Merchandise imported from the Hawaiian Islands must bear the duties provided for in the Dingley law. In all matters relating to tariff the Hawaiian Islands must be considered as a foreign country, although they have become a part of the United States by annexation. A decision to this effect was rendered by the United States general appraisers at New York. Judge Henderson M. Somerville, chairman of the board, wrote the document.

Articles from Hawaii Must Pay Duty.

An appeal was made on April 26, 1900, by W. H. Grossman & Bro. from the decision of Collector Bidwell that merchandise from the Hawaiian Islands must pay customs charges. It was held by the importers that the Hawaiian Islands were now a part of the United States, and therefore it was illegal to collect duty on imports.

Judge Henderson in his opinion carefully considers both sides of the case. He writes that the question involved is the right of Congress to levy duties on merchandise after promulgating the resolution annexing the islands.

Judge Henderson writes that, in view of the well settled principle that every act of Congress must be upheld until it is clearly and inevitably unconstitutional, and that on account of the conflict of authorities the Board of General Appraisers thinks it proper to overrule the protest and affirm the collector's decision.

Colonel "Abe" Gruber was the principal speaker at the noon meeting held today at 737 Broadway. The meeting was under the auspices of the Commercial Travelers' McKinley and Roosevelt club. These are some of the things Colonel Gruber said:

Some McKinley Epigrams by Col. "Abe" Gruber.

"The Republican party has crucified the silver heresy and put upon labor a crown of employment and good wages.

"The eccentric political economy of Bryan could thrive somewhat four years ago, when times were really bad. Since then experience has demonstrated the unwisdom and time has covered it with mildew and death. A sick man will try a patent medicine which a healthy man would not look at.

"We cannot place confidence in a political party which every four years has a new paramount issue, like the storekeeper who has new bargains. The Democratic party would give us a cheap necktie in the hope of making us pay dear for a suit of clothes.

"In 1892 the people went on a political jamboree. In 1896 they took for their nerves a Republican bromo-seltzer. It cured them and they don't intend to get drunk again.

"It is said that Bryan should get our votes because he has the courage of his convictions. If he still believes in 16 to 1 he is mentally unfit to be President.

"Mr. Bryan does not believe in bimetallism. He believes in a depreciated dollar. He would have six inches make one foot, one and a half feet one yard, and one pint equal a quart."

When Mr. Gruber mentioned Mr. Croker half a dozen voices cheered.

"That's right," said the orator, "always put nice things on a man's tombstone."

Owners of a wealth of jewels are not always judges of real gems, and that is why Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is sad today. She was at their private dock at Newport with her husband when a bright young man with a sad story of trials in south Africa and smuggled diamonds showed them three gems. Mrs. Vanderbilt selected one she liked, and her husband paid $150 for it. Tiffany says it is worth $7.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Buys a Glass Diamond.

Mr. Vanderbilt regards the matter in the light of a huge joke.

After selling Mr. Vanderbilt the same fellow called on Mrs. Ogden Mills and endeavored to involve her in a like transaction. Mrs. Mills' secretary, a bright young girl, interviewed the stranger, and, becoming suspicious, ordered him from the house.

John W. Scheer of 52 West Fifty-fourth street has brought suit to prevent the American Ice company from continuing to carry on business in his name or to sign his name to checks. Scheer, in his affidavit, on which Justice Dugro of the Supreme Court granted a temporary restraining order, declares that after he sold out his ice wagon and business to the ice trust he learned that the trust had painted his name on numerous wagons, was soliciting business in his name, and indorsing checks made payable to him.

Another Suit Against the Ice Trust.

In Harlem the ice trust is having the fight of its life. An independent dealer, Otto Orsein, with stables at One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Broadway, has waged such a ceaseless battle against the trust that he has forced the price at which the new Washington Market is supplied with ice down to 17½ cents per 100 pounds and has secured the contract on these terms.

Drivers for the trust all over Harlem offered ice in small quantities at 20 cents per hundred, hoping to run independents out of business.

Attorney General Davies went to Oyster Bay today to consult with Governor Roosevelt about the ice trust.

On application by Howe & Hummel, attorneys for Frank McKee, Justice Pryor today appointed William J. O'Sullivan, Edward Jacobs, and John J. Quinlan to inquire into the sanity of Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, who was committed to a sanitarium in Hartford on Thursday. The application was made on affidavit by Dr. Greene M. Hammond that Mr. Hoyt is a paretic and incurable.

To Inquire Into Sanity of Playwright Hoyt.

Mr. McKee makes affidavit that Mr. Hoyt's interest in the firm of Hoyt & McKee is worth $100,000. Mr. McKee's attorneys say their client feels deeply hurt because of harsh criticisms made in Charlestown, N. H., where Mr. Hoyt lived.

Mr. McKee, his attorneys say, tried in vain to get Mr. Hoyt's relatives to act. The firm's business had to be protected, they declare, and the only restraint put on Mr. Hoyt was with respect to the cashing of his large checks without investigation.

Several persons in Charlestown, it is said, have been living on Mr. Hoyt's bounty. These are the ones, said the lawyers, who are criticising.

It was said at the Presbyterian Hospital tonight that there has been no change in the condition of Historian John Clark Ridpath, who is suffering from Bright's disease. He is weak.

Governor Roosevelt today was shown a telegram from Colorado saying that Champ Clark of Missouri had accused him of plagiarism. Specifically the allegation was that in his speech at St. Paul the Governor had said that expansion was synonymous with peace, the alleged plagiarism being that Napoleon had said the same thing at Bordeaux many years ago. "Let the people read the speeches," said Colonel Roosevelt, "and judge for themselves. I am too busy a man to answer foolish accusations like this."

Roosevelt Says Plagiarism Charge Is Foolish.

The center of Democratic national politics today was the Hoffman House. Chairman Jones of the National committee established temporary headquarters in room 282 in the fourth floor, and all day long the party leaders of this and other States were in conference with him. Chairman Frank Campbell of the New York State committee; Urey Woodson, National committeeman for Kentucky; James Guffey of Pennsylvania, Chairman Richardson of the Congressional Campaign committee, and ex-Governor William J. Stone of Missouri were among his companions.

Democrats Open New York Headquarters.

Chairman Jones talked freely of the political situation and said: "The gold Democrats will vote for Bryan—all of them who are not fattening on the toiling millions through ownership of trust securities. There's material enough for a campaign alone in the maladministration of the War and Postoffice departments. Alger, Eagan, Neely, and Rathbone are only types of this arrogant, utterly unscrupulous management of national affairs. The outrageous act in Alaska cannot help rousing a storm of condemnation."

In reply to a question Chairman Jones said: "The Democratic national headquarters will be in Chicago."

When E. Arden Noblett, a stock broker, who lives in a handsome house in Llewellyn Park at Orange, N. J., walked into the police station at West Orange this morning to make a complaint against one of the workmen on his place, he was recognized by Captain Bamford as George Green Jr., who is accused of having offered a bribe to James J. Fogarty, one of the jurors in the Goslin conspiracy case. He was arrested.

Alleged Jury Briber Green Arrested.

The departure today of the steamer Bosnia from Philadelphia with a cargo of 9,000 tons of coal consigned to Hongkong, China, by Berwind, White & Co. of New York, was an event of unusual importance in the bituminous coal trade. This being the first commercial shipment of coal ever made to the far East, it is regarded as the opening wedge to a class of business offering almost unlimited possibilities. Hitherto Cardiff coal has supplied the markets of China and Japan. These countries produce small quantities of an inferior fuel which cannot meet domestic demands.

Shipment of Coal East of Unusual Importance.

STABBED BY EMPLOYE, MATTHEW SCHILLO DIES AT ALEXIAN HOSPITAL.

August Becker, Stable Hostler, Uses a Knife with Fatal Effect Because He Is Not Paid His Wages—Is Now Under Arrest.

Matthew Schillo, 367 North avenue, died at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital last night as a result of wounds received on Wednesday night from the hands of August Becker. Schillo was manager of a livery stable owned by his brother, Adam Schillo, located at 369 North avenue.

His death is due to a quarrel over the payment of Becker's wages. Becker left the livery stable on Wednesday, after some words with Schillo, who had reproved him for being late to work. Later in the same night Becker returned and demanded his wages. Schillo declared that he could not pay his former employé until his brother, who was out of town, returned. Becker then drew a knife and stabbed Schillo three times. Becker was arrested and is now in the County Jail.

SIGN: "M'KINLEY, DEMOCRAT."

Twenty-sixth Ward Club Democrats Carry It About Street, Being Name of Their New President.

"McKinley, the Democrat," was a sign borne about the streets of the Twenty-sixth Ward last night that caused people to stop and stare at the procession that followed it. A little later McKinley stood on a platform before 300 enthusiastic Democrats eulogizing the name of William Jennings Bryan. M. L. McKinley is the President of the Twenty-sixth Ward Democratic club, and he, with the other officers elected last Friday, was installed last night at a meeting in Jung's Hall, Belmont and Lincoln avenues. Other officers installed were A. J. Delke, Vice President; Fred Wagner, Secretary; J. T. Hechinger, Treasurer; Frank Rosch, sergeant-at-arms.

P. F. Hayes made the opening speech, and then the officers were called upon in turn. The speeches were full of enthusiasm for work in the ward, but hardly touched upon Democratic issues.

The three candidates for office from the ward, William Schlake, Joseph E. Flanagan, and Thomas J. Dawson, also spoke.

HYDE PARK HOUSE COLLAPSES.

Frame Cottage at 5458 Kimbark Avenue Is Partially Wrecked by the Undermining of Its Supports.

With a crash that could be heard for blocks the foundations of the three-story frame dwelling at 5458 Kimbark avenue collapsed yesterday morning and the structure dropped to the ground, a distance of several feet. The occupants of the house were out at the time and no one was injured.

The house was built in 1865, and is one of the historic landmarks of Hyde Park. It is owned by former Alderman Charles Sweigert of the Thirteenth Ward. The house was erected on a foundation of wooden stilts, which has been crumbling for some time.

Joseph Huck and family occupied the first floor of the cottage and Charles Anders lived on the floor above. The tenants have made numerous complaints to the owner of the dilapidated condition of the property and asked to have it repaired. Yesterday Huck went to call on the agent of the premises, William H. Carter, 314 Fifty-fourth street, to tell him that he would move unless certain repairs were made, and while he was talking a neighbor ran in and informed him that his house had been wrecked. Huck hurried to the scene and was greatly relieved when he learned that nobody had been injured in the accident.

The house is resting with the front elevated several feet above the rear. It was found that none of the crockery had been broken.

ARE GIVEN MEDALS IN MIDLAKE.

Twenty-two Members of North American Union Rewarded by the Order—News Sent Ashore by Pigeons.

Out in the middle of Lake Michigan, on the deck of the steamer Darius Cole yesterday noon, the North American Union presented twenty-two of its members with diamond medals bestowed for services rendered the order, the nature of which is kept secret. The presentation was made by W. Cramner, orator of the Illinois State Assembly.

Eight hundred members of the order made the trip to Grand Haven and return. The boat came in last night at 11 o'clock.

After the presentation of the medals the fact was announced to the members in Chicago by messages sent by carrier pigeons. Three were liberated, each carrying the same message, and all arrived safely in Chicago in a short time.

Those who received medals were:

R. Leonard,	S. McIntyre,	H. O'Connor,
J. P. Collins,	D. Keohan,	F. Smith,
David Seelig,	I. J. Nelson,	W. L. Nelson,
E. J. Desenis,	S. H. Givath-mey,	T. J. Donahue,
James F. Towle,		A. D. Horn,
D. L. Watson,	J. Wagner,	L. H. Eickhoff,
A. J. Docs,	A. B. Peterson,	L. G. Olson.
R. A. Cockebeen,	F. A. Bosh	

REPUBLICANS IN FIRST MEETING.

Opening Party Gathering of the Campaign Is Held at Tattersall's.

LORIMER IN THE CHAIR.

Those Present Chiefly Workers and Talks Are a School of Instruction.

RICHARD YATES SPEAKS.

Over 4,000 Republican workers gathered in Tattersall's last evening and fairly well filled the great hall. It was not only a large but an enthusiastic crowd, this first party meeting of the campaign.

Primarily it was a gathering of the Republican organization of Cook County. There were present the members of the County commitee, the officers of the ward clubs, and the members and officers of the precinct committees. But the scope of the meeting was widened by the presence of Chairman Rowe and Secretary Fieldhouse to represent the State committee, and Secretary Heath to speak for the National committee. Richard Yates, the candidate for Governor of Illinois, was present also. It was his first appearance in the campaign.

It was not the ordinary political meeting at which political issues are discussed and converts to the party made. It was taken for granted that every person present was a Republican anxious to work for the party's success. It was rather a school of instruction in which they could be told how best to direct their efforts in order to gain that success.

Cheers for Chairman Lorimer.

Congressman Lorimer, who had just been elected Major General of the Republican Legion, presided by virtue of his position of chairman of the County committee, and there were loud cheers for him when he took the platform. On it were seated the other members of the committee and candidates for leading offices, while the remainder of the members of the organization filled the thousands of chairs in front. Congressman Lorimer described the purposes of the gathering.

"We have opened the campaign a little earlier than usual this year," he said. "Ordinarily we would not have held this meeting before the middle of September. No one campaign is like another, however, and this year it seemed the part of wisdom to begin early.

"First, I want to congratulate the organization on its success in organizing the Republican Legion. In three weeks a membership of over 6,000 has been secured. Tonight, however, we are to take up a still more important matter. There are in the city many thousands of young men who will this year cast their first vote for a Presidential candidate. [A voice, "I have two." Another voice, "So have I." Another voice, "I know of fifteen."] We want to organize these young men into First Voters' clubs, and to do it we will have to get their names. For that purpose we will have to make a canvass, and we want you to make that canvass with the same care that you would one for registration."

At this stage of the proceedings a band was heard outside, and then Dr. Jamieson and Sheriff Magerstadt appeared, at the head of six companies of the legion, 450 men, and escorting Richard Yates into the hall.

Perry Heath Is Introduced.

When the applause had subsided Perry Heath, secretary of the National committee, was introduced. He said:

"I come simply to bring the greeting of the Republican National committee and assure you of every aid and assistance it may be in the power of that committee to grant you." Then, after a few more sentences in the same line, he continued:

"It seems strange there should be any necessity for especial Republican effort this year. With a guerrilla war in the Philippines, with practically a war in China, while our people are being stricken down by savages, and our representatives are putting their wives and daughters to the sword to avert from them a worse fate, it seems difficult of belief that we should have to organize in order to hold up the hands of the administration."

Chairman Rowe of the State committee followed with a statement that the Republicans outside of Cook County were anxiously looking to Chicago for party success, and from the meeting he could send them word that Cook County would do its duty, and then, after Charles S. Deneen, candidate for State's Attorney, and Candidates Hanrahan in the Fifth and Mills in the Fourth Congressional Districts, had made brief addresses, Richard Yates was introduced. He was received with loud and long applause.

Richard Yates Speaks.

When he finally was allowed to make a speech he drew a simile of a ship which, when in narrow and dangerous channels, required the best exertions of all the crew from the Captain down, and so in a political campaign all members of the party must give earnest and intelligent work, each at his own post, for the party's success, in this instance the safety of the ship of state. He recounted his own membership in party committees extending over nineteen years, and said he believed in organization.

"What would not the Democrats give," he exclaimed, "for some sort of 'imperialism' which would allow them to draft all the workers here and take them out of the country for the next six months?"

Then referring to the Democratic cry he said: "The only cases of 'imperialism' I know of in this country are in States and localities where Democracy rules," and he instanced Southern States where the franchise was denied the colored man, and Kentucky, where the whites are counted out, as well as the recent Kansas City convention, where he said Bryan had acted the part of a Czar.

Judge Hanecy Called to Speak.

Judge Hanecy was called for by many of the people present, and in response said:

"I did not know any one but candidates was to speak here. I have a candidate for Governor of the State, but he is here to speak for himself and not by proxy. The Democrats have started out as usual as an anti-party. The silver question was settled in 1896, and will not be an issue this year. The question the Democrats have raised this time is of the right and duty of this country to protect its citizens at home and abroad, and it will be settled as conclusively as was the financial one four years ago."

DISCUSS TIME FOR CAMPAIGN.

Some State Leaders Ask an Early Opening and Others Late—Literature for County.

A number of country leaders visited Republican State headquarters yesterday to arrange for the opening of the campaign in their respective districts. Some wanted an early start, while others were not in favor of much activity during August. They said that the farmers would be too busy to attend political meetings and that, generally speaking, the country people did not want a long campaign.

Walter Warder of Cairo said to Chairman Rowe that better results could be had in the southern end of the State by postponing the proposed two weeks' tour of Yates and his running mates until the first week in September. The plans adopted provided that after the opening at Jacksonville on Aug. 16 the candidates should make their next appearance in the extreme southwest corner of the State. As far as it can be done the program probably will be changed so as to satisfy the wishes of all.

J. B. Whitehead of Rockford called to get a promise from the committee that Yates would attend the Winnebago County fair on Sept. 6. He stated that Samuel Alschuler, the Democratic standard bearer, had declined an invitation to speak. According to Mr. Whitehead the Democratic committee advised him not to go.

Requests for Yates have been made by the officers of nearly every county fair in the State. He could not undertake to attend one-half of them, and the only way to treat them all alike is to refuse all.

Literature for the County.

Chairman Hull and John A. Cooke, representing the Republican County Committee on Literature, arranged during the day to get all the reading matter Cook County will need. They were in conference a long time at State headquarters with Chairman Rowe and S. T. Hoy, who is in charge of the literary bureau there. Statements were made that an understanding has been reached between the National, State, and County committees. Every thing the National and State managers want done in Cook County will be attended to by the County committee. The manuscript for much of the literature intended for local distribution will be furnished the County committee.

Deny That Carter Will Withdraw.

The published story that Zina R. Carter, Republican nominee for drainage trustee, would withdraw unless Lloyd J. Smith was taken off the ticket was denied by Mr. Carter's friends. Mr. Carter refused to discuss it.

"That is a matter," said Mr. Carter in the evening, "that I have not talked about with anybody. There is no reason, either, as far as my knowledge goes, why I should discuss it now."

At the county headquarters Chairman Lorimer and members of the committee stated that if Mr. Carter contemplated withdrawing they knew nothing about it.

LEAVES DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

John P. Stanton, Worker in the Tenth Ward, Becomes a Republican for Reasons Stated.

John P. Stanton, one of the best-known traveling men in Chicago, has left the Democratic party and become an active Republican. He has represented the Heath & Milligan Manufacturing company for several years as its head salesman. In a letter to Michael Zimmer, President of the Tenth Ward Democratic club, resigning from that organization, made public yesterday, he gives reasons for changing his views. Mr. Stanton has made application for membership in the Republican club of the Tenth Ward.

According to Congressman Lorimer, his influence among the voters of that ward has been harder to overcome by the Republicans than all the other Democrats put together.

Subjoined is Mr. Stanton's letter:

Chicago, July 24.—I wish to tender you my resignation, to take effect at once, as a member of the Tenth Ward Regular Democratic club, also to state that I leave for good the Democratic party, of which I have been a lifelong active member, as you know, for the following reasons:

First—Because I am a Chicago-born American citizen and believe sincerely in the precedents established by our country—viz.: expansion and protection of our subjects, which has been the history of our country from Washington's time to the present.

Second—I cannot stand for any man who preaches one thing and practices another. The imperial manner in which William Jennings Bryan controlled the representatives of some 75,000,000 of our people in the recent Democratic convention at Kansas City was anything but in harmony with "his anti-imperialistic talk." As a native-born American citizen and a lover of my country and of freedom of thought and speech, I "consider him an imperialist of the first water" and a man who is anything but sincere in what he preaches, and certainly not the man to tie to.

Third—I cannot stand for this 50-cent dollar business.

Fourth—We are now in a prosperous condition; every man who wishes to work can find it and good remuneration. This, in my estimation, is no time for experiments, and that if Mr. Bryan were elected President we would find him and his advisers a most sad experiment for all.

Wishing for the success of the Republican party, of which I shortly shall become an active member, the reëlection of William McKinley, and the continuation of prosperity, I take pleasure, my dear sir, in signing myself respectfully yours,

JNO. P. STANTON.

DISPUTE RIGHT AS OFFICERS.

Five Democrats of Twenty-sixth Ward Club Apply to Court for a Restraining Order.

Democrats of the Twenty-sixth Ward have applied to the Circuit Court for an order restraining certain members of the Democratic ward club from acting as officers and collecting money. The petition was filed yesterday by Addison Blakely, Frank J. Ruh, William H. Ehmann, John O'Shea, and M. V. Weber. They claim to be the legally-elected officers of the organization. The defendants named in this case are ex-Alderman William E. Schlake, J. B. Flanegan, P. F. Haynes, besides the following who claim they are the legally-elected officers: M. L. McKinley, A. J. Delke, Fred Wagner, J. T. Hockinger, and Frank Roach. The complainants declare that William Ehmann, Leonard Wagner, Frank Baker, and Thomas McBreen are the right officers.

Will Give a Dinner for Yates.

John T. Alexander, 221 East Forty-sixth street, will give a dinner this evening at his residence for Judge Richard Yates. A number of the leading Stock-Yards men will be present. Among those expected are: J. A. Spore, G. F. Swift, Nelson Morris, Arthur Meeker, A. G. Leonard, Dr. Frank Crane, Charles N. Swift.

At Peace in Thirty-first Ward.

Peace has been declared between the Republican factions in the Thirty-first Ward. Representatives of the two camps appeared at county headquarters together yesterday and announced that the war was over.

LEGRAND B. CANNON SEVERELY INJURED IN A RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Prominent New-Yorker Thrown from a Wagon at Country Home, Overlake, at Burlington, Vt.—Strikes on Head on Pavement and May Not Recover.

Burlington, Vt., July 27.—[Special.]—Colonel Legrand B. Cannon, a prominent railroad man and member of the Union League club, who is spending the summer at his home, Overlake, in this city, was the victim of a serious, perhaps fatal, accident this morning. He was driving a single team in Bank street, and was about to cross another street, when his horse became frightened at an electric car.

Mr. Cannon's footman, who was in the wagon with him, seized the reins and attempted to control the animal. He did not succeed, and the horse dashed ahead of the car, at the same time catching the wheels of the wagon into those of an express wagon. Mr. Cannon's wagon was overturned and he fell, striking his head on the asphalt pavement. The footman fell, but was uninjured.

Mr. Cannon was picked up and taken in an ambulance to his home at Overlake.

About two hours after the accident he was resting comfortably, but the wound is a dangerous one, and as Mr. Cannon is an old man his physicians are apprehensive.

Legrand B. Cannon was one of the founders of the Union League club. With a few other loyal men of New York City, in April, 1861, he called a meeting in Union Square to declare that loyalty to the government was the duty of every man.

Mr. Cannon led the citizens who responded to the call from Wall street to the various newspaper offices, where he demanded that the Stars and Stripes be hoisted.

Places No Blame for Cahill's Death.

Evidence introduced at the inquest of Thomas D. Cahill, who was killed by the falling walls of the Vehmeyer broomcorn warehouse while in a house at 202 Michigan street, July 16, disposed of the suspicion that Cahill had been robbed by his companion, Grace Metz, who has been missing since the accident. The jury presented a verdict of accidental death and made no recommendations fixing the blame.

Passenger Agent Reynolds Hurt.

Bernard J. Reynolds, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Northwestern road, broke his leg in attempting to board a Harrison street car at Canal and Adams streets last night. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. He lives at 1513 Wrightwood avenue.

CHEAP RATE MADE TO SEE BRYAN.

Central Passenger Association Reconsiders Its Former Action.

ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP

Altgeld Says He Will Not Attend Notification Rally at Indianapolis.

HARRISON MEN IN CHARGE.

Bryan and Stevenson will be duly notified of their nomination at Indianapolis on Aug. 8 after all. Secretary Walsh of the Democratic National committee received a notice from the Central Passenger association yesterday afternoon that it had reconsidered its former action and would make a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio. It is possible, the notice added, this rate may be extended to points within the jurisdiction of the Western Passenger association, which takes in the territory the other side of the Mississippi River.

Secretary Walsh sent word of this decision to Chairman Martin of the Indiana Democratic committee, who the day before wanted the Indianapolis celebration called off on account of the reported refusal of the roads to make a rate except for points within a radius of seventy-five miles of Indianapolis, and it is hoped that statesman is now in a better frame of mind than he was on Thursday. The special tickets are to be good for return either on Aug. 8 or 9.

Altgeld Will Not Attend.

Ex-Governor Altgeld, however, will be one Democrat who will not take advantage of this cheap rate and go to Indianapolis to take part in the notification ceremonies. He said yesterday that, while he intended to accept an invitation to go to Toledo, O., next week to deliver an address before the Democratic clubs of that State which meet in the city by the Maumee, he would not attend the Indianapolis meeting. Governor Altgeld did not vouchsafe any reason for this decision, but the ones actuating him are common gossip.

In the first place, he does not relish the fact that the City Hall faction of the Chicago Democracy is going to have practical charge of Bryan and Stevenson during the ceremonies, escorting them from Chicago to Indianapolis on a special train, with the County Democracy as a bodyguard and Robert E. Burke as generalissimo, and thinks that Mayor Harrison's adherents are being given altogether too prominent a place in the program.

Gold Democrats on Committee.

Secondly, he has learned that the local Committee on Arrangements at Indianapolis, in the desire of welcoming back to the fold the gold Democrats of Indiana, who are especially strong in Marion County, have named several of the more prominent of them as members of the Committee of Reception. While Governor Altgeld is in favor of getting these gold Democrats back into the ranks of the party, he does not believe in giving them the best seats, or, as he put it in his Springfield speech in referring to the election of Ben T. Cable as a delegate-at-large, "it is not proper that the prodigal son should have the choosing of the particular fatted calf he desires killed for his banquet."

Chairman Johnson of the Democratic National committee returned from the fusion conventions at Fort Scott, Kas., yesterday, full of stories of how the fusion forces were going to carry that State for Bryan and Stevenson by at least 15,000 majority. Asked about the Jerry Simpson episode Mr. Johnson explained the convention was not really displeased at the ex-Congressman, but simply did not want to indorse his Senatorial ambitions.

MADNESS, SAYS CHAMP CLARK.

Tells the Texas-Colorado Chautauqua That Expansion Is a Preposterous Policy.

Boulder, Colo., July 27.—This was Democratic day at the Texas-Colorado Chautauqua, and excursions brought several thousand visitors. Champ Clark of Missouri, the orator of the day, said in part:

"The issue is squarely joined. It is the empire against the republic. William McKinley and his cohorts stand for the empire; William J. Bryan and his followers stand for the perpetuation of this beneficent republic, for which our fathers fought and for which thousands of them died.

"The Asiatic propaganda is the most preposterous scheme ever hatched in the brain of man, and is the rankest sort of midsummer madness.

"One of two things is true about the Filipinos, either they are fit for self-government or they are not. If they are fit for self-government, in God's name let them govern themselves.

"If they are not fit we do not want them for fellow-citizens. But whether the Filipinos are fit to govern themselves or not, they are not fit to govern us, and that is precisely what they will do if we take them into political partnership with us, for the Supreme Court of the United States has decided time and time again that the only purpose for which we can acquire foreign territory is to make States out of it, and if they are ever admitted as States they will control the Senate as well as the Electoral College.

"We stand today on the money question precisely where we stood four years ago. Truth does not change to falsehood in four short years. Consequently, at Kansas City we adopted—not merely reaffirmed, but readopted—the financial plank of the Chicago platform in all its integrity and all its force."

BRYAN OUTLINES HIS SPEECH.

Anti-Imperialism Will Be the Burden of the Nebraska Candidate's Acceptance.

Lincoln, Neb., July 27.—[Special.]—As free silver was the paramount issue four years ago, so this year will be the question of imperialism. That is the policy W. J. Bryan will follow in his speech of notification, giving other issues a secondary part. He will not wholly desert silver, and will be direct and outspoken on trusts. Neither will the income tax be neglected despite the failure of the Kansas City platform to give it a plank.

Mr. Bryan made the following statement today:

"The platform of 1896 declared the money question to be a paramount issue, and in my notification speech I devoted almost all the time to the discussion of that question, leaving the other questions to be considered in my letter of acceptance and in subsequent speeches.

"This year the platform declares the question of imperialism to be the paramount question, and it will be the only one dealt with at any length in my notification speech.

"The remaining questions covered by the platform will be taken in my letter of acceptance and subsequent speeches."

Mr. Bryan reiterates that he has no information of trouble at Indianapolis and knows nothing of a plan to call off the notification meeting. He will proceed on the theory that matters will be adjusted and the program carried out as originally intended. At least it will not deter him from proceeding with his notification speech as first planned.

Mr. Bryan's only political visitor of prominence today was Senator Daniel of Virginia, who stopped on his way East from California.

Josiah Quincy Going to London.

Boston, Mass., July 24.—Ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy will make his residence in London for several years, engaging in business there, but retaining American citizenship.

HANNA NOW IN HARNESS.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN TAKES CHARGE IN NEW YORK.

Returns from the Beach Feeling Much Improved in Health and Begins Work at the New Headquarters of the National Committee—Denies the Canton Report That President McKinley Will Slight the Silver Issue in His Campaign Address.

New York, July 27.—[Special.]—"Barring two game legs, I guess I'm all right. The salt air seems to have brought out the gout in both of my ankles," said Senator Marcus A. Hanna to Cornelius N. Bliss today.

They met at the gangplank of the steamer Monmouth at Sandy Hook at 8:04 this morning. Both were on their way to New York to start the Republican campaign ball rolling. When the steamer tied up at Rector street Mr. Hanna and Mr. Bliss entered a cab and were conveyed up-town.

At the Metropolitan Life Building, Madison avenue and Twenty-third street, they found nearly fifty men loitering in the corridors. Mr. Hanna limped through the crowd.

"Hello! Where did all you fellows come from?" he asked. A man who afterward tried to sell Mr. Hanna some ideas started a cheer, which several boys took up.

Mr. Hanna found thirty letters and a dozen telegrams awaiting him; also Fred Gibbs, member of the Executive committee of the Republican National committee, together with Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia, R. C. Kerens of Missouri, and J. H. Manley of Maine, who are also members of the committee.

"Well, I see you've got things going," said Mr. Hanna to Manley.

"Yes, we're fixed up all right," said Manley. "Come and look at the rooms."

Mr. Hanna took a survey of the fourteen rooms where the heart of the Eastern campaign will beat, and expressed satisfaction. Mr. Hanna's first official act was to sign a lease of the rooms, which will cost the committee $12,000 from Aug. 1 to Nov. 10.

Before going to luncheon Mr. Hanna announced the appointments of George M. Rouser, a Washington reporter, as "chief of our literary bureau," and Henry Birrel of New York, sergeant-at-arms of the committee.

For half an hour after luncheon Mr. Hanna sat in the reading-room of the Fifth Avenue Hotel conferring with Mr. Kerens and Charles A. Dawes, Controller of the Currency.

Mr. Hanna denied the story telegraphed from Canton that the President had decided practically to ignore the silver issue.

Mr. Hanna said the committee would distribute 5,000,000 copies of the speeches of acceptance of President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt.

VAN DER VOORT A REPUBLICAN.

Former Grand Army Commander Tired of Populism—New Campaign Tract Cover.

General Paul Van der Voort of Omaha, at one time Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and of late years prominent in the management of the Middle of the Road Populists, was at Republican national headquarters yesterday on his way home from Cuba. He has been in that island for some time looking after the interests of American colonists. Speaking of his position during the coming campaign, he said:

"I shall support McKinley and Roosevelt. On the single issue of expansion I abandon the Populist party, and return to the Republicans. I made a long and earnest effort to build up a new party, but when the controlling element of the party fused with Democracy I am done. I have not abandoned any of the principles I advocated, but I will not follow any party which wants to haul down the American flag, and turn over territory where the bones of our soldiers are buried who conquered these possessions. I regard W. J. Bryan as the most intolerant and tyrannical political boss in the nation. He is ungrateful, dictatorial, and simply believes in Bryan. He is wedded to no political principle."

Secretary Heath of the Republican National committee has designed a new cover for campaign tracts. It will follow the emblem of four years ago when the American flag, with the pictures of McKinley and Hobart and the cartoon of the "Mills and Mints," was used. The old motto, "One Country, One Flag," will be retained, but to it will be added the epigram from President McKinley's speech accepting the nomination: "Prosperity at Home, Prestige Abroad."

Reports were received from Palestine, Ill., a place of 1,400 inhabitants, that twenty former Democrats had declared for McKinley and Roosevelt, and a Republican club of at least fifty former Democrats would be formed.

TOWNE FOR A CABINET PLACE.

Said That the Minnesota Man Will Withdraw from Populist Ticket on August 15.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 27.—Charles A. Towne will be withdrawn from the Populist national ticket about Aug. 15, it is said. At that time the Populist National committee will accept his resignation and replace him with Adlai E. Stevenson as the nominee of the Populist party for Vice President. The source for this announcement is not to be questioned. A Cabinet position is assured to Mr. Towne in the event of Bryan's election, it is said.

Crafts Claims Strong Candidacy.

Clayton E. Crafts claims the action of the Democratic Executive committee against him has strengthened his candidacy. That body indorsed William Ritchie as the regular Democratic nominee for minority Representative in the Seventh Senatorial District, but it is charged that more than half of the committeemen were absent and that those who attended the meeting voted them by proxy.

RUNS THROUGH OPEN SWITCH.

Passenger Trains on Indianapolis, Decatur and Western Collide, Killing Fireman and Injuring Engineer.

Tuscola, Ill., July 27.—[Special.]—The east-bound mail on the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western railway ran through an open switch at 12:50 today near Camargo, Ill., and collided with the west-bound mail, which was waiting for it on the siding.

John Shindorf, the engineer, succeeded in getting clear from the engine before it struck, but fell on the track, striking his head with terrific force. He may recover.

Artie Giggis, fireman, attempted to follow, but was caught between the tender and cab as the train struck, and died before he could be released.

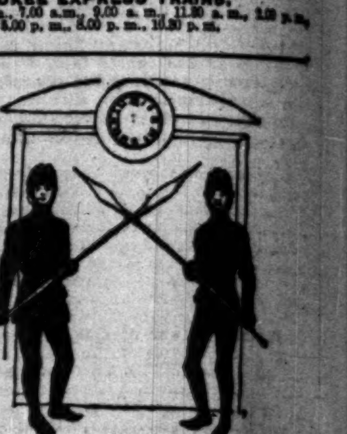
The train, when it went into the siding, was running about twenty-five miles an hour, and the passengers on both trains were badly shaken up, though none was seriously injured.

TAKE EX-POLICEMAN SHEEHAN.

Sheriffs Arrest Him When About to Give Bail on the Charge of Robbery.

Ex-policeman Patrick J. Sheehan was arrested at the door of the Criminal Court Building yesterday while on his way to have his bail bond approved. He was taken in custody by Deputy Sheriffs Auw and Timpke, and locked up in the County Jail. Meanwhile Attorney Daniel Donahoe learned that his client was in a cell, and at once asked Judge Hutchinson to order a bailiff to release the prisoner. After a half-hour's delay Sheehan was returned to the courtroom, and his bond for $2,500 was approved. The bondsmen were W. J. Gibbons, who scheduled $8,000 worth of property at 124 East Huron street, and John Adank, whose property, valued at $7,500, is at 977 Washington boulevard. Attorney Donahoe said he did not represent ex-Policeman John D. Mosher, who, with Sheehan, was indicted for taking $155 and other valuables from Hugh McDougall at Sharpshooters' Park on July 4

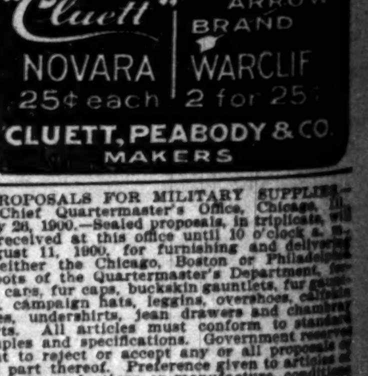
THE NORTH WESTERN LINE
Station, Wells & Kinzie sts. Ticket Office, 212 Clark st. Tel., Central 721.
THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.
Chair, Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars and Sleepers.
3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Fox River points, Ashland, Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country.
3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota and South Dakota. Coaches only.
9.00 AM BADGER STATE EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM GREEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay.
10.00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. One night to Denver. Daylight Omaha, Rock Island, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines and Iowa.
11.30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay.
3.00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
5.00 PM ASHLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
5.30 PM IOWA AND DAKOTA EXPRESS. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Iowa, South Dakota.
6.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6.30 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
8.00 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.
10.00 PM DULUTH AND ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.15 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, La Crosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10.30 PM PACIFIC EXPRESS. Davenport, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.
10.30 PM IRON RANGE EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Hurley.
MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS. 3.00 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 8.00 p. m., 10.30 p. m.



We close at 1 o'clock today. Gives us time enough if you're nimble to dispose of about 600 fancy wash vests at a short price. Now 90 cents; were $2.50, $2, $1.50.
THE ROGERS, PEET & CO. CLOTHING
F. M. ATWOOD
"ATWOOD BUILDING," Northwest Corner Madison and Clark Sts.

Summer Complaints,
DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS.
Taking Radway's Ready Relief in water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Malarial Fevers, Sick Headache, Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains.
Externally for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Stings of Insects, Sunburns, Burns, Toothache, Headache, Pains in the Back, the application of
RADWAY'S R READY R RELIEF
to the part or parts affected will instantly relieve and soon cure the sufferer of these complaints. Sold by all druggists.
RADWAY & CO., New York.

OUTINGS For a DIME
On The Trolley Car
CHAPTER XXX.
To Study Human Nature, Go to Berwyn.
When you want to mix with a cosmopolitan crowd of people, ride on the trolley cars which go through Berwyn. All ages and nationalities are represented in the great throng which uses the cars west from the end of the Ogden avenue line Saturday nights and Sundays. Real country scenes, suburban towns, the Desplaines River and many picnic groves are along the road. It's a good ride with a crowd or all alone. Over ten thousand persons made this trip last Sunday—
On The Trolley Car
Cars start at Ogden avenue and 40th. Round trip 80 minutes. Cost 10c.



PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES—Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., July 28, 1900.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., August 11, 1900, for furnishing and delivering at either the Chicago, Boston or Philadelphia Depots of the Quartermaster's Department, forage caps, fur caps, buckskin gauntlets, fur gauntlets, campaign hats, leggins, overshoes, calfskin shoes, undershirts, jean drawers and chambray shirts. All articles must conform to standard samples and specifications. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic productions or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies" and addressed to LIEUT. COL. E. B. ATWOOD, Chief Quartermaster.

RIPANS TABULES
Wanted—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. One gives relief. No matter what's the matter, one will do you good. A cure may result if directions are followed. They banish pain, induce sleep, prolong life. Sold at all drug stores, ten for 5 cents. Get the genuine. Don't be fooled by substitutes. Ten samples and a thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp Treatment.
E. BURNHAM, 71 & 73 State

Do you wear good Gloves? If you do try a pair of the celebrated ROY GLOVES at $1, $1.50, $2, and you will wear no other. SHAYNE & CO., Sole Agents. 187 State street.

FALKENAU QUITS AS CHAIRMAN.

Resigns from Press Committee of Building Contractors' Council.

ACCUSED OF BAD FAITH.

Building Trades Council Re-Elects Carroll President and Old Officers.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS IS ILL.

Rather than submit to the accusations of bad faith and criticisms of a certain element in the Executive committee of the Building Contractors' council Victor Falkenau has resigned the chairmanship of the Press committee of that organization. The majority of the Executive committee refused to accept Mr. Falkenau's resignation on the grounds that he had been unjustly assailed, and failing to induce him to reconsider his action it was decided to dispense entirely with the Press committee instead of appointing a new chairman.

Mr. Falkenau has occupied the most conspicuous position of any of the members of the Building Contractors' council since the beginning of the labor trouble, and the frequency with which his name has appeared in the newspapers is said to have created no little jealousy among certain contractors, who believed they were not receiving their full share of credit for the part they were taking in the fight with the Building Trades council.

Stormy Scenes in Council.

On several occasions there have been stormy scenes in the headquarters of the Building Contractors' council, 92 La Salle street, as a result of the insinuations and criticisms of certain contractors which were aimed at the chairman of the Press committee. Mr. Falkenau has repeatedly offered to step down from the chairmanship, only to be solicited to remain by the influential contractors, who declared that no other member could fill the position with equal credit to the organization.

The crisis came about ten days ago, after Mr. Falkenau had been accused of revealing to newspapers the fact that the arbitration boards of the Carpenters and Builders' association and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners had been meeting in secret conference at the Great Northern Hotel. Mr. Falkenau produced proof that he was innocent of the charge, and then presented his resignation. He was asked to withdraw it, but no argument could persuade him to reconsider his action.

The other members of the Press committee were Frederick P. Bagley and John Griffiths. Mr. Falkenau refused last evening to discuss the matter, further than to say that the abolishment of the committee should not be understood to indicate any dissensions among the members of the Building Contractors' council of a serious character.

Trades Re-elect Old Officers.

The annual election of officers in the Building Trades council last night resulted in a victory for the radical element. All of the incumbents were reëlected by large majorities, excepting the directors and trustees, and the changes in these minor offices were regarded as of no special significance. The conservative element anticipated defeat, but nevertheless made the best fight it could under the circumstances, realizing that the difficulty with the Building Contractors' council exercised a strong influence on the delegates.

President Carroll was opposed by William G. Chardt of the Carpenters' union and received 143 votes to the latter's 42 votes. Secretary Davis ran against James Short of the Stonecutters' union, defeating him by 132 to 53 votes. Vice President Frank Buchanan and Treasurer John Brennock were reëlected by acclamation, being acceptable candidates to both sides. The other officers elected were:

Directors—John M. Vail, Michael Hanrahan, Peter Green.
Trustees—Edward Ryan, H. W. Beckett, Herman Lilien.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Hayes.

May Prolong the Lockout.

It was conceded last night by the conservative members of the Building Trades council that the reëlection of the old officers would have the effect of prolonging the lockout. The belief was prevalent a few days ago that President Carroll would not seek reëlection on account of the labor trouble, having expressed the sentiment that he did not wish to stand in the way of a settlement. His friends insisted, however, that he could not afford to retire under fire and demanded that he should make the race.

Gompers Ill with Gastritis.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was confined to his room in the Briggs House yesterday as a result of a severe attack of gastritis. Notwithstanding his indisposition Mr. Gompers managed to receive representatives of a large number of building trade unions who are deeply interested in the efforts he is making to adjust the trouble between the Building Trades council and the Building Contractors' council.

"I expect to be out of bed tomorrow," said Mr. Gompers, "and will then take up the work where I stopped yesterday. I am just as hopeful as ever that something may be accomplished, and shall exhaust every resource at my command before I give up."

Thomas I. Kidd, Sixth Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, and colleague of Mr. Gompers on the special committee appointed by the Executive council in Denver to seek an adjustment of the difficulty, took up the negotiations yesterday in the absence of his chief. He was in conference during the greater part of the afternoon at the Union League club with a number of prominent contractors, and it is understood that he arranged for a joint conference today between them and certain representatives of the Building Trades council.

ROW OVER SCHOOL WAGES.

Plan to Raise Pay of Carpenters Causes a Lively Meeting of Building and Grounds Committee.

Labor and capital confronted one another at a meeting of the Board of Education Committee on Buildings and Grounds. Members of the board took sides in the controversy about wages, and the debate was at times hot. Interjected into the dispute, which arose on the consideration of a proposition to raise the wages of the board's carpenters from 42 to 50 cents per hour, was the discussion of a communication from the contractors calling the attention of the committee to Architect William B. Mundie and the work of his men on the repairs of the Douglas School, which was recently almost destroyed by fire.

Complaint was made that the repairs are costing the city much more than would be the case if the work were being handled by the contractors. The members of the Carpenters and Builders' and of the Master Builders' associations have been, the letter said, investigating the work, and found that it is being performed in a most irregular fashion. Men of 70 and boys of 14 years were hired, it was alleged, and the employés straggled in to their tasks long after the usual opening hour.

Charles W. Gindele, representing the master carpenters, bore the brunt of the anger this communication raised. "Are you not trying to bring your outside conflict among us by this letter?" asked Trustee Gallagher. "Never, since I have been a member of this board, have contractors tried to intermeddle when a question of a raise of wages was before the board's committees. Why is it done now?"

Trustee Austin Sexton cried indignantly: "These men are indicting our architect, and through him the Board of Education."

"Indicting the operation of the civil service, you mean," interrupted Trustee Loesch.

Trustee Gallagher declared that the whole letter was simply a tirade against the board because it has undertaken to repair the Douglas School by itself, but Mr. Downey said: "I believe that every word of the communication is correct."

President Edward Carroll of the Building Trades council was an interested listener. President Gindele said that if the board raises the wages of the carpenters to 50 cents it will be the only board in the city to do so. "There are lots of men whom I can get to work for 35 cents," he said. "We represent Chicago's people."

"You do not," answered Mr. Gallagher. "I do not believe that the people of Chicago will object to our giving men what they earn."

"Mr. Carroll, will the carpenters of the board strike if we do not grant the increase?" said Trustee Loesch.

President Carroll replied that they did not want to do so unless compelled.

"The Building Trades council cannot stop the Board of Education in its work on the Douglas School, nor can anybody else. I want that distinctly understood," Chairman Downey said.

Trustee Gallagher moved that the increase to 50 cents be allowed. It was then discovered that no quorum was present and the matter was postponed for one week.

Architect Mundie refused to discuss the charges that the work on the Douglas School is being improperly done.

Regarding the probability of a strike being ordered, neither side of the labor controversy would speak, but at all events a truce exists until after next Friday.

TWO OLD RESIDENTS OF CHICAGO WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY.



Miss Mary Yardley reached the age of 105 years and had lived by code of rules, chief of which were to shun doctors and keep cheerful.



Mrs. Amanda S. Cook, who was 85 years old, kept the first temperance hotel in Chicago, and once owned a farm where Washington Park now is.

PLAN OF COAL OPERATORS.

Illinois Association Issues a Prospectus of the Scheme to Settle Differences.

The Illinois Coal Operators' association has issued a prospectus outlining the work it proposes to undertake through a commission it has created for the settlement of all differences, when possible, between the operators of coal mines and their employés. According to the prospectus all differences and disputes are to be referred to the commission, which will take them up with the State and district officials of the United Mine Workers' union, with the idea of settling them quickly and fairly on their merits.

Herman Justi, former President of the First National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., is the commissioner. His duties are to make an investigation of every complaint made by the miners, to take cognizance of all conditions existing at the mine where the complaint is made, and, finally, to suggest measures to bring about a peaceful settlement.

Keefe and Labor Headquarters.

It was reported yesterday that Daniel J. Keefe, President of the Longshoreman's National union and chairman of the State Board of Arbitration, had been appointed by the Republican National Executive committee to take charge of the labor headquarters during the coming campaign, and that headquarters had been secured at 104 Randolph street.

"BANKER NO. 10" TO BE TRIED.

Conrad L. Niehoff Charged with Receiving Deposits After Insolvency—Sons in Same Court.

Conrad L. Niehoff, known as "Banker No. 10" around the State's Attorney's office, will be placed on trial before Judge Burke on Monday morning to answer to two indictments for receiving deposits after insolvency and larceny. His two sons, Frank J. and Otto E., will be tried in the same court for larceny, in connection with the same banking institution. Assistant State's Attorney Barnes will prosecute the cases. Bankers Dreyer, Berger, Paulsen, and the six other prisoners have been convicted on similar charges while handling the public money in banks. Conrad Niehoff had a private bank at 49 La Salle street for several years prior to June 7, 1893, when he made a voluntary assignment. It is alleged that the liabilities to depositors and upon certificates of deposit were about $153,000 and that the cash shortage was about $80,000.

CATCH TWO SUPPOSED ROBBERS

Attempted Crime Made at the Residence of George Lesser, 603 La Salle Avenue—Captured by Police.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night the servant girl employed by George Lesser in his residence, 603 La Salle avenue, heard an attempted entrance at the kitchen door of the house. No one being at home, the girl slipped out the front door and, running down the street a ways, found Sergeant Walsh of the Larrabee Street Station and Private Watchman Shachtbeck. The three returned to the house and, going around to the rear, saw two men running away. Walsh brought his pistol into play, and at the first shot the fugitives stopped and were arrested. They gave the names of John Keese, 21 years old, and Charles Lane, 19 years. Though they had gotten into the house they did not have time to steal anything.

John A. Thatcher Benefit.

The testimonial benefit tendered to the widow of the late John A. Thatcher took place at Green & Catton's Academy last night. All the noted billiardists in Chicago and vicinity volunteered their services and took part in the entertainment. This consisted of fancy shots by Jacob Schaefer and Eugene Carter and short match games between the following experts: Captain A. C. Anson and William Harrison, Al Taylor and C. F. Conklin, Jacob Schaefer and George Sutton, William H. Catton and Eugene Carter, John Daly and John Matthews, R. I. McGinnis and George Wheeler, Lloyd Jevne and Charles Schaefer, Lance Perkins and Joseph Capron, Luis Vazquez and Ben Saylor, Charles Matthews and Clarence Green. Captain A. C. Anson acted as director general.

John Barton Payne Well Again.

John Barton Payne, who has been ill for the last month at the Hahnemann Hospital, will leave there today. Mr. Payne had been ill with typhoid fever, and for two weeks his condition was critical.

PARLOR CARS

To Elkhart Lake and Green Bay,

Via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, from Union Passenger Station, Canal street. Summer excursion and parlor car tickets at ticket office, 95 Adams street.

KILL THE NEGRO SLAYER.

NEW ORLEANS CITIZENS FINALLY SHOOT MURDERER CHARLES.

Man Who Started the Reign of Trouble by Murdering Policemen Is Shot to Pieces After Eleven Other Lives Have Been Sacrificed—Mob Tries to Burn His Body and Slaughters a Confederate—List of Victims Includes a Defenseless Woman.

(Continued from first page.)

entered, and while they were attempting to take the body of the dead officer from that of his colleague Charles fired again. The men, nevertheless, got Lally's body out of the alley, and afterwards took Porteus' body out also.

Scheming to Reach Negro.

In the meantime an immense crowd had gathered in the vicinity and schemes were set on foot to get Charles out of the building. Charles, however, did not propose to be captured without selling his life dearly.

Time after time he came to the window and, as men, one by one, entered the alley, he blazed away at them. In this manner Confectioner Loclere, who was one of the special police squad; ex-Policeman Evans, John Banville, and George H. Lyons, son of the head of a big drug establishment, were wounded.

At this time the extra police began to fire at the negro and he returned their fire.

Andy Van Kurem, keeper of the police jail, received a bullet in the body, and fell dead.

Just afterward H. H. Batt, aged 65, working for the Mutual Benevolent association, which does business in this vicinity, was hit and mortally wounded.

About the same time Frank Bertucci received a shot in the left shoulder, and J. W. Bofil, one in the right hand.

Meet Bullets with Fire.

Ultimately it was decided that the only way to get Charles was to burn the building in which he was intrenched. There were, however, some scruples about resorting to this method of getting him, owing to the section in which the house was situated, being densely populated.

Nevertheless, it was determined that the fire department should be called out in order to protect surrounding property in case it should be resolved to burn the building.

At the moment of indecision some one went to a neighboring grocery, purchased a can of oil, and, pouring it over the rear steps of the building, applied a match, and soon had the building in flames.

So fiercely did the fire burn that it became evident that no being could live in the building, and picked men from the police special squad and soldiers stationed themselves about the building, in order to pick off the desperado as he attempted to leave the house.

Negro Shot to Death.

A young soldier, Adolph Anderson, a member of the Thirteenth company of State militia, was one of the first to see Charles as he ran down the steps leading to the second story. Charles ran across the yard and entered the second room. He fired several times at Anderson and the latter, who was armed with a rifle, shot the negro in the breast and he fell and died soon afterward.

As soon as the negro fell numbers of people, armed with rifles and revolvers, rushed in and fired into the body. Charles was literally shot to pieces. After it was certain that he was dead a mob entered the yard and dragged the body into the street.

There the police and the mob emptied their revolvers into it, while a son of one of the murdered men rushed up and stamped the face beyond recognition. There were then loud howls that the body be taken to a vacant square in the vicinity and publicly burned.

At this time, however, a big squad of police dashed up in a patrol wagon. There were thousands of people congregated in the vicinity and it seemed as if there might be a clash between the officers and the mob.

Crowd Follows the Body.

The police seemed to have regained their courage, and they promptly pushed the crowd aside, picked up the body, and threw it into the patrol wagon. The driver whipped up his horses and the wagon started off with 5,000 people running after it and clamoring for the cremation of the body of the desperado. The wagon, however, was fleeter than the mob, and it ultimately made its way in safety to police headquarters.

There an immense crowd had gathered, and great difficulty was experienced in taking the body of the negro from the wagon into the morgue. Charles' body was found to have been lacerated from head to foot by the bullets.

Annie Gant, a negro woman, appeared at the morgue, and after regarding the body carefully declared it was not that of Charles but that of his half-brother, Sly Jackson.

Later in the evening, however, Joseph Stassi, an Italian, arrived at the prison, and seeing the body said positively that it was that of the murderer of Day and Lamb. He said he could not be mistaken in his identification.

Coroner Richard declares that upon examination of the clothing of the dead man he found a slip of paper bearing the name of Robert V. Charles, who also went under the name of Sly Jackson.

Negroes in Female Attire.

Shortly after the body of Charles had been taken away a report spread that there were still some negroes in the burning building. The square was again quickly surrounded by picked men, and under guard of men with rifles a special squad made its way into the building.

In a room which the fire had not yet reached three negroes were found dressed in women's clothes. They were hustled out and immediately sent to prison in a patrol wagon.

Subsequently a fourth negro, a mulatto, was discovered in the building. He made a desperate resistance against being arrested and while in the hands of the police was killed by a shot fired from a pistol in the hands of one of the disorderly mob that had congregated in the vicinity.

Just about the time that Charles' body reached the morgue the body of an unknown negro, who had been shot and stabbed to death on Gallatin street, was carried in. This negro was passing through the French market when he was seen by a crowd of whites. The whites were intensely excited by the news of the killing of Porteus and others up-town, and they immediately mobbed him.

The unknown negro ran for his life and the mob kept at his heels, the crowd increasing in numbers every minute. The negro finally succeeded in entering a house on Gallatin street. He ran up-stairs and jumped from the gallery to the ground. Before he could rise the mob shot and stabbed him to death.

Troops to Stay on Watch.

Up to the time of the tragedy at Clio and Saratoga streets the city had been practically quiet. Disturbances had occurred only in isolated instances and Mayor Capdevielle was confident that the situation was so well in hand that he would be able to dispense with the special police this morning. The tragic scenes of this afternoon, however, make it almost certain that the 500 special officers and the 1,500 militia will be kept in service at least until Monday.

Late tonight the Mayor issued a proclamation, in which he said:

"In view of the intense public excitement that exists, I implore the people to obey the law and its constituted authorities. I forbid all assemblage of people on the streets and advise all good citizens to remain in their homes.

"I order and direct the police to keep the peace at all hazards, to disperse all assemblages in the streets, and to arrest persons who disturb the peace by incendiary language or by their actions.

"I hereby order all barrooms closed immediately and order the arrest of all barkeepers who refuse to obey this order."

Other Victims of Mob.

Louis Taylor, one of the negroes who was shot and clubbed at the French market on Wednesday night, succumbed today to his wounds.

Late this afternoon Harry Mabry called at central police headquarters and identified two men under arrest, George Flannagan and Mike Foley, as members of the mob who murdered Anna Mabry, his mother, while she was asleep in her home on Rousseau street at 1 o'clock this morning. The mob broke into the house at that hour where David Mabry, 65 years old; his wife, son, and the latter's wife and infant child were asleep, and, firing recklessly around the room, fatally wounded the old woman. She died on her way to the hospital.

The police force has been inadequate during the present crisis and has made few arrests of those who flagrantly violated the laws. However, today Willie Quilber, a clerk in a grocery store, went to the central station and said he knew of two men who had participated in the murder of August Thomas on Wednesday night. These men, he stated, were Conrad and John Schwartz, brothers. Warrants were immediately issued and they were taken into custody.

Grand Jury to Act.

The grand jury was called in special session today. Judge Joshua G. Baker delivered a strong charge to the jury on the subject of the disgraceful scenes which have occurred in New Orleans during the last few days.

The grand jury, acting on the charge, remained in session for several hours, and examined a large number of witnesses, with a view to obtaining information which might lead to the apprehension of the perpetrators of the outrages.

TRIES TO DIE IN THREE WAYS.

Woman Turns on Gas, Shoots Herself, and Falls Into Tub of Water, but Will Live.

After writing a note saying she was despondent over being deserted by Charles Riggs, Mrs. Lizzie Gristin, 45 years old, attempted death by three simultaneous methods in the evening at her residence, 430 West Madison street, but she will recover. She went into the bathroom of her flat, filled the tub full of water, turned on the gas, and shot herself in the left breast with a revolver. She was found lying in the bath tub and was removed to the County Hospital, where it is said she will recover.

FALLS FIFTEEN FEET ASLEEP.

Young Woman at Norristown Pa., Walks Out of a Window While in a Somnambulistic State.

Norristown, Pa., July 27.—[Special.]—Annie Rose, a servant employed by W. W. Potts at Swedeland, placed her bed at an open window to get the benefit of the draft. During the night she dreamed her mistress called her. She arose, and while still asleep walked out of the window. Although she fell a distance of fifteen feet the shock failed to awaken her. Members of the family were aroused by the noise and discovered the girl sound asleep on the lawn under the window. She was uninjured.

HUNDREDS DIE IN BATTLE.

DETAILS OF THE ENDING OF COLOMBIAN REVOLUTION.

Final Fight Lasts for Days and the Number of Killed and Wounded Indicates the Stubbornness of the Struggle—Rebels Give Up on Condition That They May Preserve All of Their Political Rights—Reinforcements Just in Time.

COLON, July 27.—The Liberal rebellion in this department has ended after the sacrifice of more than 600 lives, the Liberals having been the greatest sufferers, while the wounded number many hundreds.

Dr. Mendoza, representing the Liberals, and General Alban arranged yesterday for a cessation of hostilities, the Colombian Liberals being pledged to surrender their arms and being guaranteed their freedom from prosecution and the retention of all political rights.

The foreigners who took sides with the rebels are to be banished within a week. General Herrera and Dr. Paras, who were active in the revolutionary interest, have already left Panama.

The work of burying the dead on both sides is in progress. Panama has been plunged into the deepest mourning by the loss of many of its most prominent men.

Battle a Fierce One.

On July 21 the rebels occupied rising ground near the Corsol railway station, in the outskirts of Panama. The battle lasted from 5 a. m. to 10 a. m., resulting in favor of the rebels. A truce was then arranged until 3 p. m. of the following day.

The good offices of the British Consul were accepted, but the government finally decided to defend the city to the last. In the meantime General Losada, the government commander, took refuge on the British cruiser Leander. At 3 p. m. on July 22, the conferences having terminated and the truce being at an end, the rebel cannon opened firing and their gunboats could be seen maneuvering.

The reply of the government forces was ineffective and about this time rebel reinforcements could be plainly seen landing near Farfar, where cannon were mounted and directed against Laboca. These made excellent practice, property suffering much and many persons being killed.

Fighting in the Town.

All day Tuesday the battle raged furiously. Fighting went on in the streets of the city and in Santa Ana Park, in the heart of Panama. Dead and mutilated bodies were strewn all around. Many noncombatants were killed.

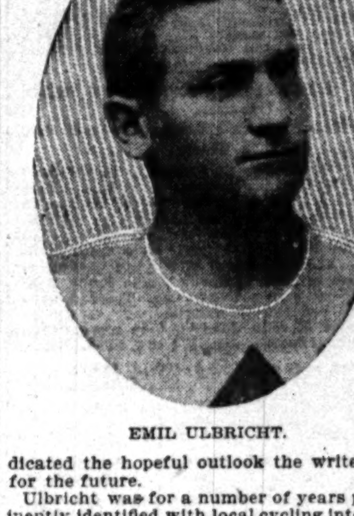
There was no fighting during the day time of July 25, but it was resumed at 8 p. m., and the roar of cannon and rifles was heard all night. The rebel loss was terrific, and the arrival of government reinforcements from Colon rendered their cause hopeless.

The number of dead compared with those wounded indicated the stubborness of the battle.

EMIL ULBRICHT'S PARENTS PROSTRATED BY NEWS OF HIS DEATH.

Story Received by Them at Their Residence, 553 North Halsted Street—Career in Chicago of the Man Who Was Swallowed by a Shark.

Emil Ulbricht, the former Chicago cyclist who was drowned and then devoured by a shark off the coast of Hawaii, as was told in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, lived until two years ago with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ulbricht, at 553 North Halsted street. Letters from the young man showed that he was prospering in his new home and indicated the hopeful outlook the writer had for the future.



EMIL ULBRICHT.

Ulbricht was for a number of years prominently identified with local cycling interests here, and did some fast riding. He was employed for a time by Morgan & Wright, the tire manufacturers, at 331 West Lake street, leaving them to go to Los Angeles, Cal., where he entered in business for himself. Just before the Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States young Ulbrecht went to Honolulu. He had been living in that city about two years when he met his death last Sunday morning. A widow survives him. Two brothers, Ernest and John, both reside with their parents in this city.

It is probable that the bones taken from the stomach of the shark will be brought to Chicago for interment by Mrs. Ulbricht, widow of the unfortunate young cyclist, who is at Honolulu.

CIVIC FEDERATION ORGANIZED.

National Association Announces the Names of Those Composing the Executive Council.

The Committee on Organization of the National Civic federation yesterday announced the Executive council or governing body for that organization. This council will act until the first annual meeting, and is as follows:

A. C. Bartlett,	Edward Rosewater,
P. I. Bonebrake,	John Ireland,
James H. Bowman,	Jeremiah W. Jenks,
D. Russell Brown,	Aaron Jones,
J. W. Cutrer,	Edward A. Kelly,
Edward F. Dunne,	Cyrus G. Luce,
James P. Eagle,	Franklin MacVeagh,
James H. Eckels,	W. A. McCorkle,
William D. Foulke,	E. B. Martindale,
Harry A. Garfield,	E. P. Ripley,
Samuel Gompers,	Frank P. Sargent,
Frank W. Gunsaulus,	Charles A. Schieren,
William R. Harper,	Cato Sells,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Albert Shaw,
Frederick W. Holls,	John M. Stahl,
William Wirt Howe,	Jay L. Torrey,
Clark Howell,	Charles F. Warwick,
Samuel Insull,	Booker T. Washington,
Theodore C. Search,	Benjamin Ide Wheeler,
Willis J. Abbot,	Dudley G. Wooten.
William F. King.	

A national conference will be held on Sept. 24, 25, 26, and 27 in Central Music Hall, Chicago, at which will be discussed imperialism, money, and trusts. Arrangements are being made to secure the participation of the ablest exponents of the different views of the subjects announced. No resolutions or action savoring of a political character will be permitted. The program will be in charge of bi-partisan committees.

Its second conference, program and details of which will be announced later, will be held in January and will include the subjects of taxation, industrial arbitration, and municipal ownership.

Lady Sarah Wilson Reaches London.

LONDON, July 27.—Among the arrivals from south Africa today were the Duke of Marlborough and Lady Sarah Wilson. They were met at the docks at Southampton by Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, and Lady Georgiana Curzon. A large crowd awaited the party at Waterloo station and heartily cheered the heroine of Mafeking.

"THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAS PLACED

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.")

At the Head of All the Waters Examined for Purity and Freedom from Disease Germs."

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.

SKAKEL IS GETTING WELL.

Widely-Known Lover of Sports, Who Was Dangerously Ill at St. Luke's, Recovering from His Illness.

William Skakel, the noted sporting character, who has been seriously ill at the St. Luke's Hospital for the last three weeks, has now almost completely recovered. It is expected that he will leave the hospital within a few days and go to his ranch in Colorado. When he was first taken to the hospital Mr. Skakel was believed to be near death. He was suffering from blood poisoning contracted while killing cattle on his ranch and his sufferings at first were intense. He has been out of danger for the last two weeks.

Electric Light for Hunting.

A Portuguese inventor has patented an application of the electric light to fox and badger hunting. The fox and the badger are animals that live in dens underground, and terriers and other kind of dogs are used to dig them out of their borrows or to fight and kill them underground. The ingenious Portuguese conceived the idea of attaching an electric light to the collar of the dog so as to light the way for him in his descent into the hole, and of making the light colored so as to scare the animal and cause it to rush forth to its destruction. A patent upon this scheme has actually been granted.—Boston Post.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters are the best remedy for removing indigestion.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD
LAKE VIEW.	CHICAGO AVE.	14th ST.	HYDE PARK.

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

EUROPEAN MAILS—Saturday, July 28.—For Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Lourenzo Marquez, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Russia, and Cape Colony, via New York, close daily at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for France, Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close Monday at 12 p. m., via S. S. Majestic.

WEST INDIES—For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m. and 1 and 6:15 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, final close at 12 p. m. today.

For Hayti, final close 4:30 p. m. tomorrow.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA—For southern Pacific ports, via Colon, final close Sunday at 4:30 p. m.

For Costa Rica, via New Orleans, final close Wednesday at 4:30 p. m.

For Para and Manaos, Brazil, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close Tuesday at 4:30 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS—For Philippines, China, and Japan, via Vancouver, B. C., daily at 2 a. m. and 9 p. m., final close July 31, at 9 p. m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, final close July 31 at 9 p. m.

For Samoa, Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and Australia, via San Francisco, final close Aug. 3, 12 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., July 27.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

Illinois—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday, fresh east to south winds.

Ohio—Generally fair and warmer Saturday. Sunday fair, light to fresh northerly winds, shifting to southwesterly.

Lower Michigan—Fair and warmer Saturday. Sunday fair, light to fresh east to south winds.

Upper Michigan—Increasing cloudiness and showers Saturday and Sunday, fresh southerly winds.

Indiana—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday, warmer Saturday, easterly winds, shifting to southerly.

Wisconsin—Showers and cooler in northern, fair in southern portion Saturday. Sunday showers, fresh to brisk southeasterly winds.

Minnesota—Showers and cooler Saturday. Sunday fair, light to fresh southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

Iowa—Increasing cloudiness, with showers and cooler in western portion Saturday. Sunday showers, southerly winds.

Missouri—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday, southeasterly winds.

North Dakota—Showers and cooler in eastern, fair in western portion Saturday. Sunday fair, northerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: July 27, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 24 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.86	86	90	N.E.	....	Clear
Albany	30.06	72	80	W.	....	Clear
Alpena	30.08	64	68	S.E.	....	Clear
Atlanta	30.04	76	80	S.	.30	Clo'dy
Amarillo	29.88	80	82	S.E.	....	Fair
Bismarck	29.72	86	90	W.	.04	Clear
Buffalo	30.10	72	76	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Boston	30.04	72	74	S.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.02	78	82	N.	....	Clear
Charlotte	30.06	72	74	N.E.	.01	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	29.80	70	86	S.E.	.36	Fair
Chicago	30.08	70	72	E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.06	76	80	N.E.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.12	66	70	N.E.	....	Clear
Concordia	29.90	82	88	S.E.	....	Clear
Davenport	30.02	78	82	N.E.	....	Clear
Denver	29.70	86	94	S.	Tr.	Clear
Des Moines	29.98	80	84	S.	....	Fair
Detroit	30.12	70	72	N.E.	....	Clear
Dodge	29.86	84	90	S.E.	....	Clear
Dubuque	30.04	76	80	S.E.	....	Clear
Duluth	29.84	70	80	S.W.	.14	Clo'dy
El Paso	29.78	90	92	S.E.	....	Clear
Galveston	29.86	80	84	W.	....	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30.12	70	74	W.	....	Clear
Green Bay	30.04	72	80	S.E.	....	Clear
Havre	29.98	66	70	N.W.	.14	Clo'dy
Helena	29.96	72	74	W.	....	Fair
Huron	29.70	88	90	S.	Tr.	Clear
Indianapolis	30.08	74	78	E.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.08	72	88	S.E.	.92	Rain
Kansas City	30.00	82	86	S.E.	....	Clear
Lander	29.82	80	86	N.W.	....	Clear
Little Rock	29.96	82	84	N.E.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.98	74	82	S.W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.92	76	80	S.	....	Clear
Memphis	29.98	80	84	N.E.	.06	Clear
Milwaukee	30.10	66	70	S.E.	....	Clear
Montgomery	30.00	72	84	S.E.	.30	Clo'dy
Montreal	30.06	66	72	W.	....	Fair
Nashville	30.00	80	84	E.	....	Clo'dy
New Orleans	29.92	78	88	N.E.	.74	Clo'dy
New York City	30.04	78	82	N.W.	....	Clear
Norfolk	30.08	72	76	N.E.	.76	Clo'dy
North Platte	29.76	86	90	S.	....	Fair
Oklahoma	29.92	82	86	S.E.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.90	80	86	S.E.	....	Clear
Oswego	30.10	66	72	W.	....	Clear
Palestine	29.86	84	86	E.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	30.08	78	82	N.	....	Clear
Philadelphia	30.06	78	82	N.W.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.10	70	82	N.	....	Clear
Pueblo	29.74	86	88	S.E.	....	Clear
Rapid City	29.72	82	86	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
San Francisco	29.86	58	58	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.02	78	80	N.E.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.88	86	88	S.	....	Fair
Salt Lake City	29.84	84	86	N.W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	30.02	70	76	S.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.06	76	80	E.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	29.98	78	80	E.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	29.92	74	84	E.	1.22	Clo'dy
Washington	30.08	72	80	N.W.	....	Clear
White River	29.92	72	80	S.W.	....	Fair
Williston	29.80	72	82	N.	.12	Clear
Winnipeg	29.64	78	80	S.W.	....	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 E. Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 69 degrees; 9 a. m., 70; 10 a. m., 72; 11 a. m., 73; 12 m., 74; 1 p. m., 75; 3 p. m., 76; 6 p. m., 76. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.62; 6 p. m., 29.55.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:
Andersen, Anders P., 42; 384 24th-st., July 27.
Baker, Tetia, 55, 631 Elston-av., July 26.
Barkofsky, Israel, 25; 395¼ S. Clark-st., July 25.
Bergendahl, August E., 49, 354 W. Ohio-st., July 25.
Bowen, John K., 50; 397 S. Morgan-st., July 27.
Boyle, Daniel, 42; 301 Austin-av., July 25.
Daly, Frances J., 22; 626 W. 58th-st., July 25.
Fickenworth, Christine, 60; 19 W. 10th-st., July 25.
Harenberg, Hendrika, 53; 6126 Sangamon-st., July 25.
Hoffert, Mary, 78; 505 W. Erie-st., July 22.
Hughes, John, 74; 1320 50th-st., July 26.
Kaltenbach, Ralph C., 6; 721 N. Wood-st., July 27.
Krick, Mary M., 23; 3730 Armour-av., July 26.
Larkin, Thomas, 15; 185 W. 15th-st., July 26.
Marcus, Henry, 49; 564 W. Superior-st., July 27.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

Muenchow, John, 58, 1288 N. Oakley-av., July 26.
Novotny, Catherine, 81; 97 Wade-st., July 26.
Obermeyer, George J., 0; 220 24th-pl., July 26.
Ramm, Annie, 44; 930 N. Halsted-st., July 27.
Schmidt, Annie, 22; 3519 Union-av., July 26.
Stitt, Charles, 43; 5623 Cottage Grove-av., July 26.
Thimgran, Selma A., 32; 367 Stevenson-st., July 24.
Urbanski, Simon, 73; 1034 W. 19th-st., July 25.
Walter, Doathea, 70; 100 W. Huron-st., July 26.

DEATHS.

ALMQUIST—July 25, at Patchogue, N. Y., Mrs. A. M. Almquist, mother of Ida L. and J. F. Almquist. Funeral Saturday, July 28, at 2:30, at residence of J. F. Almquist, 220 Central Park-av. Interment at Forest Home Cemetery. Funeral private.

BARTLETT—Frank Dickinson, son of Adolphus C. and Mary P. Bartlett, at Munich, Bavaria, July 15, aged 20 years. Funeral services will be held at 2720 Prairie-av., Sunday, July 29, at 2 p. m.

COOK—Mrs. Amanda S. Cook, at her home, 3241 Indiana-av., July 26. Funeral Saturday, 1 o'clock. Interment at Oakwood.

HEINRICH—July 27, Anna Elizabeth Heinrich, aged 47 years, at her residence, 588 E. Division-st. Funeral Sunday.

KALTENBACH—Ralph Charles, beloved son of Fred and Martha Kaltenbach, nee Ottens, July 27, aged 6 years 2 months and 28 days. Funeral at 1:30 Saturday, July 28, from 721 N. Wood-st., to Forest Home Cemetery. Private.

McQUAID—July 27, 1900, at 5823 Armour-av., Catherine McQuaid, nee Burns, beloved wife of Officer Patrick McQuaid, aged 35 years. Funeral Sunday at 9 a. m. to St. Anne's Church, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

ZEUBLIN—John E., July 26, 1900. Funeral from the residence of Judge Charles H. Follett, Newark, O., Saturday, July 28, at 2:30 p. m.

HAWTHORNE RACES July 23 to Aug. 4.
Six Races each day, beginning 2:15 p. m.
Music by Cicero Military Band. Admission $1.

Illinois Central Trains leave Randolph-st., *9:40 a. m., 12:30, 12:55, 1:15, 1:35 and *1:50 p. m., stopping at Van Buren, Park Row, Halsted and Ashland; returning 4:34 p. m. and after races. *Do not stop at Ashland-av.

C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot 12:15, 1:05, 1:35, and 2:10 p. m., stopping at 16th-st., Blue Island and Western-avs., returning after races.

The Metropolitan and Lake Street Elevated, and Madison, Ogden-av., 12th-st., and 22d-st. lines connect with electric cars direct to grounds every seven minutes.

Special electric cars leave State and Van Buren at 12:50, 1:00, 1:10, and *1:20 p. m., stopping only at Canal, Halsted, Ashland, and Ogden-avs., direct to track in 40 minutes. *This car on Saturday only.

Metropolitan Express Trains leaving Pacific-av. at 12:59, 1:11, and 1:23 p. m. stop at all stations on Loop, Franklin, Halsted, and Marshfield-av., reaching track 23 minutes from Franklin-st.

ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR
Graham & Morton Line.
Only line carrying high-class free vaudeville show. Avoid crowded boats; five large, commodious steamers daily. The most attractive and popular excursion line out of Chicago.
50 Cents Each Way on Day Boats
9:30 a. m. daily.
12:30 noon, except Sat. and Sun.
7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
Special Saturday 2 p. m.
Special Sunday 10 a. m.
11:30 every night; $1.00.
Docks foot of Wabash-av. Tel. Central 2162.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Melville & Stetson. Edward Leslie.
Hilda Thomas & Co. Fish & Quigg.
Mlle. Carrie. Mr. & Mrs. Jimmie Barry.
Douglas & Ford. James McDuff.
3—Celestos—3 Manley & Rose.
Major O'Laughlin. Russell & Owen.
The Johnson Bros. Kitty French.
Marshall & Lorraine. Carroll & Hyland.
PRICES 10—20—30 CENTS.

STUDEBAKER CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
LAST 3 PERFORMANCES OF THE SUMMER SEASON . . . MIKADO
Nights, 25, 50, 75c, $1.00. Sat. Mat., 25, 50, 75c.

FERRIS WHEEL PARK.
2 SHOWS DAILY. 2
ADMISSION, 25c.
Wheel Free Week Day Afternoons.
ECKERT & BERG.
HERBERT ALBINI.
MAXIMILLIAN & SHIELDS.
JOHN A. WEST.
BELMONT & WESTON.
BRANDON & REGENI.
BROTHERS NICOLLIN.
LIZZIE McKEEVER.
Special engagement of Prof. Morrs' Renowned DOG & PONY SHOW, in Annex at North End of Park. ADMISSION—Children, 10c. Adults, 15c.

SAN SOUCI— 61st-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
MRS. MURPHY MONKEY AERONAUT. After'ns 4:15; Evgs. 10:15
ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE.
BLACK'S FAMOUS RIDE—HIGH DIVING—CHICAGO MARINE BAND.

THE DEARBORN
BURGOMASTER
A FEAST OF MUSIC, MIRTH & BEAUTY.

SUNNYSIDE
ADMISSION FREE TO GROUNDS
Papinta, Baby Lund, and others.
10 Big Attractions. Special Announcement—Commencing Sunday, July 29, admission to grounds 10c, including seat in Vaudeville Pavilion.

GREAT NORTHERN Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c.
11th GREAT BIG WEEK OF
THE DAIRY FARM
25c Matinees Wed., Sat., Sun. 25c

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Camilla Urso, Will A. McConnell, The Bachelor Club and Other Favorites.
Next—JESSIE BARTLETT DAVIS.

..BASE BALL TODAY..
Thirty-ninth St. and Wentworth Av.
White Stockings vs. Buffalo.
Game Starts at 3:30 p. m.

SAMT. JACK'S Madis'n, nr. State Tel. Cent. 2193.

Only Burlesque House in Chicago.
Two Big Shows Every Day at 3 and 8.
What Minnie Found.
PRICES—10—20—30

MIACO'S TROCADERO—State and Van Buren-sts.
Only Ground Floor Burlesque House in the City.
Stage Always Filled with Lovely Women.
Mats. Daily, 10, 20, 30, 50c. Smoke if you like.
LANG'S OPERATIC BURLESQUERS.
GIRL IN BLUE. LIVING PICTURES.

Matinee Trip to Michigan City
STEAMER AMERICA.
This afternoon at 4:15. Back at 10:30 p. m. 75 cents round trip. Dock, State-st. bridge. A cool, delightful ride on Lake Michigan.

ABBOTT TROTS A MILE IN 2:05 1-2.

Crowd at Cleveland Races Witnesses a Speed Trial Not Down on the Bill.

C.K.G. BILLINGS IN STAND.

Gayton and Dare Devil Have an Exciting Duel, the Latter Being a Victor.

WINNING DAY FOR GEERS.

Cleveland, O., July 27.—[Special.]—Ed Geers and The Abbot created a greater sensation at the race track this morning than the regular events on the card did in the afternoon. The Abbot trotted a mile in 2:05½, and, although the performance is not a record, it was made in the presence of hundreds of horsemen and timed by so many experts that it is as well established in horse lore as though officially proclaimed.

The timer's stand, when the trial occurred, happened to be occupied by C. K. G. Billings, Fred Hartwell, Charley McCue, and C. R. Bentley. They saw The Abbot being made ready for a fast mile, and arranged to time it accurately. After the usual scoring The Abbot went away at a great clip. He passed the quarter pole in 32 seconds at a 2:08 gait. Down the backstretch there was an increase of speed of only a quarter of a second, the time at the half showing 1:03¾. This was a 2:07 clip for the second quarter, but the unbeaten trotter of 1899 had a lot in reserve. Notwithstanding the third quarter includes a turn, it was negotiated in 31¼ seconds, a 2:06 gait, and then he straightened away for the homestretch with a terrific burst of speed. Geers was driving now in earnest, and the runner, which acted as prompter and staid a trifle in the rear, was brought alongside. Faster and faster they came, and, with The Abbot responding to every effort by Geers, he sped under the wire in 2:05½, the last quarter having been trotted in 30½ seconds, a 2:02 gait.

From the fact that Mr. Billings and his party were in the timer's stand when the trial was made it became rumored about that the fast work was for his benefit and that he might buy the horse for speedway purposes. The truth is the Chicago man came here to look at another trotter, negotiations for which are now pending. He has no thought of buying The Abbott.

The features of the day from a racing point were the terrific finishes between Gayton and Dare Devil in the second and third heats of the 2:10 trot. Dare Devil was favorite 2 to 1 over the field and won the first heat handily in 2:09¾ from Charley Herr. Gayton broke in the first turn and finished last. For the second heat McHenry took the bay stallion away carefully, and on the back stretch was third to Herr and Dare Devil. In the stretch he began his drive. He got to the black horse at the long distance stand and for a few strides there was a struggle, but in the end Gayton won comfortably in 2:08¼. The third heat brought the spectators to their feet. Dare Devil broke as the word was given, but made only a jump or two. He was third to Herr and Gayton on the back stretch, but came fast on the upper turn and got at Gayton half way home. They were step for step for nearly an eighth of a mile. Just before the wire was reached it looked as though Dare Devil would win, but in the last stride McHenry fairly lifted Gayton under the wire amid cheering such as seldom is equaled on a race track. The summaries:

2:10 trotters, purse $1,500:
Gayton, b. h., by Allerton [McHenry]....6 1 1
Dare Devil, blk. h., by Mambrino King [Geers]....1 2 2
Charley Herr, blk. h., by Alfred G. [Kelly]..2 3 3
Precision, ch. m., by Allerton [Lockwood]..3 6 5
Monterey, ch. h., by Sidney [Williams]....4 4 4
Who Is It, gr. g., by Nutwood Wilkes [Marsh]....5 5 dr
Time—2:09¾; 2:08¼; 2:09.

2:23 pacers, purse $2,500:
Midway, b. g., by Tom Webster [Geers]....6 8 5 1 1 1
Cabbett, b. h., by Online [Meredith]..1 2 8 6 4 2
George C., b. g., by Toler [Conley]..5 3 2 3 3 ro
Dolly Brown, b. m., by Brown Hal [Miller]....7 4 6 8 2 ro
Straight Ticket, ch. g. [Nuckols]..4 6 3 5 6 ro
Beauty Spot, b. m., by Gazette [Shockency]....3 7 7 4 5 ro
Pussy Willow, b. m., by Cibolo [Culfer]....2 1 1 2 dis.
Maiden Queen, b. m., by Online [Munson]....8 5 4 7 dis.
Time—2:12¼; 2:12½; 2:14¾; 2:12½; 2:13¼; 2:19.

2:12 trotters, purse $2,500:
Boralma, ch. g., by Boreal [Gatcomb]....6 1 1 1
Ellert, b. g., by Stamboul [Van Bokkelen]....1 9 9 5
Kate McCracken, b. m., by Red Cedar [Earding]....2 2 7 6
Georgianna, blk. m., by Messenger Wilkes [Noble]....8 7 2 2
Ed Locke, b. g., by Fayette Russell [McDonald]....3 3 4 3
Letch S., b. m., by Fred Keyes [Snow]..7 8 3 7
Big Timber, b. h., by Goodwood Jr. [Perrin]....5 4 6 4
Phrase, b. m., by Onward [Lockwood]..4 6 8 9
Solon Gratton, b. h., by Gratton [Miller]..9 5 5 8
Time—2:11; 2:12; 2:09¾; 2:11½.

2:20 pacers, purse $1,200:
Bonnie Direct, blk. h., by Direct [McHenry]..1 1
Daisy J., b. m., by Mount Joy [Roth]....2 2
Prince Exum, b. g., by Tom Exum [Witte]...7 3
The Private, b. g., by William Hill [Foote]..3 7
Tommy Mc, b. g., by Jersey Wilkes [McCarthy]....4 5
Mary Kelly, b. m., by Direct [Saunders]....6 4
Billy George, ch. g., by Tusy [Reidy]....5 6
George Hoff, gr. g., by Allandorf [Murphy]..dis.
Cartridge, b. g., by Coleridge [Van Auken]..dis.
Major S., ch. g., by Major [Southard]....dis.
Tod Williams, gr. g., by Dejarnette [Green]..dis.
Time—2:09¾; 2:11¼.

Both Boralma and Bonnie Direct beat 2:10 for the first time. They outclassed their fields and won easily. Boralma broke just as the word was given in the first heat and was laid up.

GOOD HORSES RACING AT AURORA.

Sherman Clay and Edith W. Lower the Track Record.

Aurora, Ill., July 27.—[Special.]—The attendance at today's races was the largest in the history of the Aurora Driving Park. The free-for-all pace furnished a sensation. The track record, 2:10¾, was broken, both Sherman Clay and Edith W. negotiating the mile in 2:10½. The race was unfinished on account of darkness. Baroness Marguerite, who won the 2:20 trot, was hard pushed by Baby B., a local horse. There were eight Chicago horses in the three races. The judges were T. P. Casey of Chicago, Robert Newton of Yorkville, and John Newman of Elgin. Large delegations were present from Chicago, Elgin, and Rockford. Summaries:

2:35 pace, purse $400:
Tidal Wave, ch. m., by Nut Pick, owned by James Haslett, Clayton, Ill. [Haslett]....5 6 6 1 1
Maude Oleson, b.m., by Black Bunker..1 1 5 5 5
Kittie Powers, s. m., by Charleston..3 4 2 2 2
Frank Hayes, g. g....2 2 4 3 4
Decoration, Nitre Jr., and The Colonel started.
Time—2:21¼; 2:20½; 2:22½; 2:22¼; 2:22¼.

2:20 trot, purse $400:
Baroness Marguerite, b. m., by Baron Wilkes, owned by John Kopp & Bro., Owensboro, Ky. [Graves]....1 1 2 1
Baby B., b. m., by Shiloh....6 2 1 2
Miss Baldwin, b. m., by Hackberry....2 3 6 4
Virginia, bl. m., by Egotist....5 6 3 3
Lila Sprague, Philander, My Chance, and Wilkmont started.
Time—2:22¼; 2:20½; 2:22; 2:21½.

Free-for-all pace, purse $500 [unfinished]:
Edith W., b. m., by Ben Lomond Jr., owned by Mrs. John L. Weidman, Wichita [Weidman]....1 1 5 5 4
Sherman Clay, ch. g....5 5 1 3 1
Roy the Kid, ch. g....3 2 3 1 3
Giles Noyes, br. g....6 4 4 4 2
Robert Wilkes and Little Boy started.
Time—2:10¾; 2:10½; 2:10¾; 2:13¾; 2:15.

BAD ACCIDENT AT MUNCIE RACES.

Wild Tartar Falls and Fatally Injures His Rider, James Carver.

Muncie, Ind., July 27.—The Middletown harness races closed today. In the running race Wild Tartar fell and rolled over his rider, James Carver, who will die from his injuries. Carver had just brought his string from Latonia for this circuit. Miss Dad fell in the heap and her rider, Willis Driver of Kankakee, Ill., was seriously injured. Carey Bronnenburg of Danville on Ups-and-Downs, caused the accident, but was slightly injured.

Billy Mack, driven by Craft, won the free-for-all pace in five heats, defeating Little Ben, J. B., L. N., and Elsie Gambrel. Best time, 2:16¼.

The 2:25 pace was won in straight heats by Nancy M., with Bessie E., Fred M. K., and Robert Mack following in order. Best time, 2:24¼.

Humboldt Maid won the free-for-all trot in straight heats with Mary C. and Nellie Goldstine second and third. Time, 2:21¼.

Harness Races Today.

The eighth trotting and pacing matinée of the West Side Driving association will be held at the Garfield Park speeding track this afternoon. Five good races are on the program, including a special pace, in which some of the best harness horses in the city will contest. The races will start promptly at 1:30.

Events at Burlington.

Burlington, Ia., July 27.—[Special.]—Billy Semple broke the track record of 2:20 on the Des Moines County fair grounds in the free-for-all pace or trot today, going the mile not driven out in 2:17; Pneumatic second, Jack Templeton third.

The 3:00 trot was won by Miley Boy. Best time, 2:28.

The 3:00 pace was won by Rex Americus. Best time, 2:23½.

BAD FALL FOR TOD SLOAN

AMERICAN JOCKEY HURT AT THE RACES AT LIVERPOOL.

He Rides Maluma, the Favorite, in the Liverpool Cup and the Animal Slips and Falls, Hurling Her Rider to the Ground—He Is Rendered Unconscious—Extent of His Injuries Are Not Yet Known and May Be Serious—Reiff's Mount Wins.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, July 27.—During the race for the Liverpool Cup today Maluma, the mount of Tod Sloan, slipped on the dry grass and fell. Sloan struck the ground with some violence and was lying prostrate for some moments in danger of being kicked by the mare before help reached him. Lord Derby had Sloan driven in his carriage to the Adelphi Hotel, where the jockey remains under medical care. Besides a severe shaking and some bruises about the head, it is feared the American rider is internally injured, though this will not be known definitely for a day or two.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—At the second day's racing of the Liverpool July meeting today the Liverpool cup, of 1,200 sovereigns, a handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, at one mile and three furlongs, was won by Skopos, with J. Reiff in the saddle. Kleon, guided by Rigby, was second, and Cutaway third. Nine horses ran.

Cutaway led to the canal turn, where Mrs. Langtry's Maluma, ridden by Sloan and a hot favorite, fell. Half way up the straight Kleon drew to the front, but yielded to Skopos, which won by a head, a length and a half separating the second and third horses. The result was received with icy silence. In the betting Skopos was 9 to 2, Kleon 100 to 8, and Cutaway 100 to 9.

When Maluma slipped and fell Sloan was thrown violently to the ground and received injuries on the head that necessitated his conveyance to the hospital. It is thought the fall will end Maluma's racing career, as it put her shoulder out. After the race a complaint of foul riding was lodged with the stewards against Rigby, who was reprimanded and cautioned.

HAWTHORNE "BOOKIES" PROSPER.

Another Day with but One Winning Favorite—Blue Lick.

Bookmaking is again becoming a profitable business at the local race tracks. The pencilers are riding home from Hawthorne in the parlor car this week and last night they invited their ticket writers and cashiers to ride back with them. Only one favorite won. It was a bad day even for Friday. The first two winners were practically untouched by the general public.

Thirteen 2-year-olds ran in the first race, and Telephone Girl, the betting choice, got to the rear early in the race and never improved her position. The race was won by Tony Licalzi's Regea, who came away strongly at the finish and beat the second choice, Barbara M.

In the second race H. T. Griffin's Limelight was made the favorite because of a good race he ran at Washington Park and because he had nothing good to beat—that is, nothing which is ordinarily good. In this instance one Ben Chance happened to be real good and he chased away from Limelight and beat him ten lengths. In most of his races Ben Chance finds trouble in getting out of a trot. He was a 10 to 1 shot. Plantain and Monongah, who have been good horses in their time, were starters in this race, but both came home on the local freight.

In the next contest some fairly good 2-year-olds ran over the six-furlong route. Grandon, another Washington Park phenom, was elected favorite. Tyr and Sannazaro were next in demand, and the former of this pair proved the right goods. He won despite a bad ride by Master Ransom. The latter failed to hold the colt's head up, and when in front near the finish he stumbled and almost fell, yet recovered in time to win from Possart, a 12 to 1 chance, which at one time led by two lengths. The favorite was third and Sannazaro a bad fifth.

The last three races all brought out some good talent, and they were probably the magnets for a Friday crowd that was exceptionally large, even for a pleasant day. In the fourth race G. W. Poole's good, game 4-year-old Blue Lick was entered at a mile and a sixteenth against Donation, Annowan, Guess Me, and others, and he managed to make the only winning favorite of the day, but it took all his gameness and a good ride by Caywood to bring about the result, as Donation ran a strong race and was at one time three lengths in the lead after turning into the stretch. Vincennes finished a close third. Guess Me, on a track not to her liking, showed early speed but tired. Annowan, which is a rank in-and-outer, showed no speed at any part of the race.

Some excellent sprinters ran seven furlongs in the fifth race and the crowd picked Hard Knot to win, although it has been a long time since this horse ran much of a race. Tayon looked the best of the lot on recent performance and the contest resulted in an easy victory for him. Hard Knot ran much better than he had for some time and managed to beat a close bunch composed of Handpress, Talma, Abe Furst, and Dutch Comedian. Abe Furst had poor racing luck and was doubtless the second best horse in the race. Dutch Comedian is not in his best form.

The St. Louis colt Dissolute was picked to beat Florizar in the closing race of the day at a mile, but Florizar showed he was able to give away the twelve pounds required and still win, while The Unknown, a fair sort of colt, also beat the favorite.

Hawthorne Summaries July 27.

Weather clear. Track good and improving.

First race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, fillies:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
10-1 Regea, 110 [Bradford]....10 1^{h} 1^{1} 1^{1} 1^{1}
6-1 Barbara M., 115 [L. Rose]....4 4^{1} 3^{1} 3^{2} 2^{3}
10-1 Edith Q., 107 [Bassinger]....2½ 5^{2} 5^{3} 5^{1} 3^{1}
Time, 1:02¾. Tootsie Green, 107 pounds; Eldred, 103; Floranthe, 110; Fair Day, 110; Telephone Girl, 110; Glove, 109; Peaches, 110; Alene Abbott, 107; Nibbler, 107; and Belle Shot, 107, finished as named. Winner, T. Licalzi's b. f., by Margrave—Regalia. At post twenty-seven minutes. Start fair. Won cleverly. Regea broke well in her stride. Eldred showed the most speed early. Glove was all tangled up at the start. Peaches showed but little speed.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
9-1 Ben Chance, 90 [J. Waldo]....3^{nk} 2^{1} 3^{1} 1^{3} 1^{10}
11-5 Limelight, 101 [T. Knight]....4½ 4½ 2^{nk} 2^{1} 2^{2}
12-1 Intrigue, 100 [Narvaez]....5 5^{1} 5 3^{3} 3^{3}
Time, 1:49¼. Allenna, 80 pounds; Baird, 99; Clara Meader, 100; Plantain, 102; Monongah, 100; Leando, 104; and Jerry Lee, 97, finished as named. Winner, R. M. Westerfield's ch. c., by Chance—Belgale. Start good. Won easing up. Allenna was sharply shut off. Plantain ran a poor race.

Third race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
14-5 Tyr, 102 [Ransom]....4^{h} 6^{2} 3^{2} 3^{1} 1^{1}
12-1 Possart, 105 [W. Kiley]....5½ 1^{1} 1^{1} 1^{1} 2^{1}
11-5 Grandon, 102 [T. Knight]....2½ 3^{1} 2½ 2^{2} 3^{4}
Time, 1:16. Invictus, 102 pounds; Sannazaro, 104; Robert Waddell, 97; and Duke of Bohemia, 100, finished as named. Winner, C. Davis & Co.'s br. c., by Kingston—Miss Dixie. Excellent start. Won cleverly. Robert Waddell showed some speed.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
9-5 Blue Lick, 112 [Caywood]....1^{h} 3^{nk} 3^{1} 2^{2} 1^{1}
7-2 Donation, 109 [J. Winkfield]....3^{h} 2^{1} 1^{1} 1^{2} 2^{2}
6-1 Vincennes, 99 [Flick]....5h 5^{4} 4^{3} 3^{2} 3^{3}
Time, 1:48¾. Tim Gainey, 89 pounds; Guess Me, 99; Annowan, 107; Owensboro, 102; and Mitten, 95, finished as named. Winner, G. W. Poole's b. c., by Daniel—Blue Bells. Good start. Won in a hard drive. Guess Me was prominent for about three-quarters. Annowan did not have a bit of speed.

Fifth race, ⅞ mile, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
9-2 Tayon, 105 [J. Walsh]....2^{1} 2^{1} 1^{1} 1^{2} 1^{3}
13-10 Hard Knot, 111 [J. W'd]....5^{1} 4^{nk} 4^{1} 3^{nk} 2^{1}
20-1 Handpress, 110 [Herting]....4^{1} 2^{nk} 3^{2} 2^{1} 3^{4}
Time, 1:28¾. Talma, 88 pounds; Abe Furst, 112; Dutch Comedian, 105; Patroon, 108; Emigree, 102; and Goodale, 90, finished as named. Winner, C. W. Chappell's br. c., by Lissak—Caroline Hamilton. Start fair. Won easily. Talma showed fine speed. Abe Furst had a rough journey.

Sixth race, 1 mile:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
5-2 Florizar, 112 [J. Wink'd]....6 5^{1} 3^{nk} 3^{2} 1^{1}
5-2 The Unkn'n, 100 [J. Walsh]....2^{h} 2^{1} 2^{2} 2^{1} 2^{h}
17-10 Dissolute, [illegible] [T. Knight]....3^{nk} 1^{nk} 1^{nk} 1^{nk} 3^{6}
Time, 1:42¾. Clay Poynter, 114 pounds; Major Mansir, 91; and Balk Line, 105, finished as named. Winner, H. J. Scoggan's b. c., by Florist—Czarina II. Good start. Won handily at the end after an early drive. Florizar came with a rush in the stretch. Balk Line ran a good race as far as he went.

Hawthorne Entries.

First race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling:

Al Brown	113	Anxious	98
Sortie	113	Countess Clara	96
Princess Tatyana	106	Janowood	96
Curd Gillock	101	Bugaboo	96

Second race, ¾ mile, selling:

Pope Leo	113	Pirate J.	96
Sim W.	112	Pantland	95
Vain	105	Maggie Davis	95
Bitter Root	102	Emma R.	94
Violet Parsons	102	Etta	92
Miss Shanley	99	Van Hoorebeke	88

Third race, short course, steeplechase, handicap:

Globe II.	160	Durwad	137
Becky Rolfe	146	Zufallig	130
Reno	145	Minor D.	130
Passe Partout	140	Manchie	125
Once More	140	Californian	125

Fourth race, ¾ mile, the July Stakes, $700 added:

Hermoso	120	Mint Sauce	101
Nobleman	115	Greenock	100
Belle of Memphis	112	Maharajah	95
Sly	112	Sharp Bird	95
Alcedo	107	The Sprite	95
Livadia	105	Tame Irishman	92

Fifth race, 1 mile, handicap:

Orimar	112	Clay Poynter	104
John A. Morris	110	Found	104
Nobleman	110	Greenock	97
Boney Boy	106		

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles:

John Baker	109	Jim McCleery	107
Elkin	109	Barton	106
Judge Denny	109	Our Nellie	105
Pink Coat	109	Eva Rice	104
Bangle	109	Semper Eadem	102

TALENT PICKS OUT THE WINNERS.

Poor Racing Delights the Crowd at Brighton Beach.

New York, July 27.—[Special.]—Five favorites and a second choice won at Brighton Beach today. The favorites all won rather easily. The racing was of a poor quality, but the crowd enjoyed it, for it picked the winners, to the sorrow of the layers. The sport opened with a steeplechase over the full course with seven starters. Ochiltree and Dave S. were coupled in the betting. They were the favorites, with Trillion second choice. It did not look as if Trillion was intended to win and he did not. Spurs refused the first jump, sliding ten yards on his haunches. Al Reeves fell at the water jump. In the run home Dave S. beat Old Tank a head, with Trillion six lengths behind.

Waring, the favorite in the second race, went to the front and staid there to the end, winning by four lengths, pulled up, with Lew Craft second and Kamara third. Herbert, the second choice, was last.

Petra was made the favorite in the third, at five furlongs. Mauga was a strong tip and was heavily played at 18 to 5. Mauga went to the front at the start and won easily in a gallop. Quiz was second and Petra third. The Regent, as usual, ran in bad luck. He was running nicely up the backstretch, when there was crowding, and Rausch pulled The Regent far back and was never able to get up.

Firearm was in a safe place in the fourth race. He had Smoke, Skyscraper, and Blarney Stone to beat. He did it easily. Smoke was second, ten lengths in front of Skyscraper. Buffoon and Rinaldo were equal choices in the fifth race. In the stretch Rinaldo came away and seemed to be winning, but Buffoon, under a vigorous ride, beat him half a length, with Tourney third.

Belle of Troy won the last race at a mile as she pleased, with Lindula second and Piccolo, a hot tip, third.

Brighton Beach Summaries July 27.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, full course, handicap, steeplechase:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. 6 12 Str. Fn.
4-5 Dave S., 135 [Heider]....1 1^{5} 5 5 1^{h}
6-1 Gold Tank, 138 [Owens]....5 3^{1} 2^{4} 2^{1} 2^{10}
13-5 Trillion, 147 [Brazil]....2 4^{2} 3^{3} 3^{3} 3^{4}
Time, 5:15. Ochiltree, 142 pounds, and Fifield, 133, finished as named. Al Reeves, 130 pounds lost rider. Spurs, 120 pounds, fell first jump. Winner, ch. g., by Casino—Dora D. Start good. Won driving. Dave S. showed great improvement and finished stoutly. Trillion tired and quit in the last half. Fifield quit after an early good showing. Spurs was remounted, but refused to take the jumps.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, 2-year-olds:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
1-1 Waring, 115 [Shaw]....3 1^{2} 1^{1} 1^{2} 1^{4}
6-1 Lew Kraft, 115 [Mitchell]..2 4 3^{h} 2^{2} 2^{4}
5-1 Kamara, 110 [Spencer]....1 3^{1} 4 4 3^{2}
Time, 1:45 4-5. Herbert, 115 pounds, also ran. Winner, b. c., by Masetto—The Sweeper. Start good. Won easily. Lew Kraft ran a good race. Kamara tired in the stretch. Herbert quit badly.

Third race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
18-5 Mauga, 97 [Shaw]....2 1^{1} 1^{1} 1^{2} 1^{2}
7-1 Quiz, 97 [Wedderstrand]....5 4^{2} 4^{1} 3^{1} 2^{h}
3-2 Petra II., 100 [Henry]....1 2^{h} 2^{h} 2^{h} 3^{h}
Time, 1:01 3-5. Pigeon Post, 97 pounds; The Regent, 94; Ethel Page, 94; Lady Padden, 94; About, 94; Wine and Song, 92; Ziegfeld, 101; Salvaleta, 92; and Ready Money, 94, finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Cayuga—Medusa. Start good. Won easily. Mauga held the field safe all the way. Pigeon Post closed fast in the stretch. The Regent was badly ridden.

Fourth race, ¾ mile:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
1-3 Firearm, 112 [Spencer]....1 1^{h} 1^{10} 1^{5} 1^{5}
7-1 Smoke, 100 [Henry]....3 2^{4} 2^{5} 2^{5} 2^{10}
5-1 Sky Scraper, 110 [Jenkins]..4 3^{15} 3^{15} 3^{10} 3^{10}
Time, 1:13 4-5. Blarney Stone, 115 pounds, also ran. Winner, b. h., by Rayon d'Or—Fides. Start good. Won easily. Firearm came away easily in the last half. Smoke showed a lot of speed. Sky Scraper was badly outrun from the start.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fin.
7-5 Buffoon, 112 [Turner]....3 3^{2} 3^{4} 2^{1} 1^{1}
8-2 Rinaldo II., 112 [Spencer]..1 2^{2} 2^{1} 1^{1} 2^{10}
30-1 Turney, 102 [Henry]....2 1^{1} 1^{h} 3^{2} 3^{4}
Time, 1:40 3-5. Jack Telling, 105 pounds; Tip Gallant, 117; Dick Furber, 105; Cheesestraw, 101; Decimal, 95; Pins, 110; and Mr. Keltenbach, 115, finished as named. Winner, br. g., by The Sailor Prince—Oolah. Start good. Won driving. Buffoon and Rinaldo II. drew away in the last sixteenth and Rinaldo II. weakened at the finish.

Sixth race, 1 mile:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
2-5 Belle of Troy, 111 [Henry]..4 2^{1} 1^{1} 1^{5} 1^{5}
8-1 Lindula, 96 [Slack]....3 1^{h} 2^{2} 2^{2} 2^{2}
6-1 Picola, 104 [Wedderstrand]..1 3^{10} 3^{4} 3^{3} 3^{8}
Time, 1:42 1-5. Bardella, 96 pounds, also ran. Winner, ch. f., by Fonso—The Belle. Start poor. Won easily. Belle of Troy outclassed the others. Bardella was taken back at the start and got a bad ride.

Brighton Beach Entries.

First race, 1 mile, maidens—Fulminate, 109 pounds; Lioness, 107; Cyrano, 100; Colonel Rue, 100; The Chamberlain, 100; Mercer, 97; Golden Scepter, 97; Lanza, 95; Beautiful, 95.

Second race, 1⅛ miles, handicap—The Kentuckian, 112 pounds; Decanter, 108; Blueaway, 100; Autumn, 96.

Third race, ¾ mile, selling—The Burlington Route, 118 pounds; Gibraltar, 118; Gonfalon, 110; Kitchener, 110; Temple Bar, 108; His Royal Highness, 106; Nativs, 104; Elleen Daly, 92.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, the Neptune Stakes, value $5,000, 3-year-olds—Tommy Atkins, 127 pounds; Water Color, 128; Alard Scheck, 122; Handwork, 117; Kenilworth, 117; All Green, 115; King Pepper, 115; Baron Pepper, 115; Telamon, 115. King Pepper and Baron Pepper, Pepper stable entry.

Fifth race, 1⅛ mile, the Peconic Stakes, $1,500 added, 3-year-olds—Prince of Melbourne, 129 pounds; James, 116; Gonfalon, 111; Brigadier, 111; Motley, 109.

Sixth race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds—Lief Prince, 110 pounds; Gold Heels, 110; Dr. Barlow, 110; Telaman, 110; Outlander, 107; Candle, 107; Snark, 107; Tower of Candles, 107; Baron Pepper, 107; Glennellie, 107; Fair Rosamond, 107; Minion, 100; Operator, 100; Beau Gallant, 100; Lillian Hoffman, 100; Double Six, 97; Dame, 97; Annu, 97; Idle Chat, 97; Apple of My Eye, 97.

FLEEING BOOKMAKERS ARE CAUGHT

Harris & Co. Try to Elude Creditors at Brighton Beach.

New York, July 27.—[Special.]—There was a flurry of excitement in the betting ring at Brighton Beach after the last race today. This was brought about through the failure of a layer doing business under the firm name of Harris & Co. to make good his indebtedness to a number of speculators who had backed Belle of Troy. After the first five races were over the firm was in a bad way financially. When it came to the last race there was only one way to even up accounts—to try to knock down the favorite. Accordingly Harris & Co. laid 1 to 2 against Belle of Troy and took in a large amount against her. This was an excellent price against the mare—the average odds were 1 to 3—and a number of would-be plungers backed her.

After the race was over Harris & Co. attempted to depart, but before they could do so they were nailed by men who had bets with them. A crowd gathered around and threatened violence to the layers. Fists were shaken under Harris' face and vengeance threatened unless he made good.

Just at the critical stage of the fracas John Cavanagh, who had charge of the ring, put in an appearance. He hustled Harris into the free field and the gate was shut in the faces of the men who had bet with him. Finally they ran outside the grounds, and, rushing through the field stand, caught their man.

Cavanagh had Harris' bank roll by this time, and he made him pay off the bets until the cash box was depleted. Cavanagh then took the names of the men who had wagers with the firm and told them to be on hand tomorrow and they would get their money.

KRISS KRINGLE'S UNTIMELY END.

Old Sulker Breaks a Leg at Detroit and Is Shot.

Detroit, Mich., July 27.—Kriss Kringle showed his bad temper in the third race at Highland Park today. He kicked up at the head of the stretch and disjointed his hind leg. He ran on the limb for an eighth of a mile afterwards and was shot to put him out of his misery. He sold for $3,500 last fall, and on account of his bad disposition J. W. Colt of New York sold him to Frank Weir for $900 less than a month ago. Track a trifle dead; weather fine. Summaries:

First race, ⅞ mile—Jucoma, 6 to 1, won; Clipsetta, 12 to 1, second; Jennie, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:29¼.

Second race, ⅝ mile—Bard of Avon, 30 to 1, won; Toad Raney, 12 to 1, second; Annie Chamberlain, 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:02¾.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles—George Krats, 2 to 5, won; Kitty Regent, 6 to 1, second; Hungarian, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:49. Kriss Kringle broke down.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile—Miss Soak, 9 to 2, won; Annie Lauretta, 5 to 1, second; Deschubridora, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¾.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile—San Luis, 3 to 1, won; Flatterer, 4 to 1, second; Gray Dally, 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:02¾.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile—Nancy Till, 4 to 1, won; Matlock, 4 to 1, second; Ralston, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¾.

Maidens' Day at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., July 27.—Favorites, second choices, and Jockey Dominick were greatly in evidence at the fair grounds today. The summaries:

First race, maidens, 2-year-old fillies, 5 furlongs—Margaret F., 4 to 1, won; Tea Gown, 8 to 5, second; Donella, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:04.

Second race, maidens, 2-year-olds, colts and geldings, 5½ furlongs—Blumist, 6 to 5, won; Blue Steel, 9 to 1, second; Henry Clark, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:10½.

Third race, 3-year-olds, 1 mile—Haviland, 3 to 1, won; Glen Lake, 6 to 1, second; El Drim, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:43½.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Banish, 9 to 5, won; Jimp, 16 to 5, second; Seazel, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:49¾.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs—Guide Rock, 3 to 1, won; Sam Lazarus, 5 to 1, second; Eight Bells, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¾.

Sixth race, maidens, 2-year-olds, fillies, 5 furlongs—Belle of Elgin, 9 to 1, won; Lake View Belle, 8 to 5, second; Empyreal, 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:03½.

Winners at Windsor.

Detroit, Mich., July 27.—Two favorites won at Windsor today over a fast track. Winners:

First race—Greetings, 5 to 2; Rebecca Wells, Antagone.

Second race—Little Henry, 7 to 5; Ericsell, Horsa.

Third race—Chappaqua, 12 to 5; Topmast, Ennomia.

Fourth race—Statira, 8 to 1; Waterwick, Albert R.

Fifth race—Innovator, 7 to 2; Northumberland, Juanetta.

Sixth race—La Vega, 7 to 10; Thomas Carey, Full Dress.

Jockey Crowhurst to Lose License.

St. Louis, Mo., July 27.—[Special.]—The St. Louis Jockey club has recommended to the License committee of the Turf Congress that Jockey Crowhurst's riding license be revoked and a conditional one reissued for his contract employer, G. C. Bennett, only. When the latter's contract expires the recommendation has been made that no license of any kind be issued Crowhurst. His rides on Necklace on July 26, Guide Rock on July 23, Theory on July 14, and Lord Neville on May 19 were particularly unsatisfactory.

Testimonial to Harry Weldon.

Arrangements are being made for a testimonial benefit for Harry Weldon, sporting editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who is suffering from a stroke of paralysis. Joe Nolan, his successor, has written to Starter Holtman asking him to make Chicago sporting men acquainted with the fact and to notify them that contributions may be sent to Mayor Fleischman, box 817, Cincinnati.

Notes of the Tracks.

Owner McLatchy's horse Patroon was attached by the Sheriff just as he was going to the post in the fifth race. The matter was amicably arranged.

In addition to the "Texas" Smith horses which Clem Creveling is to dispose of in the paddock at Hawthorne today noon, the stables of F. J. Kelly and J. B. Brannon will also be sold.

E. C. Arnold, freight agent of a railway at Cincinnati, has forwarded to Starter Jake Holtman a fine silk umbrella as a testimonial from a number of men who received instruction from Mr. Holtman previous to riding in the Newport cup race at the Queen City track on July 4.

GRIFFITH LOSES GAME.

FAILURE TO FIELD BUNTS MAKES VICTORY EASY.

Orphan Pitcher Invites Trouble in the First Inning and Gets It in Large Chunks—Loftus' Men Help Him Lose by Lack of Headwork and the Need of Timely Hits—Catcher Nichols to Be Loaned to the Kansas City Team.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	48	28	.632	Boston	37	39	.487
Philadelphia	43	34	.558	Cincinnati	36	42	.462
Pittsburg	41	37	.526	St. Louis	33	41	.446
Chicago	39	38	.506	New York	28	45	.384

Yesterday's Results.

Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 4.
Boston, 3; Pittsburg, 2.
St. Louis, 10; Brooklyn, 5.
New York, 4; Cincinnati, 2.

Games Today.

Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Boston.
Cincinnati at New York.

KNOCKED OUT IN FIRST ROUND.

Quakers Win Before Orphans Fairly Get Their Bearings.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Philadelphia, Pa., July 27.—[Special.]—The Quakers landed the knockout blow just after the handshake this afternoon and, almost before Loftus' men had started, they were beaten. Griffith's miserable throwing after fielding bunts and Donahue's atrocious error were to blame, and, in the midst of the festivities, Lajoie and Wolverton lammed out hits.

The first five Philadelphians who faced Griffith scored before a man was out, and, although Griffith and his assistants rallied and fought their way up nearly to even terms and seemed to have good chances to win, the handicap imposed in the opening inning proved too heavy and Philadelphia won 7 to 4. Platt pitched like an amateur. He gave seven bases and hit a man, yet escaped, because luck and other things favored him, including one Adonis Terry, who umpired in such a manner as to keep both teams protesting and jowering every minute, while John I. Rogers, the Talleyrand of the league, smiled and still favored the single umpire system.

The defeat was but a reiteration, showing that Loftus' team is long on talk and short on brains. In a sleeping car the Chicago team has the best headwork of the eight; on the field it usually exhibits the worst. Chicago had more chances to win than did Philadelphia, yet failed in every tight place save one. It is hardly fair to blame the men, because they worked under a heavy handicap, being forced to hit at all stages when a sacrifice would have made runs almost certain. It was bunting that gave Philadelphia seven runs. Had Loftus' aggregation been in a position to make bunts the shoe probably would have pinched the other foot. Mertes played a beautiful game at short, fielding in perfect form and covering lots of ground, while Ganzel and Cross divided the honors by desperate stops and catches.

Orphans Have Peculiar Penchant.

It was a queer game, but the Chicago club has a penchant for playing peculiar games. As exploiters of different ways of losing games the Orphans are successes. They should have won comfortably, yet were beaten by three runs. Only a detailed account will show how they managed to lose. To one not imbued with the idea that the national game is above suspicion it might have seemed Chicago was trying to lose. Griffith invited trouble at the outset. Thomas, a tricky batter, came up, and Griffith, instead of making Thomas hit, tried to make him strike at bad balls and gave him a pass to first. Now for Philadelphia to get runs about all that is necessary is for Thomas to reach first and put Slagle in a position to sacrifice, for after Slagle there comes Delehanty, and after Delehanty there comes Lajoie yet, and woe be unto the pitcher who gives Thomas a base.

Today Griffith let Thomas walk, and when Slagle bunted Griffith rushed forward and was frightfully slow, making the throw so late that Slagel was on top of Ganzel before the ball arrived, which caused Ganzel to muff. Delehanty, instead of swatting, dumped down a sacrifice, and again Griffith was slow, and this time he threw wild. With the bases full Lajoie singled, sending home two runs, and Griffith, just to keep up his average, hit Flick. Douglass cracked the ball straight at Griffith, who hurled it to Donahue, but Donahue muffed and lost the easy double play that was almost in his hands. After that Wolverton fluked a twisting hit over third, and another run scored while he was being doubled with Cross by Mertes, Childs, and Ganzel in their new brother act, and Platt went out, closing the disastrous inning.

Chicago Begins Operations.

The shock almost killed Loftus, but instantly Chicago commenced work in earnest and pressed hard for tallies. The Orphans drew five bases and stole two more in the first three innings, yet made never a run, for they could not get hits after the gifts. Later in the game, when Loftus' men hit viciously, Platt gave no bases. The first material gain was made in the fourth, when Ryan doubled and went to third on an out, Ganzel drew a base, and Bradley was struck out. Then, as Ganzel stole, Douglass threw and headed him off at second. Ryan made no attempt to go home. When Cross tried to pass the ball back to La Joie to touch Ganzel he tossed wild and Ryan trotted home. In the seventh Chicago became a factor in the struggle. Bradley was hit and Griffith drew a base, both advancing on an out and scoring on Childs' hit. At that stage it seemed Loftus' aggregation would win, but the Quakers' fickle never deserted them and in their half of the inning they made up the lost vantage. Platt opened with a fluke hit and Thomas bunted safely. [Notice the result of bunts.] To help the cause along Griffith hit Slagle [it is peculiar the timely way pitchers have of hitting men]. Delehanty the mighty flied to Ganzel, but La Joie singled and sent home two runs. [Notice the timeliness of La Joie's hits.] Chicago at once rallied and in the eighth looked to have a chance. Ryan and Mertes started with singles and Ganzel's fly fell safe on the left field line, going as a two-bagger. Bradley hit at Wolverton and Mertes was shut off at the plate. He raced back towards third, however, and butted against Wolverton, who, being jarred all out of position, failed to touch his man, yet Terry called him out, and while a slight chance yet remained Donahue hit at Wolverton and was doubled because he was too slow to get out of his own way. All of which goes to prove that a club cannot win games on theoretical base hits. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
McCarthy, lf.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Childs, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	0	3
Green, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryan, rf.	4	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mertes, ss.	3	0	1	1	1	4	0	2	1	0	1
Ganzel, 1b.	3	0	1	2	13	0	1	1	1	0	2
Bradley, 3b.	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
Donahue, c.	4	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Griffith, p.	3	1	1	2	1	4	1	0	1	0	0
Totals	31	4	6	9	24	15	3	4	7	0	7

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Thomas, cf.	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Slagle, lf.	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Delehanty, 1b	3	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	0
La Joie, 2b.	4	1	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
Flick, rf.	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
McFarland, c	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Douglass, c.	3	0	1	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	1
Wolverton, 3b	4	0	1	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Cross, ss.	4	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Platt, p.	3	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	30	7	7	7	27	14	1	0	1	2	4

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	—4
Hits	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	—6
Philadelphia	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	*	—7
Hits	2	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	*	—7

Attendance—4,000. Two-base hits—Ryan, Griffith, Ganzel. Sacrifice hits—Slagle, Delehanty. Double plays—Mertes-Childs-Ganzel; Wolverton-La Joie-Delehanty. Hit by pitched ball—Flick, Bradley, Slagle. Struck out—Donahue [2], Green [2], Bradley, Flick, La Joie. Wild pitch—Griffith. Passed ball—Douglass. Umpire—Terry. Time of game—1:55.

Notes of the Game.

Griffith opened the ninth inning with a vicious line drive, which Cross pulled down after a desperate jump, putting an end to the incipient rally.

Jimmy Manning wants Arthur Nichols to catch for the Blues, and Manager Loftus will let Nichols go if he is willing. He has telegraphed Nichols, who is at Willimantic, Conn., asking for his decision.

McCormick is ready to rejoin the team, but Manager Loftus will not have him, and has told him to remain in Chicago until the team returns. No one seems to know what stand Loftus will make in the matter.

Terry reversed a decision in the fourth inning. Bradley was at bat, with two strikes and one ball called, when another ball cut close across the corner of the plate. Terry called it a ball, but reversed and declared Bradley out on strikes.

TEBEAU'S MEN DEFEAT BROOKLYN.

They Bat Both Kitson and Dunn Hard.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 27.—Powell's wildness and Kitson's ineffectiveness caused their speedy retirement today, Young and Dunn succeeding them with the score tied. Dunn was batted heavily in the sixth. President Ebbetts today denied the report that he had announced his candidacy for the league Presidency. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b	3	3	1	2	0	Jones, cf.	1	1	6	0	0
Burkett, lf.	2	1	2	0	0	Schr'ard rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Donovan, rf	2	2	5	0	0	Jenn'gs, 1b	0	0	14	0	0
Keister, 2b.	1	2	2	5	2	Kelley, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	1	3	4	0	Demont, ss.	0	0	0	6	0
McGann, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	Cross, 3b.	0	0	0	5	2
Dillard, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Daly, 2b.	1	1	2	4	1
Criger, c.	0	1	2	0	0	Farrell, c.	1	1	3	1	0
Powell, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Kitson, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Young, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Dunn, p.	0	2	0	2	0
Totals	10	12	27	12	2	Totals	5	8	27	18	3

St. Louis	2	3	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	—10
Brooklyn	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Three-base hit—Keister. Two-base hits—Criger, Kitson. Struck out—By Kitson, 1; by Young, 1. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, Criger. Stolen bases—Jones, Kelley, Daly, Kitson. Base on balls—By Kitson, 1; by Dunn, 2; by Powell, 4; by Young, 1. Double play—Keister-Wallace-McGann. Hit by pitched ball—By Powell, 1. Time—2:22. Umpire—Hurst. Attendance—1,600.

New York, 4; Cincinnati, 2.

New York, July 27.—The New-Yorkers won an interesting game from the Cincinnatis at the Polo grounds this afternoon. It abounded in sharp fielding. The home team won through timely batting in the eighth inning. Score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Barrett, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Corco'n, ss.	0	0	3	4	0	Selbach, lf.	1	2	3	0	0
Beckl'y, 1b.	0	1	12	2	1	Doyle, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0
Steinf'd, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0	Smith, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Crawf'd, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Davis, ss.	0	2	4	2	0
McBride, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	1	0	1	0	Hick'n, 3b.	0	0	3	2	1
Kahoe, c.	0	0	4	4	0	Warner, c.	0	0	6	3	0
Hahn, p.	0	1	0	3	0	Mercer, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	6	6	24	17	1	Totals	4	9	27	12	1

Cincinnati	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	*	—4

First base on balls—Off Hahn, 1; off Mercer, 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 6; by Mercer, 4. Sacrifice hits—Van Haltren, Selbach. Stolen bases—Kahoe, Selbach, Doyle, Smith. Double play—Kahoe-Beckley-Steinfeldt. Three-base hit—Crawford. Two-base hit—Doyle. Umpire—Emslie. Time—1:50.

Boston, 3; Pittsburg, 2.

Boston, Mass., July 27.—Boston won out in the ninth inning today. Hamilton singled, took third on O'Brien's bad handling of Long's hit, and scored on Stahl's drive over the fence. Both pitchers were effective. The fielding of Collins, Long, and Ely were the features. Attendance, 200. The score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Hamilton, cf.	1	2	3	0	0	Beaum't, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Long, ss.	1	0	5	2	0	F. Clarke, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Stahl, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	O'Brien, 1b.	0	0	13	0	1
Collins, 3b.	0	1	0	3	1	Wagner, 2b.	2	2	1	1	0
Clark, 1b.	0	0	9	2	0	McCr'ry, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Barry, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0	Zimmer, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Freeman, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Leach, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0
Sullivan, c.	1	1	0	1	0	Ely, ss.	0	1	3	6	0
Dineen, p.	0	0	2	3	0	Phillippi, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	3	5	27	12	1	Totals	2	6*	24	16	1

*None out when winning run scored.

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hit—F. Clarke. Home run—Sullivan. Double plays—Phillippi-Ely-O'Brien; Wagner-Ely-O'Brien. Sacrifice hits—McCreery [2], Leach. Bases on balls—Off Dineen, 2; off Phillippi, 1. Struck out—By Dineen, 1; by Phillippi, 1. Wild pitch—Dineen. Time—1:40. Umpire—O'Day.

HOOSIERS SHUT OUT THE MILLERS.

Give Gardner Perfect Support — Seybold's Timely Home Run.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 27.—The visitors took an easy victory from the home team today, playing an errorless game. Gardner was invincible, scoring nine strikeouts. Parker pitched a fair game, but Seybold's home run, with three men on bases, determined the result. Score:

Minneap's.	R	B	P	A	E	Indianap's.	R	B	P	A	E
Davis, cf.	0	1	5	0	0	Hogrie'r, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Harvey, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Hartzel, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Nance, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0	Geier, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Lally, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Seybold, 1b.	2	0	7	0	0
Werdan, 1b.	0	1	11	0	1	Magoon, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Jacklitsch, c	0	0	5	1	0	Powers, c.	0	1	10	0	0
Smith, ss.	0	0	0	8	0	Madison, ss.	0	3	3	2	0
Abbey, 2b.	0	0	2	4	2	Hickey, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Parker, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Gardner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	5	27	12	3	Totals	6	10	27	8	0

Indianapolis	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	—6
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Seybold. Two-base hit—Geier. Home run—Seybold. Base on balls—Off Parker, 2; off Gardner, 1. Struck out—By Gardner, 9; by Parker, 5. Left on bases—Minneapolis, 4; Indianapolis, 7. Stolen bases—Hartzel [2]. Sacrifice hit—Magoon. Umpire—Cantillion. Time—2:19. Attendance—1,800.

Milwaukee, 8; Cleveland, 5.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 27.—The batting order of the Milwaukee team received a severe shakeup today, and the home team played with more ginger and broke the long string of defeats. Baker was hit hard in the second and third, and Smythe relieved him. The young college pitcher did well, and only in the seventh could the home players find him. Reidy pitched a good game outside of the fifth inning, when three doubles, one single, and a gift gave the visitors four runs. Attendance, 1,000. The score:

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Conroy, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0	Picker'g, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Waldron, rf.	0	3	1	0	0	Frisbee, lf.	1	1	4	1	0
Dowd, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	Genins, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0
Ander'n, 1b	2	2	10	0	0	Crisham, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Fultz, ss.	3	3	2	1	0	Sulliv'n, 3b	0	0	0	4	0
Ketchem, cf	0	0	4	0	0	Shea, ss.	1	1	0	0	0
Burke, 3b.	1	2	1	3	1	Hoffer, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Diggins, c.	1	2	3	1	0	Spies, c.	0	2	4	0	2
Reidy, p.	1	2	0	4	0	Baker, p.	0	0	0	3	0
						Smythe, p.	1	0	1	1	0
						*Hart	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	8	15	27	12	1	Totals	5	8	24	11	2

*Batted for Smythe in the ninth.

Milwaukee	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	*	—8
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	—5

Three-base hit—Frisbee. Two-base hits—Hoffer, Shea, Spies, Pickering, Burke. Stolen bases—Waldron, 2. Sacrifice hits—Ketchem, 2. First base on balls—Off Reidy, 3; off Baker, 1. Hit by pitcher—Conroy. Struck out—By Reidy, 2; by Smythe, 2. Double play—Smythe-Crisham. Umpire—Sheridan. Time—1:30.

Detroit, 6; Kansas City, 0.

Kansas City, Mo., July 27.—Detroit opened its series here today with a shut-out. Miller was a puzzle. Attendance, 800. Score:

Kas. City.	R	B	P	A	E	Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E
Hemp'l, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	Casey, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
Farrell, cf.	0	2	2	0	1	Holmes, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	0	1	4	0	0	Harley, lf.	2	4	2	0	0
Dung'n, 1b.	0	2	10	1	1	Elberf'd, ss.	1	0	3	1	0
Sch'fer, ss.	0	1	1	2	1	McAlli'r, c.	0	2	1	2	0
Coug'n, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0	Dillon, 1b.	1	1	15	1	0
Stew'rt, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Nicol, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Gonding, c.	0	0	2	1	0	Yeager, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0
Patten, p.	0	1	1	5	0	Miller, p.	1	1	1	5	0
Totals	0	8	27	12	3	Totals	6	11	27	14	0

Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Detroit	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Farrell, Dungan, McAllister, Nicol. Stolen bases—Dungan, Schaefer, Harley [3]. Sacrifice hit—Elberfeld. Bases on balls—Off Miller, 2; off Patten, 2. Struck out—By Miller, 2; by Patten, 1. Passed ball—Gonding. Double play—Schaefer-Stewart-Dungan. Left on bases—Kansas City, 9; Detroit, 6. Time—1:45. Umpire—Manassau.

Notes of the Game.

The White Stockings had all three catchers in the game. Joe Sugden couldn't squeeze in a whole day's vacation, anyway.

The White Stockings made a clever bluff at winning with only four singles, two of them scratches, off Amole's south side benders.

Frank Foreman of the Buffalo team evidently aspires to out-monkey-shine Arlie Latham. Even the sun rooters have to laugh at his coaching.

Ray Patterson will try to smash another round out of Buffalo's extension ladder today. Milwaukee is the only club that has been able to beat Buffalo in three weeks.

McDonald gave the White Stockings the short end of it when Hartman nabbed Schrecongost's high bunt and shot the ball over to Isbell before Shearon could get back to first, as it looked to eleven out of every ten spectators.

Isbell needs a ball and chain attachment when on bases to keep him from taking such long chances. He wasn't satisfied with making one base on Hallman's error in the eighth, but tried for two and was held up. Chicago needed more runs later.

Jimmy Manning was more hopeful yesterday of securing the loan of a catcher from the Chicago National league team. President Hart, who witnessed the White Stockings' discomfiture, is willing to help Kansas City out, but was waiting to hear from Manager Loftus about the condition of the players on the road before closing any deal.

IMPLEMENT OF NOISE IS WANTED.

Railway Officials to Gather at White Stocking Park Today.

Just before the Buffalo game yesterday President Comiskey of the White Stockings received a dispatch from Chairman C. K. Thompson of the "Railway day" committee asking him to make announcement to the effect that each railroad official attending today's contest will be expected to supply himself with some implement of noise, and with the infinite supply of fertility to be found within the gray matter of a coterie of passenger agents there is no limit to the possibilities.

"Railway day" will be formally inaugurated at the South Side park at 2:30 p. m. with a band concert of an hour's duration. This precaution was taken by Presidents Johnson and Comiskey in laying out the program for fear the band may not get a hearing after the game begins. It will also supply a pleasant diversion while the big Saturday crowd is gathering and finding its seats.

Decorators will commence work this morning preparing boxes reserved for the rival railroads, and much friendly competition is expected in this as well as in the efforts that will be made to disconcert Manager Dan Shannon's aggregation of high fliers and keep them from making their record nineteen wins out of twenty games.

Western League.

AT SIOUX CITY.

Sioux City	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	5	1
St. Joseph	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	3	2

Batteries—Parvin and Cote, Herman and Kling.

AT PUEBLO.

Pueblo	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	*	—7	13	3
Denver	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3	8	1

Batteries—Johnson and Graham, Kane and Buelow.

AT DES MOINES.

Des Moines	5	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	*	—11	11	3
Omaha	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2	7	6

Batteries—McFarland and Loman, Coons and Wilson.

Central League.

AT DECATUR.

Danville	4	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	2	—13	13	7
Decatur	1	0	0	0	2	5	1	3	0	—12	13	6

Batteries—Maxwell, Popp, and Abbott; Millett and Badger.

AT TERRE HAUTE.

Bloomington	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3—5	10	2
Terre Haute	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2	7	3

Batteries—Fisher and Rollins, Swam and Jessup.

Amateur Games Today.

Two teams made up from the factory and wholesale department of A. G. Spalding & Bros. will play at the Auburn Park grounds this afternoon.

The McClurgs, strengthened by the reappearance of Coe, Hansen, and Evanson, will play Sigel & Bros. at Washington Park this afternoon. Falkenburg, the Illinois twirler, will pitch for McClurgs.

The Americas, having been disappointed at the last minute on their game with Virden, Ill., for tomorrow, would like to arrange a game with some local aggregation for that date. Their manager can be telephoned at Central 1795, or call at 306 Congress street for J. L. Smith.

Today's Cricket Matches.

Cricket matches scheduled for this afternoon in the President's Cup competition are: Wanderers II. and La Grange at Parkside; Douglas Park II. and Ridgeland II. at Douglas Park.

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For Tomorrow May Be Too Late!



THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S beautiful and artistic reproductions of M. V. Dangon's famous painting,

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LIKE A REAL BALL TEAM.

BUFFALO WINS OUT FROM THE LOCALS IN THE NINTH.

Eastern Team Keeps Up Its Winning Streak by Holing Out Against the White Stockings in the Last Inning When Apparently Hopelessly in the Rear—Final Score Is 5 to 3—Railroad Men to Have the Main Track at Today's Game.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	48	32	.600	Detroit	41	42	.494
Milwaukee	47	40	.540	Buffalo	41	44	.482
Indianapolis	44	36	.550	Kansas City	39	49	.443
Cleveland	39	40	.494	Minneapolis	35	51	.407

Yesterday's Results.

Buffalo, 5; Chicago, 3.
Detroit, 6; Kansas City, 0.
Milwaukee, 8; Cleveland, 5.
Indianapolis, 6; Minneapolis, 0.

Games Today.

Buffalo at Chicago.
Detroit at Kansas City.
Cleveland at Milwaukee.
Indianapolis at Minneapolis.

KEEP UP THEIR WINNING STREAK.

Buffalos Make Four Runs in the Ninth and Beat Chicago.

If President Comiskey consults the wishes of the male portion of Chicago's American league fandom he will make yesterday the first, last, and only "ladies' day" at South Side Park. No other reason than this innovation could be assigned by nine-tenths of the 2,300 people present for the defeat of the White Stockings by the men from Buffalo, and no amount of argument will convince them otherwise.

Dan Shannon's "Pan-Ams" came here with a record of winning seventeen out of the last eighteen games, and with deep-seated determination to make it eighteen out of nineteen by taking a fall out of the leaders. Well, they did. The visitors were a pretty chesty lot all through the earlier innings with that enviable record behind them. But when they failed to score for inning after inning their strut became less pronounced, and when the home team scratched in a lead of one run in the seventh the strangers wore a decidedly modest set of countenances.

Then came that killing at the finish. Buffalo had been able to score but one run in eight tries in spite of seven hits, two of them doubles, and that one run was a gift by McFarland, who muffed a running catch in an extremely embarrassing position in the sixth. Hartman had been put out of the game for calling McDonald pet names after he was declared out for trying to help Padden steal second by interfering with the catcher with the Chinese patronymic, necessitating another switch on the infield. But nothing in the way of misfits seemed likely to break Chicago's winning streak. With a couple of the scratchiest kind of singles and a base on balls in their half of the sixth, the White Stockings managed to fill the corners after two were out. Sugden, who had to be pressed into service in spite of his injuries when Hartman was benched, accepted the chance that comes to a player only once in a lifetime by driving a safe one at Gettman's feet way out in center, good for two runs and the game according to all appearances. A couple of wooden plays by Hallman gave the misfits a third run in the eighth, and with a lead of two it certainly did look like finding money, and nobody looking, at that.

But Chauncey Fisher must have got tangled up with the curves in his name, for the bump that eventuated in the ninth made Humpty Dumpty's historic tumble look like less than twenty-seven inches. Carey, the elongated first baseman, proceeded to bang the ball close up against the fence in left for a starter. Hallman ripped off a single on which Carey was coached to stop at third because his run wasn't worth anything anyway. Andrews dumped the ball a few yards to the left of Fisher, and Chauncey stubbed his toe against a spear of grass and failed to get the ball. Buffalo needed one run to tie, and there were runners at first and second with no one out. Here is the spot where "Commy" wished he had taken Chauncey out of the argument—after it was all over. But he didn't. Amole sacrificed successfully to Isbell, and Hallman poked a short hit safely into left, which tied the score. It was a fine piece of work by McFarland to get the ball up in time to hold Andrews at third.

Patterson took the game into his hands at this stage, going in without a chance to warm up a bit, and he stopped the fireworks long enough to make Gettman bat to O'Leary, who winged the ball home without waiting to recover and nipped Andrews just short of the plate. There were two out, and, like the matrimonially inclined spinster, the fans had hopes. But Shearon was next in line and he aimed at the fence behind Hoy, with the result of a two-bagger on which two more Pan-Ams scampered to their bench and the game was won.

Buckley held up the departing cranks for a minute with a single at the opening of the last half, but it was only for a minute. O'Leary was doubled up with him on a sharp grounder to Hallman, and Patterson killed a forlorn hope with a long foul fly to Shearon.

The score:

Buffalo.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Halligan, lf.	1	2	0	1	0	Hoy, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Gettman, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	M'M'nus, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Shearon, rf.	1	2	3	0	0	M'F'rl'd, lf.	1	1	3	0	1
Schr'g'st, c.	0	1	3	2	0	Padden, 2b.	1	0	4	3	0
Athert'n, 2b.	0	2	7	1	0	H'tman, 3b.	0	0	3	0	0
Carey, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0	Sugden, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0
Hallman, ss.	1	1	1	3	3	Isbell, 1b, 3b.	0	0	5	1	1
Andr'ws, 3b.	0	2	2	2	1	Buckley, c.	0	1	2	1	0
Amole, p.	0	0	0	2	0	O'Leary, ss.	0	0	0	4	0
						Fisher, p.	0		1	3	0
						Pat'rson, p.	0		0	1	0
Totals	5	12	*26	12	4	Totals	3	5	27	13	2

*Hartman called out for interference.

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Gettman, Atherton, Carey, Shearon. Sacrifice hits—Schrecongost, Amole. Stolen base—Hoy. Struck out—By Amole: McFarland, Padden, Buckley; by Fisher, Carey. Bases on balls—Off Amole: Hay, Padden, O'Leary. Double play—Andrews—Hallman-Carey. Hit by pitcher—Hoy. Time—1:45. Umpire—McDonald.

Marquettes, 4; De Kalb, 2.

The Marquettes defeated the De Kalb team yesterday at De Kalb. The features were the batting of Hendricks, who drove in two of the Marquettes' runs, and the pitching of McGill. Score:

Marquettes	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	—4
De Kalbs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Logger, Conroy, Quinn. Struck out—By McGill, 5; by Glendon, 5.

If you smoke cigarettes you won't fully appreciate a perfecto cigar after one.

So it is in this. If you are used to those flat, straw-flavored domestic 5-cent cigars you won't appreciate "Imports" at first puff. But smoke three or four; you'll find a pleasure in your smoking you've never quite gained from any other cigar.

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THIRTY-SEVEN ENTRIES.

PROFESSIONALS MEET AT BELMONT GOLF CLUB TODAY.

Most Notable Gathering of Golfers Ever Seen in the West—Home Talent Increases with Each Year and Improves in Its Play—Many of the Imported Players Coming from Scotland—Details of the Tournament Program.

Thirty-seven professional golfers will today battle over the nine-hole course of the Belmont gold club for glory, cash prizes, and a gold medal. It will be the most notable gathering of professional players ever held in the West and with the exception of the open championships, the best ever held in the country.

In the open championship at Wheaton in 1897 there were thirty-six entries, half of whom were amateurs. Eleven of the professionals who will compete today played on that occasion, and, in addition to them, are such experts as Open Champion Will Smith, Alexander Smith, Dave Bell, Fred Herd, Lawrence Auchterlonie, J. S. Pearson, and others, who are undoubtedly far ahead of the majority of the men who competed at Wheaton. Since that time there have been a number of professional tournaments held, but none of them has attracted such a high-class field as the event which takes place today at Belmont.

Each succeeding year sees more home talent getting into the tournaments. Ten of the men who will compete today learned their golf on local courses. Of this number, C. Horton, J. Motion, J. Meister, A. Tolliffson, D. E. Sawyer, L. A. Grote, and F. Hageman, are all graduates from the Wheaton course, so that, with the addition of the Foulis brothers, the Chicago golf club does not lack representation.

Of the twenty-seven imported players the majority are from Scotland, and some of the money is bound to go to the players who in the early days toddled over the courses of St. Andrews and Carnoustie and other links in the land of cakes and thistles.

The tournament will be at thirty-six holes, medal play, necessitating four rounds of the course. In addition to the first prize, $150 in cash, John McGregor has donated a gold medal. The other money will be divided into five prizes. With such a galaxy of talent some high-class play is sure to result, and it will not be at all surprising if the record for the course is lowered, or at least equaled.

The officials of the Belmont club announce that the tournament is open to the public. Special arrangements for extra trains have been made with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad.

Play in the morning round will start promptly at 10:30 o'clock.

The Belmont golf course was dotted with professionals yesterday who were busy practicing for the tournament today. Some of the golf played would have made Vardon extend himself. David McIntosh of the Westward Ho club in a three-ball match with Rigby and Bolton went around the course on 36, beating the record made last year by Open Champion Smith by one stroke. His card follows:

4 5 3 4 3 5 4 4 4—36

His performance of getting the last hole, a distance of 550 yards, was remarkable, and is the first time the hole has been negotiated in four. Harry Turpie, the Edgewater professional, playing in a four-ball match with W. Marshall against Willie Anderson and Alexander Smith, made the round in 38. Will Smith made a round in 40, playing with David Bell in a four-ball match against Willie Anderson and Alexander Smith. Several of the out of town competitors went over the course. Judging from the results at practice the winner of the first prize today will have to put up championship golf.

The course is in good shape and as it is one of the best natural courses in the country there will be every incentive to good work.

Other events scheduled for today are:

Chicago Golf club—Men's Handicap Cup, 18 holes, medal play; best four scores to qualify. Semi-finals on Aug. 18 and final on Aug. 25.

Onwentsia—Men's class match, A, B, and C. First three in each class to qualify in finals.

Glen View—Bogy Handicap, 18 holes, one ball sweepstakes. The club team will play at Milwaukee.

Exmoor—Eighteen-hole handicap, one ball sweepstake.

Washington Park—Team match with Exmoor.

Midlothian—Team match with Riverside second team.

Skokie—One club, 18-hole handicap, medal play.

Edgewater—Eighteen-hole handicap.

Minor events will be played at Riverside, Westward Ho, La Grange, and Hinsdale.

CLOSE SCORES MADE AT ONWENTSIA.

Mrs. Thomas Taylor and Thomas Taylor Jr. Win Mixed Foursomes.

Mrs. Thomas Taylor and Thomas Taylor Jr. won the mixed foursome yesterday at the Onwentsia club. With an allowance of 14 strokes they were able to account for a net score of 97, two strokes better than their nearest competitors. The course was in fine condition and the weather suited to good golf. The gross scores of the first five pairs were remarkably close, that of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander being the lowest, a result due to some fine approaches by the former. The best cards:

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander—

Out .... 6 5 9 6 6 6 5 5 6—54
In .... 8 5 8 8 6 6 3 6 5—55—109

Miss Hoyt and C. Brown—

Out .... 7 5 7 7 5 7 9 5 7—59
In .... 6 6 7 6 7 7 3 6 4—52—111

Mrs. Taylor and Thomas Taylor Jr.—

Out .... 7 5 9 5 7 6 5 6 5—55
In .... 6 6 8 7 8 5 5 5 6—56—111

Scores:

	Gross.	Allow.	Net.
Mrs. Thomas Taylor and Thomas Taylor Jr.	111	14	97
Mrs. and Mr. D. M. Cummings	111	12	99
Mrs. and Mr. W. A. Alexander	109	8	101
Miss Edith Hoyt and Chas. Brown	111	9	102
Miss Margaret Day and F. C. Farwell	110	7	103
Miss Grace Chapman and Mr. Adsit	117	11	106
Mrs. and Mr. S. T. Chase	118	12	106
Mrs. De Koven and E. Wrenn	122	14	108
Mrs. H. O. Crane and Frank Hale	121	11	110
Miss Anna Day and N. P. Bigelow	124	14	110
Mrs. and Mr. G. A. McKinlock	131	9	122

Miss Leslie Farwell and R. G. Watson and Mr. and Mrs. Granger Farwell also competed.

SHINNECOCK RECORD IS LOWERED.

Travis Wins the President's Cup Finals from Terry.

Southampton, N. Y., July 27.—The golf today in the Shinnecock invitation tournament consisted of three final matches, each of thirty-six holes. The most important was the contest for the President's cup, in which the amateur champion of the United States, Walter J. Travis, defeated Roderick Terry Jr. of Newport by the large score of 13 up and 11 to play.

It was the magnificent playing of Travis that defeated Terry so decisively, for the Garden City man broke the amateur record of the course for both eighteen and thirty-six holes, making the former in 74 and the latter in 150 strokes. The professional record for the eighteen holes is 70, held by Tom Hutchinson and Harry Vardon. Travis' exhibition today was the finest shown by any amateur this year.

TERRY M'GOVERN IS GETTING WISE.

He Will Refuse to Divide Any Purses Hereafter.

[BY GEORGE SILER.]

There will be no more division of purses or gate receipts between Terry McGovern and his opponents. This was decided yesterday by Terry and his manager, Sam Harris. I stated in an article a short time ago, when Terry had cleaned up all the little fellows, that he would experience no difficulty in securing matches, as there was any number of fighters ready to take him on for the loser's end of the purse. Those that have met him since he defeated Pedlar Palmer received more for losing than they could have gained by winning from other fighters.

Terry was a drawing card and they knew it. What was a punch on the jaw or in the pit of the stomach or a count of ten on the floor in a round or two for a sum of money which ran up into five figures to a twenty-round slaughtering match for a paltry hundred or two?

Fighters may not be an intelligent set, but they can certainly figure out a financial fighting proposition as good as any learned man in the land. Terry was as good a thing for them as they were for Terry. It was easy money for both. It will be different, however, from now on, and Terry's morning mail will not contain scores of challenges from, not aspiring fighters, but from fighters seeking the loser's end of a purse.

The latest and most persistent of Terry's challengers is Martin Flaherty. But he, like others, wants a good loser's end. Harris, in reply to Martin's defi, says he will make the match, but the winner must take all, as he figures Flaherty just as easy to defeat as was Erne. The total receipts of the Erne-McGovern fight, it is said now, amounted to $30,200. Half of this went to the club and the remainder, share and share alike, to Frank and "Terry." Before the contest it was reported the boys were fighting for 75 and 25 per cent of half of the gross receipts. It appears now that they were not. However, that is their business. Still, false statements are not beneficial to the sport. The general impression is that when fighters are assured a certain amount of money, win, lose, or draw, they do not exert themselves as hard as when there is a big winner's end. That may be, and undoubtedly is, the case when men with no reputation at stake tackle each other, but not with top-notchers.

Reputation is the latters' stock in trade and a defeat, irrespective of the money consideration, lessens their value as a drawing card. I've no doubt after his fight with McGovern Erne would gladly have given the former his end of the purse to reverse the condition of affairs.

When Fitzsimmons matched with Jeffries he demanded two-thirds of the purse, win, lose, or draw. "Jeff" won, but received the short end of the money. "Fitz" did not put up a good article of fight upon that occasion, but nobody said nor even hinted he fought poorly because he had the long end of the money "cinched." In the Corbett-Jeffries fight the articles called for a long and short end of the purse. Before entering the ring Corbett, it is said, demanded half of the purse, regardless of which won. "Jeff" won that fight and Corbett received an equal share of the money, but it is odds on Corbett would willingly have turned over his part of the purse to have the decision reversed. I simply refer to the above fights to show the value high-class pugilists place on their reputations.

Next Tuesday night George Dixon, once considered invincible and still able to go some, fights Tommy Sullivan of Brooklyn at the Coney Island club. Sullivan, it is said, fights like McGovern, and those that have seen him on duty think him a comer.

John O'Donnell, who with Ed Holland managed

The Tribune GOOD ROADS BULLETIN

Weather indications for today: Fair and moderate.

Owing to the rains of the last week the bicycle roads will hardly be in the best of condition, still, on the principal courses, which have been kept in good repair, good riding ought to be found. The moderate weather promised will assist in making wheeling pleasant.

The routes in detail follow:

NORTH.

Fort Sheridan run—Lake Shore drive to Sheridan road, thence through Evanston, Winnetka, Glencoe, Highland Park, to Fort Sheridan. Fairly good to Glencoe. The roads thence are torn up and barely passable for two miles.

Wheeling course—From Lincoln Park west in Belmont avenue to Milwaukee avenue, thence on that course through Wheeling, Half Day, Libertyville, to Waukegan. Fairly good.

Fox Lake run—Same as Wheeling course as far as Half Day, thence through Diamond Lake, Ivanhoe, Fremont Center, Fort Hill, to Monaville, west from Monaville direct to Fox Lake. Good as far as Diamond Lake; fair beyond.

Waukegan course—From Chicago avenue water works north through Lincoln Park, thence along the lake cycle path to its end, thence five blocks west to Sheridan avenue, north in Sheridan and Kenmore avenues to Devon avenue, west in Devon avenue to Ridge avenue, thence north to Davis street in Evanston, from Evanston northwest in Railroad avenue through Grosse Point, Oak Glen, Wheeling, Half Day, Libertyville, Warrenton, into Waukegan. Good to Libertyville; fair from there to Waukegan.

WEST.

Maywood run—Washington or Jackson boulevard through Garfield Park to Austin, Oak Park, and Maywood. Fairly good.

Riverside run—Washington or Jackson boulevard through Garfield Park to Austin boulevard, thence south to Twenty-sixth street, thence west, following the car tracks, through Berwyn into Riverside. Good.

Elgin-Aurora course—From Halsted street and Washington boulevard west in Washington boulevard, through Garfield Park, Austin, and Oak Park to Harlem avenue, thence north to Lake street, thence west through River Forest, Maywood, Melrose Park, Addison, Bloomingdale, and Ontarioville to Elgin, south from Elgin through St. Charles, Batavia, to Aurora, thence northeast in New York street through Naperville, Downer's Grove, Hinsdale, La Grange, to Riverside, then following the electric car tracks to Austin boulevard, thence north to Washington boulevard, thence east to starting point. Good except five-mile stretch between Melrose Park and Addison, which is rough.

SOUTH.

Archer avenue route—South in Archer avenue through Sag, Willow Springs, and Lemont. Fair.

New Pullman course—Michigan avenue south to Sixty-third street, thence south in South Park avenue to South Chicago avenue, thence southwest to Cottage Grove avenue, thence south into Pullman. Good.

SOUTHEAST.

New "South-Indiana" century course—From Chicago avenue water works south in Michigan avenue to Fifty-first street, thence through Midway and Jackson Park to Bond avenue, thence south to South Chicago, from South Chicago across the Ninety-second street bridge to Ewing avenue, thence to Indianapolis boulevard, thence southeast through Roby, Whiting, East Chicago, Hammond, Hobart, and Lake to Miller's Inn. Good.

the Harry Forbes-Walter Bloom twenty-round contest at Bloomington, Ill., on July 4, writes me things look rosy to pull off some big fights in that city. "The outlook to pull off big fights here is bright," he says, "and to show how we feel about it we are ready to offer Jack Root and Jack Moffat 65 per cent of the gate receipts for a twenty-five round contest."

Moffat is matched to fight Tommy Ryan in San Francisco on Sept. 7, so there is no possible chance for that match at present.

CORBETT AND M'COY HAVE A ROW.

Meet in Former's Saloon and Engage in a Wordy Battle.

New York, July 27.—[Special.]—James J. Corbett and Charles ("Kid") McCoy were once like brothers; now they are strangers.

Today they met in Corbett's saloon and the lie and other choice epithets were exchanged, but friends separated them before blows were struck.

McCoy was asked by Manager Kennedy to meet Corbett in a fistic bout at the Twentieth Century club. He consented. Corbett's manager, George Considine, was approached and seemingly agreed to a meeting between the two. It leaked out. Corbett promptly denied the story.

Ever since he has been hearing that McCoy was still saying they would fight. This made him angry. Today he said to a friend: "I am tired of McCoy's action. He comes in here, shakes hands with me, and pretends to be my friend; then goes out and talks about me. I am going to call him down the first time he comes in."

Hardly were the words out of his mouth when the door opened and in walked McCoy.

McCoy walked over to Corbett and extended his hand. Corbett refused to take it and, shaking with excitement, he said:

"Look here, McCoy; you pretend to be my friend and go around talking about me. I won't have it. You keep saying I am going to fight you. What do you mean?"

"I never said anything of the kind," replied McCoy.

"You are a liar!" exclaimed Corbett.

"You are one yourself," was McCoy's answer.

Corbett advanced toward McCoy. Both were thoroughly angry and a fight seemed imminent, when a friend interfered. McCoy was led from the place and Corbett was quieted.

After the row Corbett said: "McCoy had been talking about me. He said I was afraid of him and pretended to be my friend. I simply told him what I thought. That is all."

McCoy said: "Corbett has been misinformed. I have not talked about him. He called me a liar and I called him another. I did not strike him and did not go into his place to raise a row. Tomorrow I will post $1,000 with Al Smith to fight Corbett at any time, at any place, and under any conditions."

LOSES FIGHT IN A QUEER MANNER.

Lenny Attacked by a Cramped Leg When Facing Gardner.

New York, July 27.—Oscar Gardner and Eddie Lenny of Philadelphia boxed twenty-one rounds at catch weights before the Broadway Athletic club tonight, and Lenny fell in the twenty-first round from the effects of a severe cramp which rendered his right leg useless, and Gardner was announced as the winner.

Gardner weighed in at 120½ pounds, and, while he looked to be in good condition, his manager and handlers said he was not up to fighting notch and had not trained. Lenny did not go on the scales, but owned up to weighing 128 pounds. The boys were matched at catch weights and were to go twenty-five rounds.

The battle would certainly have gone the limit had not the cramp disabled the Philadelphian, who, up to the time of his mishap, was giving Gardner as good as he got himself.

In the early stages of the fight Gardner did not seem to take the matter seriously and treated his opponent with levity. As the fight progressed Lenny forced Gardner to do a lot of work. Lenny used his legs to good advantage, and Gardner had to follow him frequently around the ring.

At close quarters Gardner played for the body heavily and Lenny replied in kind, some of the exchanges being rapid and heavy. Lenny used both hands, swinging for the head, and landed frequently with full length swings.

Gardner's right visited Lenny's stomach often, and these blows had the effect of stopping the Philadelphian, but only momentarily. He succeeded in cutting both of Oscar's eyes, and in the tenth round Gardner bled from the mouth. It was a tiresome bout toward the finish, and Gardner certainly did not appear to advantage at any stage. The sudden ending by a cramp in the leg was a novelty in its way, and the majority of those who saw Lenny fall with his right leg stiffened out in front of him thought he had wrenched his ankle.

The betting was 100 to 30 on Gardner.

Herford Posts a Forfeit.

New York, July 27.—[Special.]—Al Herford posted $1,000 with James J. Corbett today to bind a match between Joe Gans and Terry McGovern, Gans to weigh 133 pounds at the ringside.

Sam Harris, McGovern's manager, tonight, in answer to this challenge, said:

"I will state my position in a few words. I will accept this challenge, but it is to be understood and to be agreed upon that Gans is to stop McGovern in ten rounds. Another thing—the winner is to take all. There is to be no 75 and 25 per cent—no division on any basis, but the winner is to get every cent."

Gardner Defeats Lenny.

New York, July 27.—[Special.]—At the Broadway Athletic club tonight Oscar Gardner was given the decision over Eddy Lenny at the end of the twenty-first round. Lenny sprained his ankle in that round, and had to give up the fight.

INTERLAKE ASSOCIATION REGATTA.

Close of a Successful Series of Races at Put-in Bay.

Toledo, O., July 27.—The races at Put-in Bay today were over a straightaway course, five miles to windward and return. In fine weather and a ten-knot northeast breeze, the race was a fitting end to the best regatta yet held by the Interlake association.

In the 45-foot class Sultana, Detroit, won; City of the Straits, Detroit, second; Alice Enright, Toledo, third.

Viking, Toledo, won in the 40-foot class; Juanita, Toledo, second; and Josephine, Toledo, third.

In the 35-foot class Eva, Sandusky, won; Weinco, Sandusky, second.

Tattoo, Sandusky, won in the 30-foot class; Cricket, Detroit, second; Dominique, Detroit, third; Mabel, Toledo, fourth; and Myrna, Toledo, fifth.

In the 25-foot class Wrinkle, Sandusky, won; Grain, Toledo, second; Privateer, Toledo, third.

Of the 20-footers, Alice, Toledo, took first, and in the 16-foot class Myth, Toledo, won, with Nadjy, Sandusky, second.

Jyrna and Betsie, both of Sandusky, capsized, but the crews were uninjured. Josephine's steward fell overboard during the races, but was easily rescued. Enright's topmast was blown out. Viking of Toledo redeemed itself and made the best run over the course by several minutes. Tonight the distribution of prizes will be followed by a smoker.

The judges were Commodore Tracy, Toledo; Commodore W. F. Francis, Cleveland; and Captain G. L. Converse and Commodore C. H. Eddy.

Semi-Finals at Woodlawn Club.

In the Woodlawn tennis tournament yesterday four matches were played in the semi-final round. The best exhibition was between Stoll and Baker. The summaries:

Singles, semi-final round—L. H. Waidner beat F. R. Carter 6—4, 6—3; J. H. Stoll beat Charles Baker, 7—5, 6—8, 6—3.

Doubles, semi-final round—Carter and Street beat Waidner and Lockett 7—5, 6—4; Baker and Stoll beat Condee and Ashcraft 6—2, 6—3.

The final match in doubles will probably not be played till Monday, though it may take place today.

MOVE CENTER OF DENSITY

POINT OF GREATEST POPULATION SHIFTS LITTLE.

Now Rests Near Bloomington, Ind.—Spot Has Held Steady Pace Westward for a Century and Is Still Moving Along—Representative Prince Claims Illinois for Republicans and Gives His Reasons—General News of National Capital.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., July 27.

Bloomington, Ind., the New Center of Population.

From the best data obtainable the center of the population of the United States is about at Bloomington, Ind. The actual point is almost certain to be in Monroe County, and the chances are that it will be in the semicircle with a ten-mile radius of the north of Bloomington as the center. This guess, of course, is based on the general trend of the population rather than on the returns from the recent census, which are as yet far too scattered to base certain predictions on.

The center of population of the United States, however, seems to travel with the utmost regularity. It moves more slowly than most people imagine, and six miles a year is a high average. The curious thing is that the center of population has moved westward in the last 100 years in such a symmetrical manner that it has varied less than twenty-five miles north and south.

Starting twenty-three miles east of Baltimore in 1790, in north latitude 39° 16.5' and west longitude 76° 11.2', the star of empire as represented by the center of population has moved majestically westward almost on the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude. In 110 years it has never been farther north than in 1790, and only as far south as 38° 57.9' in 1830. In 1890 the center was in Decatur County, Ind., a little west of south of Greensburg, the county seat. It will be not far from Bloomington, Ind., this year, and at the next census will be just about on the dividing line between Illinois and Indiana.

The center of area of the United States, excluding Alaska, is in northern Kansas, about in latitude 39° 55' and longitude 98° 50'. It will take another century for the center of population to reach the center of compact territory, but they will meet at last within fifty miles or so. For the present Bloomington, Ind., or one of the little towns thereabout, may be considered the actual hub of the United States, and the center of gravity of its population, counting one man as good as another.

Says Illinois Will Go Republican.

"From the present outlook the Republicans will win in Illinois this fall," said Representative Prince today. "Mr. Yates will surely be elected Governor, and the Electoral vote of the State will go to McKinley. We will return all of the present Republican Representatives in Congress, but I do not believe we will make any gains in this direction. There will be a fight for the Legislature, but as the Democrats seem to be divided I believe the Republicans will control the Legislature on joint ballot. This means the reëlection of Senator Cullom. The State will make no mistake in returning Senator Cullom to the Senate. He is an able man, and has great influence in the body of which he has been a member so long. Therefore, if he is reëlected he will be able to secure more benefits to the State than a new man. This seems to be the sentiment of the Republicans of our State, who would like to see the Senator returned, but, of course, there are a few who would rather have Senator Cullom defeated. Our people are in a prosperous condition, and a majority of them will vote for a continuance of a Republican administration.

"They are deeply interested in the Chinese question, notwithstanding the fact that they are busy. If it develops that our Minister to China has been murdered—no matter whether the deed was done by the imperial government or the subjects of the Chinese Emperor—the indignation of the people will know no bounds. War will be inevitable, as the confirmation of the killing of Minister Conger will have the same effect as did the blowing up of the Maine."

It will be gratifying news to those who have been anxious about the Oregon to know that official advices were received today from Captain Wilde saying the structural strength of that battleship was intact. The Oregon has been put in the dry dock at Kuro, Japan, and upon examination it was found this great ship was not injured by running on a rock in the Gulf of Pechili as badly as was supposed. It will require several weeks to make temporary repairs to the Oregon, such as will enable it to be of service in China, and it will take at least four months to permanently repair the damage done. Secretary Long some time ago authorized Captain Wilde to patch up the Oregon and return to duty on the Chinese station.

Second Lieutenant Vacancies Nearly Filled.

There is little chance that candidates for army commissions from civil life will find awaiting them any Second Lieutenant vacancies after the successful candidates for those places from among enlisted men of regulars shall have been appointed. The list of successful applicants include fifty-five names of soldiers who took the recent examination in the various departments, and there are yet to be heard from Examining boards in the military departments of northern Luzon, Mindanao, and Alaska.

There are sixty-eight vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant in the army, three of which are in the cavalry and the remainder of which are in the infantry. There is not a vacancy in the artillery arm. The military authorities expect that the departments yet to be heard from will furnish more than enough successful candidates for the thirteen remaining vacancies. It is doubtful if any report comes from the Department of Alaska, as the young men attached to the commands now in that Territory who desire to take the examination were examined before their troops left this country.

This unexpected result will be a keen disappointment to the several hundred civilian candidates whose papers have been on file for a long time at the War department, and who did not anticipate, probably, the finding of so many enlisted men of regulars who would be eligible to appointment for army commissions. A great many of the enlisted men who took the examination served as volunteers during the Spanish war and were candidates for Second Lieutenants. Their volunteer service counted in the period of two years exacted of all candidates from the enlisted force of the army. Many of them, finding appointment to an army commission a doubtful matter, went into the regulars as soldiers with the intention of becoming Second Lieutenants. This accounts for the large number of successful candidates.

Establishing Rural Delivery Service.

Rural free delivery service will be established at Fairbury, Livingston County, Ill., on Aug. 15. The route will be twenty-five miles long and cover an area of thirty-eight square miles. There will be but one carrier, who will serve a population of 675. One of the largest rural free delivery routes yet established is at Iowa City, Johnston County, Ia. The length of this route is 132 miles, covers an area 100 miles square, and has a population of 3,690. It will require the services of five carriers to deliver the mail in this territory. In Wisconsin a route will be established at Richland Center, Richland County. It is twenty-six miles long, covers an area of thirty-six square miles, and has a population of 765. This route will have but one carrier, who has the rather significant cognomen of Clarence Turnipseed.

Importations from Insular Possessions.

Imports into the United States from Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine and Samoan Islands for the fiscal year just ended amount to over $60,000,000. Over $40,000,000 of this is sugar and molasses, $10,000,000 tobacco, $5,000,000 vegetable fibers, $1,000,000 iron, copper, and manganese, and the remainder such miscellaneous tropical products as coffee, cocoa, sponges, tropical fruits, vegetables, hides and skins, and cabinet woods. The sugar importations from the islands form practically one-third of the total sugar brought into the United States during the year, amounting to about 1,000,400,000 pounds, out of a grand total of over 4,000,000,000 pounds imported. Of the total sugar importations from the four islands Cuba supplied slightly more than one-half, though in value the importations from Hawaii exceeded those from Cuba, Hawaiian sugar being of a higher grade, and consequently representing a larger value, although the number of pounds was materially less than that shown by the import figures for Cuba. The total importations of sugar during the year from Cuba were 705,456,352 pounds, valued at $18,243,659; those from Hawaii, 505,712,805 pounds, valued at $20,392,150. Porto Rico occupies the third place in quantity and value of sugar imported from the islands, the total for the year exceeding 80,000,000 pounds, while from the Philippines the total for the year is in round terms 50,000,000 pounds.

NATION'S COMMERCE FOR JUNE.

Detailed Statement of Imports and Exports as Compared with Last Year.

Washington, D. C., July 27.—The detailed tables of the imports and exports for the month of June have been completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

They show the imports and exports of the month, by great classes, compared with June, 1899, as follows:

IMPORTS.	Month ending June 30, 1899.	1900.
Articles of food and live animals	$20,996,273	$15,641,636
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	17,203,565	20,188,191
Articles manufactured for use in the mechanic arts	6,612,518	7,064,809
Articles manufactured, ready for consumption	8,610,277	10,154,503
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.	8,334,676	7,760,086
Total imports of merchandise	$61,757,309	$60,809,225
Duties, collected	18,446,908	19,369,160
Imported goods remaining in warehouse at end of month	$35,956,021	45,382,915
EXPORTS.		
Products of agriculture	$54,178,731	$57,147,510
Products of manufacture	31,812,776	39,222,252
Products of mining	2,734,222	3,762,781
Products of the forest	5,237,594	5,667,338
Products of the fisheries	314,381	296,400
Miscellaneous	111,946	141,360
Total domestic exports	$94,389,649	$106,237,641
Foreign goods reëxported	2,004,578	2,118,205
Total exports	$96,394,227	$108,355,846

EXPLAINING THAT LITTLE RACE TRACK AFFAIR AT CICERO.

President Jones and Trustee Hafner Assign Various Reasons for the Board's Peculiar Action in Regard to Gambling and Liquor at Hawthorne.

John I. Jones, President of the Cicero Town board, in explaining Wednesday's action, says he is unwilling to obey the request of the Citizens' federation calling upon him to organize a posse comitatus to raid Hawthorne for the purpose of suppressing gambling and liquor selling, which is now going on, tacit permission having been given by the action of the board on Wednesday night in discharging the town's police force.

President Jones said last night: "After the new board went into office there was a strong pressure brought to bear upon them to do something to break up the gambling and liquor selling at the race track, and the other members of the board saddled the responsibility on me. They did not believe I could do it, and when they saw that I could and would put a stop to the violations of the law at Hawthorne they simply revoked the power they had previously given me. That's all there is to the matter, so far as I am concerned. What the Citizens' federation asks me to do, organize a lot of citizens and possibly precipitate a riot and loss of life, places too much responsibility on my shoulders. I cannot assume it at this time."

Trustee Chris Hafner, a member of the board who voted to sustain the Jockey club on Wednesday night, said regarding the rumors of undue influence the people did not understand the Hawthorne question. "The action taken on Wednesday night," he added, "was only tentative. I have no knowledge of any member of the board having been bribed and don't believe any one was. The trustees were not satisfied with the persons put in charge of the undertaking to stop gambling at Hawthorne and determined to bring about the desired results there in some other way. The Hawthorne matter is not settled, but I know that I still consider that I am bound by the pledge I made before election to do all in my power to prevent infractions of the law at that track. I believe the other members feel as I do."

CHICAGO YACHT CLUB'S TROPHY.

Siren and Neva Will Race Today in Annual Event.

The Chicago Yacht club's schedule for this season included two races for today, one for schooners, the other for class A sloops and cutters, which are those over forty-five feet racing length. The schooner race, unfortunately, will not come off. Mistral is still away cruising, but it was partially fixed up that Hawthorne and Sallie, the Spring Lake schooner, should meet, both being members of the Chicago Yacht club's fleet. John McConnell's Hawthorne was promised as a contestant for Sallie if the latter would come across the lake for the race, and when here two weeks ago State Senator Savidge said his schooner might come, though he could not give a definite promise. Much to every one's regret Secretary Charles E. Fox received a letter on Thursday saying the Savidge brothers' schooner would not be here.

The class A race is the annual event for the Chicago Yacht club's challenge trophy, which last year was won by George R. Peare's Siren, and the same yacht is regarded as a certain winner, barring accidents, again today. Siren's only competitor is George H. Lytton's Neva, which is in commission this season for G. H. Atkins, George Black, et al.

The Columbia Yacht club's races for this afternoon include classes 9 and 10, but class 10 seems to be a dead letter and probably the class 8 boats will race instead. This will mean another duel between D. F. W. Holmes' Florence and Dr. E. C. Knight's Martha, as W. H. Reeves' Atlantic, a member of both fleets, will be racing off Jackson Park. The class 9 race is sure of eight entries.

The Jackson Park Yacht club's schedule calls for races for cabin yachts and open boats, but the former seem to lack representation.

TENNIS MATCHES AT LONGWOOD.

Wrenn Brothers Shut Out in the First Round of Doubles.

Boston, Mass., July 27.—The day's interest in the Eastern championships on the Longwood tennis court centered in the afternoon's play, as the two morning matches were quickly ended. Larned beat Foster in straight sets without difficulty. Wrenn had considerable trouble in defeating Little. The absorbing match was the doubles between Hackett and Allen and the Wrenn brothers. The Wrenns showed lack of practice together in the first set, but thereafter were able to force their opponents to play their utmost. The summary:

Championship singles, third round—W. A. Larned beat H. I. Foster, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1. G. L. Wrenn Jr. beat R. D. Little, 6—8, 2—6, 9—7, 6—0, 6—1. D. F. Davis beat R. H. Carleton, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3. B. C. Wright beat G. S. Kreis by default.

Eastern doubles, championship, first round—K. Horton and A. S. Pier beat G. S. Kreis and F. Bradley, 7—5, 6—1, 7—9, 6—4. M. D. Whitman and B. C. Wright beat M. G. Chace and W. A. Larned by default. H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat R. D. Wrenn and G. L. Wrenn Jr., 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. L. E. Ware and S. P. Ware beat Barnard and Bingham, 6—4, 6—1, 6—1.

Fisher Wins at New Haven.

New Haven, Conn., July 27.—Half-mile open, professional, won by J. Fisher, Chicago; Owen Kimble, Louisville, second. Time, 1:08.



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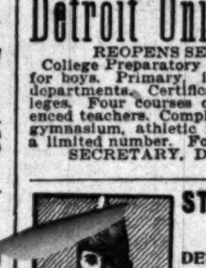
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WORKING FOR FIRE ESCAPES.

Commissioner McAndrews Asks for Power to Condemn Buildings.

INSPECTORS ARE AT WORK

Protests Raised Against Laxity in the Work Are Bringing Material Results.

HUNDREDS VIOLATE LAW.

Direct results from the protests against laxity in fire escape inspection were apparent yesterday. Building Commissioner McAndrews announced that he would confer with the Corporation Counsel's office for the drafting of an ordinance giving condemnation powers to his office. With the authority of such an ordinance the commissioner would be able to order buildings vacated when fire escapes were not provided. A number of non-residents of Chicago owning buildings, alarmed by the consequences of neglect in the case of the Henning & Speed Building, telegraphed to Commissioner McAndrews stating that they desired fire escapes to be erected immediately. Another result of the loss of life in Dearborn street was the beginning of thorough inspection throughout the city. Twenty-two inspectors were assigned the work, six in the downtown district.

The partial inspection during the day made evident numerous cases which might afford parallels to the Henning & Speed case. Some were business buildings and others were apartment houses.

An ordinance granting more power was considered, by which the department could cause the enforcement of the fire escape ordinance.

"Responsibility cannot be attached to the agents when the owners will not agree to the erection of fire escapes," said Commissioner McAndrews. "When the owners reside out of town there is no way of getting service on them. The department then is at a standstill. If we could obtain condemnation powers we could close a building for lack of fire escapes, just as one is closed for sanitary reasons."

Pending a decision upon the condemnation ordinance, the department intends to bring suit against such property-owners as do not comply with the demands of inspectors now at work. It is believed that the attitude of property-owners will be influenced to a considerable extent by the fire of Wednesday and that there will not be so great opposition as has been manifest in the past.

Rayspis Commended at City Hall.

The penalty which Fire Escape Inspector Rayspis will pay for the absence of fire escapes on the Henning & Speed Building is not defined. There is an inclination in the City Hall to say that he was a hard-working city employé and that the conditions at the building were not to be considered the result of his negligence. The need of the inspection which has been undertaken is shown by the records of the department. It is asserted by the officials that the theaters are well provided to prevent loss of life by fire. Recent action has compelled the proprietors to give adequate fire escapes. It was stated that twenty-four contracts for fire escapes have been entered into by proprietors of buildings in State street since June. Among the agents who have been served with notices to erect fire escapes and who have failed to do so is the firm of Knight & Marshall, which had control of the Henning & Speed Building. Another building for which they are agents and which is said to lack fire escapes is at 310 State street.

Flat Buildings Lack Fire Escapes.

Four hundred and fifty flat buildings in Chicago are known by the Building department to be without fire escapes, in violation of the ordinance. Of the owners of these buildings 240 are being sued by the Law department. The others are either officially overlooked by the department or the records of their violations have been allowed to fade from the department books.

Alderman Frank I. Bennett has two large flat buildings on the South Side which have no fire escapes. The fact is known by Commissioner McAndrews. The largest of Alderman Bennett's flat buildings is that located at 6000 to 6018 Washington avenue. The twenty families in the building have no provisions for escaping from possible fire other than the back and front stairways. The other building is at 490 to 496 Sixtieth street. Secretary McAllister of the Building department says Alderman Bennett has been asked to put fire escapes on this building, but as yet has not responded to the department's notice.

William Fitzgerald, a Democratic ward politician, former Alderman, and former County Commissioner, owns the Gerald flat building at 2600 to 2608 State street, which is unprovided with fire escapes. In case of fire the 300 tenants of the building would have only two means of escaping, down a 3x3-foot elevator shaft or down two flights of stairs, each of which is but two feet wide. The building is one of the "fireproof" structures of the World's Fair year. Sixteen flats on each of the floors connect through intricate small hallways into a general hallway. The exit from the larger hall is down the small elevator or by way of the narrow stairs. Some of the tenants of the building have complained to the Building department about the lack of fire escapes. William Marriga, superintendent of the building, says the building inspectors frequently have visited the place. He said William Fitzgerald, the owner, was "thinking of erecting fire escapes." Mr. Fitzgerald was reported as being out of the city.

Fifty Families Unprotected.

Fifty families live in the flat building at 250 to 271 Sixty-second street, which is without fire escapes. The building is owned by C. E. Dore. The Building department has examined the building and has threatened to sue Mr. Dore unless four fire escapes are provided. Mr. Dore is also the owner of a flat building at 6254 Madison avenue which has no fire escapes. The department says two fire escapes are needed on this building.

The flat buildings of Herman Volner, at the southwest corner of Ellis avenue and Forty-third street, and Jesse Hallady, at 263 to 271 North Clark street, also are without fire escapes.

The erection recently of a one-story frame building at Morgan street and Forty-fourth place has been the subject of complaint to the Building department. The building was put up by the Great Northern Molding company. Philip Cullen, owner of adjoining property, says the frame structure was put up on a permit granted for a brick structure. A. Turner, manager of the Great Northern company, says the present building is only the remodeling of an old one.

Factories a Menace to Life.

Chief Factory Inspector Abraham Harris asserts that 95 per cent of the factory buildings in Chicago are so flimsily constructed as to be constant menaces to life.

"During the last year I have inspected 600 factory buildings," he said, "and I am certain that in case of fire 95 out of every 100 of them would prove death traps. I certainly think owners of factory buildings should be compelled to make better provisions against fires. The lack of fire escapes is not the worst condition of the buildings. Their interiors are built of wood and most of the stairways are simply bundles of kindling wood. In some of the buildings there is but one fire escape for 100 employés. There is no other large city in the country where such conditions would be tolerated. The proper relief, in my opinion, would be for the Legislature to enact a stringent fire escape law, and then appropriate sufficient funds to employ an adequate force of inspectors to enforce the provisions of the statute."

OFF FOR CAMP LINCOLN.

CHICAGO TROOPS, FIRST CAVALRY, LEAVE FOR SPRINGFIELD.

Part of the Fifth United States Regulars Arrive from Cuba for Fort Sheridan—Two Battalions of the Regiment Ordered to Chinese Service—Land Seamen at Camp Dewey Getting Down to Hard Work and Little Play.

Four hundred members of the First Regiment of Cavalry of the Illinois National Guard left Chicago at 7:25 o'clock last night on a special train over the Chicago and Alton road for Springfield, there to enter the encampment of State troops now in progress. Twenty-five minutes before the departure of the lads with the yellow stripes down their trouser legs a train consisting of twelve horse cars pulled out for the capital bearing the mounts of the officers and privates of the four Chicago troops in the First. The horse train was in charge of a sergeant and twenty men.

The four troops that left the city last night for Springfield are: A, Captain Joseph C. Wilson; C, Captain Hepler; E, Captain Charles Alsop; and F, Captain Sherwin. The other troops composing the regiment come from Bloomington, Peoria, Lincoln, and Springfield, and they will all be present at the encampment when the general roll is called this morning.

Colonel Edward C. Young, commandant of the First, left last night for Springfield, accompanied by members of his staff and the Captains of the troops, on the regular Alton train which leaves Chicago at 11:30 o'clock.

The cavalrymen will be in camp one week, and commencing this morning will be subjected to camp duties. There will be some hard drilling, especially in the mounted drills. There will be an exhibition drill on Thursday, "Governor's day," by Troop A as a compliment to Governor Tanner.

The officers and privates of Troop A presented their Captain, Joseph C. Wilson, with a handsome gold badge just before they left their armory yesterday afternoon. The token was given, it was explained, to express the admiration and esteem in which Captain Wilson is held by his men.

Four companies of the Fifth United States Infantry, in command of Major L. C. Chase, arrived in Chicago at 10 o'clock last night over the Nickel-Plate en route to Fort Sheridan from Cuba. They were transferred to the Chicago and Northwestern road and will go into the quarters vacated by the Third Battalion of the Fifth in the Fort Sheridan barracks today. The remainder of the regiment is awaiting transportation at Santiago and is expected in Chicago the latter part of next week.

The Fifth was detailed for garrison duty in Cuba after the withdrawal of General Shafter's army, and has seen two years of service. During this time it has lost nearly 100 men, largely from yellow fever and malaria. The regiment took a hand in the suppression of brigands and has performed faithful service.

Colonel Richard Comba, in command of the regiment, is under orders from the War department to proceed to Manila with two battalions, of which one will be the Third, now fully recruited at Fort Sheridan. The other battalion will remain at the fort. Colonel Comba said that the regiment would sail from San Francisco, and that he anticipated the ultimate destination to be China.

Camp Dewey, at One Hundredth street and the lake, where the Naval Militia is holding forth, has now assumed the appearance of a gathering of old sea-salts, so regular is the routine of the land seaman's life. No sickness or accidents have invaded the camp, and the boys take naturally to the life, many of them having seen service before. Among the 500 in camp this year are forty who saw service on the battleship Oregon.

on every hand.

The division officers of the first ship's crew are as follows:

First Division—Lieutenant C. W. Tuttle, Ensign Atkinson.

Second Division—Lieutenants Roberts and Aikman and Ensign Mason.

Third Division—Lieutenant Quinlan, Ensigns Jacob and Cozzens.

Fourth Division—Lieutenants Collins and Hellman and Ensign Simms.

TELLS OF INSURANCE FRAUD.

Mrs. Mary Sweetser, Corresponding Secretary of Knights and Ladies of Security, on the Stand.

The story of how the books and records of Council 420, Knights and Ladies of Security, were falsified to show that Robert O'Grady was a member in good standing was told on the witness stand yesterday in Judge Brentano's court by Mrs. Mary Sweetser. Mrs. Sweetser was corresponding secretary of the council for nearly two years from May, 1897, and it was she who filled out the council's proofs of death in the O'Grady case. Mrs. Sweetser's story corroborated the tale of the conspiracy related by Miss Sheehan.

Mrs. Delia Mahoney, said the witness, got her to change the minutes of a meeting of the council, Jan. 19, 1898, so as to make them show that Robert O'Grady on that date had been initiated into the council. On the night of Jan. 19, said Mrs. Sweetser, President Kirkpatrick, from Topeka, Kas., had visited the lodge and witnessed the genuine initiation of Dan Lynch.

"Later," said the witness, "President Kirkatrick directed that Lynch be dropped, which was done. Lynch, the Supreme President said, was too old. Lynch's name was on the minutes of the meeting as an initiated member, and Mrs. Delia Mahoney told me to scratch it out and substitute that of Robert O'Grady. I did as she directed. On Dec. 1, 1898, Mrs. Mahoney came to my house and announced that she had just attended the funeral of O'Grady. Later Mrs. Mahoney brought me the certificate of death, and I filled it out as corresponding secretary. I never saw O'Grady at the lodge. The night he was to be initiated Mrs. Mahoney told me he was in the anteroom. When the time came for him, however, she said that he had got tired of waiting and had gone home. He was never initiated and was never a genuine member of the council."

State's Attorney Olson expected to show today that Mrs. Sweetser changed the name "Lynch" to that of "O'Grady" under pressure of Mrs. Mahoney because Mrs. Sweetser's father and mother had been made insured members of the council despite the fact that they were too old. Having lent herself to this deception, says State's Attorney Olson, Mrs. Sweetser dared not disobey the behest of the conspirators.

The cross-examination of Miss Sheehan, which was not concluded by the attorneys for the defense until late in the afternoon session, failed to shake her testimony. She told of quarreling with Dr. Regent, but later said the quarrel was over division of money in the Kane case.

Robert O'Grady, expected to take the stand today and announce that he is not dead and never was initiated in the council, sank extremely low last night, and doubts were expressed as to whether he would live to take the witness stand. The death of O'Grady would not affect the case of the prosecution at all, said State's Attorney Olson.

CHICAGOANS SAIL FOR EUROPE.

List of Cabin Passengers Booked in the Local Offices Who Leave for Old World Points Today.

The following cabin passengers booked in Chicago sail for Europe today on the American liner Rhynland, Philadelphia to Liverpool:

C. D. Brinton, T. A. Quist, L. Rieby, J. H. Knowles, D. B. Cheney, Miss T. Mortensen, Miss Mary Bunen, Mrs. C. D. Brinton, C. R. Mabey, C. Bendrup, P. Tundwall, L. Anderson, O. Kirkman, Miss Maud Chipman, Miss Annie Hindley.

Cases Against George Brown Dismissed

The cases against George F. Brown, alleging that he had kidnaped Pearl Blair and had used threatening language toward the mother of the girl, Mrs. Ellen McLaughlin, 4639 Prairie avenue, were dismissed yesterday for want of prosecution. The result of the case was foreshadowed by the action of Judge Orrin Carter in the Probate Court, giving Pearl Blair into the custody of the public guardian, Mary M. Bartelme.

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for your Summer trip, consideration for your personal comfort should have great weight. Compartment and Standard Sleeping cars, Free Reclining Chair cars, Dining cars a la carte and Buffet Club cars via the

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Soft and sweet—not hard, harsh and shrunken—are the clothes that come from the laundry where Wool Soap is used.

For toilet and bath its action is gentle and harmless, and there is pleasure in using it. Wool Soap is the acme of soap purity.

SWIFT AND COMPANY, Chicago.

MEXICANS DEFEATED IN FIERCE BATTLE WITH YUCATAN TRIBE.

Three Thousand Troops, After a Long Chase, Bring 6,000 Indians to a Stand, but Are Routed with Heavy Loss—Redmen with Modern Arms.

New Orleans, La., July 27.—News reached this city tonight of a desperate battle between the Mexican troops and the Yucatan Indians, in which the government troops were badly routed and lost heavily. This is the engagement which has been awaited with the greatest anxiety in Mexico City.

The Mexicans have been chasing the Maya Indians in Yucatan for several months, but could never get them into a straight fight. It had been a guerilla warfare up to the present time, when the meeting of the two forces took place at a point about fifteen miles out of San Luis, the capital of the Indian tribe.

Details of the battle have not yet reached this port, as all news from Yucatan must come via Belize, British Honduras. General Bravo commanded the Mexican troops, and it is said that he had about 3,000 men. The Maya Indians numbered 6,000 wariors, and it was discovered that they were armed with the most modern equipments of war.

WING LEE IS MALTREATED.

West Side Chinaman Set Upon by Riotous Crowd—Policeman Saves Him and Arrests Chief Assailant.

Walter Schumacher, a 15-year-old lad, had a fight with Wing Lee, a Chinaman at 1418 West Madison street, last night, in which the boy was soundly thrashed. He had been annoying the foreigner, and the latter punished him. A crowd of Schumacher's friends came to the rescue, and when the Chinaman retreated in his shop amused itself by breaking the windows and smashing things generally. Others coming up and being misinformed as to the cause of the trouble, imagining that it was an anti-Boxer demonstration, livened matters by yelling:

"Lynch him!"

"Shoot the Chink!"

Policeman Dougherty of the Warren Avenue Station dispersed the mob, which had assumed large proportions, and arrested Young Schumacher. Later the boy was released, as Lee refused to prosecute. All he wanted, he said, was to be left alone.

SUES FOR LOSSES IN WHEAT.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hardinger Brings Action Against Milmine, Bodman & Co., Claiming $15,000.

Suit based on a loss of $5,000 invested in March, 1899, in futures in wheat on the Board of Trade has been brought in the Superior Court against Milmine, Bodman & Co. Mrs. Elizabeth Hardinger, the plaintiff, asks $15,000 under the statute which permits suit for three times the amount lost in a gambling transaction. The trade was made by plaintiff's husband, G. S. Hardinger, formerly of Overton, Neb.

OBITUARY.

FRANK D. BARTLETT, Chicago, who died on July 15 in Munich, Bavaria, will be buried in this city tomorrow. His body will arrive this afternoon and the funeral will be held from the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bartlett, 2720 Prairie avenue, at 2 p. m. tomorrow. Details as to the death of the young men are meager. He left for Munich about the middle of June to visit there at the home of his brother, Frederic C. Bartlett. He was not ill on his arrival there, and the first and only word in regard to a failure of health received by his family was the cablegram announcing his death immediately following an operation for appendicitis. His father left at once for New York. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Bartlett of Munich will accompany the remains to Chicago. Frank D. Bartlett was 20 years of age and was born in Chicago. He was a member of the class of 1902 of Harvard.

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Immense Clearing Sale at 10 O'clock Today.
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Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pianos and General Household Goods.
General Merchandise, Lot Glass and Chinaware, Fifty Cases Fruit Jars, Etc., Etc.

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The Sunday Tribune

Will contain the Following Features among many others Tomorrow:

Best Photographs Ever Taken.

A full page of the finest portraits and genre specimens, picked by expert judges.

If Men Wore Shirt Waists.

Story of the popular garment once exclusively woman's, but now coveted by males. How some Chicagoans would look in them.

Scene of Scores of Wrecks.

Tragic and romantic history of a spot where the sand is strewn with bones, and each is part of a mystery.

Hunting in the Nursery.

A page of clever verse that will delight children and amuse their parents. Illustrated by photographs.

Famous Hats of History.

Evolution of man's head-dress, as shown in that worn by well-known persons.

London's Mysterious Robbery.

Crime that has perplexed the British police and newspapers; supposed due to Americans.

Graveyard in the River.

Divers are disturbing the forgotten hulks of vessels that once were the pride of their owners.

Peculiar Deaths on the Rail.

Strange accidents that have happened to men employed in the service.

Metamorphosis of Morgan.

Why the erstwhile leader of the Chicago Socialists is no longer at their head.

"The Bohemians."

Thrilling short story, full of incident and action, by "Rita," the famous English novelist.

Good Jokes of the Day.

Two pages of the funniest things written recently, illustrated by pictures by the best humorous artists in the world.

Senora Aguinaldo's Shoes.

How a Chicago woman happened to get the slippers the Filipino leader's wife wore.

China the World's Workshop.

Eminent ethnologist predicts that the empire will be a formidable factor in industry.

Ways of Chinese Newspapers.

Peculiar methods followed by the journalists who incited the Boxers against foreigners.

President McKinley's Vacation.

How the business of the government is managed from Canton, O. Amusements of other Presidents.

Probable End of Human Race.

Distinguished scientists predict how man will become extinct 3,000,000 years hence. One expects a new and superior race of beings.

Monsters Made by Chinese.

How the Celestials change men into beasts for the amusement of their countrymen.

Marie Jonreau's Fashion Letter.

Gossipy news of the styles as worn by women at Richfield Springs, and a romance is told incidentally.

Latest News About Books.

Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, editor of the Critic, tells of the doings of authors and publishers.

Foreign Office Ciphers.

Mysteries of communication with envoys explained by an ex-attache. How Conger's dispatch may have been forged.

Cause of Record-Breaking Heat.

Sun spots discovered by an astronomer said to be responsible for hot weather East.

Fence Divides a Couple.

Man and wife quarreled, and built a fence dividing their yard and their house.

Castellane as a D'Artagnan.

Story of the duels fought by Anna Gould's husband on the slightest provocation.

The American Army Mule.

Exploits of the animal without which nations would find it difficult to make war.

Did Loyola Borrow His Ideas?

French Abbe has discovered striking similarity between the Jesuits and an old Mohammedan order.

Skyscraper Turns Two Ways.

This is not the joke that confidence men use to swindle guileless visitors to the city.

Dog Delivers The Tribune.

Spaniel that acts as carrier of the newspaper at a summer resort.

People's Market Garden.

Photographs of the vacant lots that are being cultivated on the West Side.

"Pilgrim's Progress" in Chinese.

Odd illustrations from an edition published for the use of converts.

Editorials by the Laity.

Rear Admiral Belknap writes on China's civilizing influence; Dr. Julia Holmes Smith on women's dress as spreaders of disease; President Isaac Miller Hamilton on the work of Republican clubs; the Bishop of London on indiscriminate giving; and the Duchess of Bedford on the held for women's work.

And as usual

THE PINK SPORTING SECTION.

Four Pages of the Latest News of Sports Told by Experts.

THE HALF TONE PART.

Two Pages of Half Tones and Two of Illustrated Jokes.

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EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES.

TO BE LONDON'S SOCIAL EVENT.

Wedding of Lieut. Cornwallis West and Lady Randolph Churchill Today.

CEREMONY AT ST. PAUL'S.

Duke of Marlborough Will Give Bride Away and Scot's Officer Will Be Groomsman.

RECEIVE MANY PRESENTS.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, July 27.—Everything is in readiness and society is on tiptoe of excitement over the Cornwallis West-Churchill wedding tomorrow. Lieutenant H. C. Elwes of the Scots Guards is to be best man, and there will be no bridemaids, no invitations have been sent out, and there will be no formal reception, but everybody of any consequence from a social standpoint left in London is to be at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, to witness the ceremony.

Many Rich Gifts Bestowed.

The honeymoon is to be spent at Broughton Castle, near Banbury. The presents number over 400, and include, to the bridegroom a massive silver beaker jug and a pair of silver tankards from his brother officers, and with a purse of £3,000 raised by the Duchess of Devonshire among 100 of Lady Randolph's friends a magnificent diamond and pearl tiara has been bought for the bride.

Groom Cut Off from Family.

In marrying Lady Randolph Churchill young Cornwallis West cuts himself off from his own family. His parents, Colonel and Mrs. Cornwallis West, will not be present at the wedding, as they leave Ruthven today for Ireland, to remain for some time.

This break with the family means no pecuniary loss, however, as the father's fortune is quite modest, nor has the bride any considerable means.

Will Have Only Small Income.

So, with only a small income on either side, and only a Lieutenant's pay, it will necessarily be a case of love in a cottage. Still, the couple will perhaps bear up, since the social position of neither will be affected by the marriage. The fact that Lady Randolph Churchill only last week was present at a house party at which the Prince of Wales was one of the guests, and the interest of the Duchess of Devonshire, recognized as the most exclusive social leader in England, has taken to the extent of raising a purse to buy the bride a valuable wedding gift, is abundant evidence that she will lose none of her social prestige.

The Rev. James Edgar Sheppard, subdean of her Majesty's chapels royal, will officiate at the ceremony.

Marlborough to Give Her Away.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, July 27.—The Duke of Marlborough gives away Lady Randolph Churchill at her wedding to Lord Cornwallis West tomorrow at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The service will be choral, and the church will be decorated with tall palms and pink flowers. The Rev. Mr. Sheppard, subdean of the Chapels Royal at St. James, is to be assisted by Prebendary Villiers of St. Paul's. The bride's wedding dress is to be of pale blue chiffon, with tucked bodice and bolero of real cluny lace. The skirt is to be arranged with a flounce of cluny lace. Her toque is to be of white chiffon, with a touch of blue, and ostrich aigrette, and cream roses under the brim.

Some Who Subscribed to Gift.

Those who gave to the bride's present fund included Arthur Balfour, Ladies Chelsea, Tweedmouth, Crewe, Devonshire, Georgina Curzon, Essex, Dudley, Londonderry, Wimborne, Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, and Mrs. Paget. Some officers of West's regiment gave a beaten silver jug. Lady Randolph Churchill's friends have stood loyally but regretfully by her, and the Prince of Wales' remark was: "And I always considered you such a sensible woman."

Lady Randolph Churchill's engagement to Cornwallis West was first announced at Cowes a year ago, but was immediately denied by her son, Winston Churchill. A social war threatened between Lady Churchill and Mrs. Cornwallis West, and when the rumor of the engagement again became current the Prince of Wales intervened, promising Mrs. West to use his influence with Lady Randolph to prevent the marriage. He has opposed the marriage until a recent date, when it is said that both he and the Princess of Wales gave their sanction to the union.

At the outbreak of the Boer war in south Africa Lieutenant West went to the front with his regiment, much to the relief of his family, who hoped the separation would put an end to his infatuation for Lady Randolph Churchill, but she organized the hospital ship Maine relief service and followed her lover and her son to south Africa. Young West was wounded and returned to England, Lady Churchill soon following him, and the engagement was again announced. Since then the engagement has been alternately announced and denied, until Lady Churchill, defying the Prince of Wales and her critics, herself announced that the marriage would take place on July 14. The illness of Lieutenant West from sunstroke postponed the wedding until today.

Lady Randolph Churchill is twenty-five years older than Lieutenant West, who was the friend and college chum of Winston Churchill, Lady Randolph's son, who has steadily opposed the marriage. She has had a unique career in English political and social life.

As Miss Jennie Jerome, daughter of Leonard Jerome of New York, she met the younger son of the Duke of Marlborough in Paris, became engaged to him, and shortly afterwards married him. Lord Churchill had a brilliant career in Parliament, and was one of the most noted speakers of England, and his success was said to be largely due to the popularity of his wife, who was devoted to his interests. After Lord Randolph's death the Queen paid special honor to his widow by conferring on her the imperial order of the Crown of India. She was one of the leading spirits in the Primrose league. Two years ago the rumor was persistent that she was to be married to William Waldorf Astor, but gossip proved false. At that time she took up the work of issuing the Anglo-Saxon Review, which she still edits. She has been devoted to her two sons and as ambitious for them as she was for her husband.

Lord and Lady Churchill visited Chicago in 1894.

Lieutenant Cornwallis West is attached to the Scots Guards. His father, Lieutenant Cornwallis West, is Lord Lieutenant of Denbugh, and for many years was a member of Parliament. The family estate in Wales consists of some 10,000 acres, and the Lieutenant, being the only son, will inherit it. His mother, the beautiful Mrs. Cornwallis West, was a Miss Fitzpatrick, of fine old Irish family, and her daughter, the Princess Henry of Pless, is as famous a beauty as her mother.

TO BE WEDDED ON SUNDAY.

King Alexander of Servia and Frau Maschim Have Czar's Approval for Marriage.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, July 27.—The marriage of King Alexander of Servia and Frau Maschin is announced to take place next Sunday in Belgrade in the presence of the diplomatic corps and the state dignitaries. Emperor Nicholas of Russia sent his hearty congratulations on the betrothal, and it is understood he will accede to King Alexander's request to act as a witness at the wedding, being represented by the Russian Ambassador to Belgrade, Paul Mansuroff.

It is rumored that Queen Natalie may return to Servia for the ceremony, but ex-King Milan will spend the summer near Vienna, and his crossing of the Servian border for many months is said to be improbable.

The dissatisfaction in the kingdom, save in certain uneasy radical circles, has almost entirely disappeared, and congratulations are pouring in. The fact that the Russian press today greets the betrothal with hearty words of approval will contribute much to restoring content among all classes.

Royal Engagement Announced.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, July 27.—The Hohenzollern policy to reconcile dispossessed Princes by intermarriage with the reigning houses has apparently scored another success. It is rumored the Princess Alexandra, the 17-year-old daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, is engaged to a son of Prince Albrecht of Prussia, the Regent of Brunswick. Her older sister has just married the heir apparent of Baden.

ALLEGED SON OF THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO GETS INTO A FIGHT.

Sala Ben Mahommed Whips Hotel Clerk at New Haven for Calling Him a "Nigger"—He Is Arrested for Causing a Disturbance.

New Haven, Conn., July 27.—[Special.]—For whipping a hotel clerk who called him a "nigger," Sala Ben Mahommed, who says he is the son of the Sultan of Morocco, is locked up in the Springfield jail. At least that is Sala Ben's version of his troubles.

The hotel clerk says Sala Ben was drunk, and made a disturbance. His trial will take place tomorrow.

Mahommed's version of his trouble is as follows: "I came to New Haven to pay $126 toward the support of the Masonic Old Folks' Home. All high Masons are expected to do this. Then I went to Springfield to see Mount Tom. I went to the Worthy Hotel. They refused to serve me because they said I was a 'nigger.' They sent for a policeman, and he arrested me. This morning they let me go. It spoiled my visit here. I'm going to Boston tomorrow, then I go to Saratoga, and after that I go to Canton to see President McKinley."

Czar Receives Dr. Talmage.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—The Czar and Czarina received the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage this morning at the Peterhof Palace.

LIEUT. CORNWALLIS WEST TO WED LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL TODAY.



ASKS ABOUT DEFENSES.

EARL OF WEMYSS RAISES QUESTION IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wants to Know If It Is True, as Stated by a Military Attache, That It Is Imperative That England Should Be Unassailable by Next November—Lord Salisbury Asks the Name of the Officer and Calls It a Deliberate and Pure Fabrication.

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Lords today the Earl of Wemyss asked whether the Premier, Lord Salisbury, had received information "confirming the view of one of our military attachés to the effect that it was all important that England should be entirely unassailable by November next, and whether he had satisfied himself that our means of defense were such as to render all attempts at invasion futile."

Lord Salisbury demanded the name of such attaché.

The Earl of Wemyss—I cannot give it.

Lord Salisbury—Then you have no right to quote him.

The Earl of Wemyss—You have no right to ask it.

Salisbury Grows Sarcastic.

Lord Salisbury, proceeding, with some warmth, said the Earl of Wemyss' inability to quote the name was evidence that the story was pure invention. He said he had never heard it was important that England should be unassailable by November.

He understood, however, that a number of shooting stars might be apprehended in November. If his Albert Hall speech on this subject were read in its entirety it would be seen he had not pointed to any immediate danger. He believed the defenses were quite adequate and had every confidence in the future.

Rosebery Urges Calmness.

The Earl of Rosebery said it was to be regretted that the Premier had imparted so much heat to his reply. He thought the Earl of Wemyss should not have mentioned the anonymous attaché, and said Lord Salisbury's Albert Hall speech had intensified the anxiety of this country by its extraordinarily inadequate conclusion.

It was not enough to tell the Primrose league to form rifle clubs to protect liberty when so vast a body of reservists was locked up 7,000 miles away. The Secretary of War had made innumerable statements in the House, and developed schemes of national defense, but the commander-in-chief had never pressed support of the schemes. The matter was grave, as Parliament would shortly adjourn.

The Earl of Kimberley hoped the government would devote the remainder of the session to seeing that everything possible was done to put the country in a condition of safety.

The subject was then dropped.

TURKEY BUYS ARMOR OF KRUPP.

Irade Issued Giving Contract to German Gunmaker for Eight Ironclads.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople, July 26, says: "An irade is issued here giving Krupp the contract for the armament of eight ironclads. The matter was arranged between the Yildiz Kiosk and Berlin."

Bethlehem, Pa., July 27.—The Imperial Russian marine today placed a contract with the Bethlehem Steel company for 2,000 tons of Krupp armor plate, to be delivered within fifteen months. This order for American made armor is for the three new Russian vessels, Alexander III., Orobono, and Orel.

FRENCH NOW HOLD MUSCAT

ESTABLISH COALING STATION OPPOSITE TO BOMBAY.

Long Desired Port Under Control of France in Spite of Opposition of Great Britain — Minister Delcasse Announces Sailing of Supplies—President Loubet Attends the Press Congress—Fish Die of the Heat in the River Seine.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, July 27.—The French have taken formal possession of the coaling station at Muscat, opposite Bombay, and coal boats left today with stores and coal for Muscat, the scene of difficulties last year, when Lord Curzon asked that troops be sent there to prevent the French securing the station.

At a meeting of the Cabinet Ministers today M. Delcasse announced the success in securing Muscat.

Press Congress in Paris.

Great importance is attached to the press congress, which opens on Sunday and lasts until the 9th of August and is the only congress as yet honored by the presence of President Loubet.

The City Hall will give a magnificent fête in honor of the press, and 12,000 invitations have been issued. Outside in the public square the people will be allowed to dance, as on the national fête day.

Among the important questions to be discussed is the reduction of the national and international postal rates on newspapers.

Heat Kills Fish in the Seine.

The heat continues intolerable and the fish are dying in the Seine from the hot water.

The sewerage is defective and the inhabitants along the Seine are suffering from an epidemic of typhoid fever. Deaths from sunstroke average twenty daily and there is serious fear of cholera.

Mme. Esterhazy Penniless.

The Château Dommartin Laplanchette is to be sold at auction on Aug. 11. The château is the property of Mme. Esterhazy, the divorced wife of the ex-commandant. Mme. Esterhazy has been reduced to great poverty since the disgrace of the commandant, who no longer contributes to the support of his children.

Boys on Bicycle Tour.

Charles Folkerth and Earl H. Turner, two Dayton, O., boys, who are making a tour of the world on bicycles, have arrived in Paris.

Richard Harding Davis and wife are here.

The Shah of Persia returns to Paris officially tomorrow. He will be received in grand state and daily fêtes will be held in his honor.

Twenty Dollars for Bruised Nose.

The ex-Minister of Colonies, M. Trouillot, and an Englishman had a dispute in a railroad train over a reserved seat. The Englishman struck Trouillot on the nose and was arrested and forced to pay $20 damages to Trouillot.

ALIGNED AGAINST ICE TRUST.

Three More Firms Agree to Keep Prices at 25 Cents Per Hundred Pounds, the Old Scale.

Three more ice concerns have decided to fight the Knickerbocker Ice company's combination, which recently advanced the price of ice to family consumers from 25 to 30 cents a hundred pounds. The concerns have agreed to sell ice for 25 cents. They are: A. I. Fredriksen, the Adams Ice company, and Œtting Bros.' Ice company.

FATAL STORM IN ENGLAND

LASTS ONLY FIVE HOURS, BUT DOES GREAT DAMAGE.

Houses and Churches Wrecked and Many Soldiers Injured at Militia Camp at Salisbury—Princess Henry of Battenberg Has Narrow Escape—New Aerial Railway to Be Built—Death of a Noted Scotch Philanthropist.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, July 28.—After a long dry and extremely hot period a storm burst over England yesterday afternoon, and during the five hours it lasted caused a number of deaths and much damage. The postoffice at Kingston, residences at Eldon Manor Park and Bognor, a big mill at Strafford, a church at Cricklewood, and a stable at Nettleson were struck by lightning and all badly damaged. In the stable two persons were killed outright and two fatally injured.

Fatalities at Militia Camp.

At Salisbury, where the militia is encamped, one soldier was killed and eleven injured, four of them seriously. A soldier also was killed at Perhamdown.

Princess Henry of Battenberg, who was in a steamer near Ryde, had to abandon it and take a train to Sandowne, where she was going to attend the military review.

Scotch Philanthropist Dead.

Joseph Macdonald, the well-known Scotch philanthropist, is dead.

To Build Aerial Railway.

Parliament has given its consent to the construction of an aerial railway between Southport and Lytham bridge, 170 feet high. It is to be constructed across the estuary of Ribble, and from it will hang a large car capable of conveying passengers and vehicles from Southport on the south side to Lytham on the north, where the road will form a junction with the Blackpool and Lytham street railway.

Mishaps of a Greek Professor.

Platon Drakoules, a professor of Greek at Oxford, who suffers from a nervous derangement, as a remedy for which he was advised to take rain and sun baths, while enjoying the treatment yesterday at Gloucestershire was arrested by an unimaginative policeman for appearing without his clothes, and a justice fined him five shillings.

TO BUY ISLANDS OF SPAIN.

Negotiations for Territory Which Was Not Included in the Treaty of Peace.

MADRID, July 27.—The Cabinet is considering the proposition of the United States government for the cession of the Islands of Cibitu and Cagayen in consideration of an indemnity of $100,000. The ministry regards the proposition favorably.

Washington, D. C., July 27.—Arrangements have practically been completed for the purchase from Spain of the Islands of Cibitu and Cagayen which were left in Spanish possession by the treaty of Paris, although part of the Philippine Archipelago. The purchase price is not made public.

The peace commissioners at Paris, instead of employing the phraseology "The Philippine Archipelago," as descriptive of the territory to be ceded, drew a geographical boundary line around the islands to be transferred.

It was a year after the signature of the treaty of Paris before the fact was discovered that in laying down these boundaries the commissioners had excluded the Islands if Cibitu and Cagayen.

The two islands are insignificant in area and thinly populated, probably containing from 6,000 to 8,000 people in all. Cibitu is a long, narrow island, fourteen miles in length by two across.

CLOSING IN ON THE BOERS.

ROBERTS REPORTS THEM RETIRING IN GREAT DISORDER.

Generals French and Hutton Pressing Them Hard in the Vicinity of Middleburg—Information from Various Other Commanders in the Field Shows All the Positions of Burghers to Be Threatened—Several Prisoners Recovered.

LONDON, July 27, 11:59 p. m.—The War office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"French and Hutton continued their pursuit on July 25. The former crossed Olifants River and from the high ground on the east bank he could see Middleburg and the enemy retiring in great disorder. The main road north was blocked for several miles with horsemen and wagons.

"The enemy's rear was then seven miles north. Mounted forces were still west of the river. Night was closing in; the rain was falling in torrents, and so it was impossible to follow. The night was terrible.

"In adition to the rain a strong east wind made the bivouac most uncomfortable. One officer, I regret to say, died of exposure, and the mortality among the mules and oxen was great. The men made light of hardships and were in famous spirits when I saw them yesterday.

"Hunter has occupied Fourierburg and, so far as I know, did not suffer loss. He found Mrs. Steyn, wife of the ex-President, and several of our men whom De Wet had captured at different times and whom he was unable to send to Machadodorp.

"The enemy in the Bethlehem hills are now closed in upon. Basutoland is closed to them. Harrismith is the only line open, and it will not be easy for them to reach there with guns and wagons.

"Broadwood is still watching Christian De Wet, who has taken up a position on high hills near Reitsburg, about seven miles south of the Vaal. P. De Wet, a younger brother of Christian, surrendered at Kroonstad yesterday.

"Barron reports from Krugersdorp that he has reconnoitered the railway to Bank station, where the train was wrecked on July 19, and been enabled to replenish his supplies.

"Methuen's column, which reached the Krugersdorp-Potchefstrom railway, is now moving on Potchefstrom.

"Buller reports that the railway was opened to Heidelburg yesterday, giving us through communication to Natal."

Says the Boers Will Not Give Up.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, July 27.—J. F. J. Archibald, who went to south Africa as a newspaper correspondent and spent two months in the Boer army around Pretoria and later was with the British forces, returned to London from Cape Town today. He says it is most erroneous to think the Boer cause is on the wane.

"During all my time with the Boers," he said, "I saw no discontent and there was no sentiment but to continue. Lord Roberts declares the war is finished for political reasons, but Generals Botha and Del Rey both decuared to me they could easily go on for six months longer."

AMERICANS GIVEN A BANQUET.

Fifty Leaders of the American Bar Entertained by the Leading Lawyers and Judges of England.

LONDON, July 27.—Beneath the gabled roof of Middle Temple Hall, with Van Dyck's noble portrait of Charles I. hanging over them, and surrounded by coats of mail of ancient knights templar, faced and relieved with coats of arms, some fifty leaders of the American bench and bar were this evening entertained by the Judges and lawyers of England. United States Ambassador Choate said after the banquet that it was the "greatest compliment ever paid to the American bar."

All the legal luminaries of England were present except Baron Russell, the Lord Chief Justice, who was too ill to attend. The speech of the evening was made by Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck of Pennsylvania, who, with wonderful eloquence, traced the relationship of the two countries. Among the best sentences of the speech was Mr. Beck's declaration, "Both nations are too great to permit any Siamese twin-like ligature that would dwarf the growth of both to spring up between them."

Mr. Choate toasted the Queen, accompanying the sentiment with glowing eulogy. Lord Halsbury was not one whit behind the United States Ambassador in complimenting President McKinley, nor in his praise of the American bench and bar, to which latter sentiment Judge Baldwin of Connecticut and Mr. Beck responded.

Lord Alverstone, formerly Sir Richard Webster, master of the rolls, and Edward Blake, member of Parliament for South Longford, responded on behalf of the other guests. Francis Rawle of Philadelphia answered for the American Bar association. Lord Justice Smith, Attorney General Finlay, and Sir Peter O'Brien, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, paid hearty tributes to the genius of the American lawyer.

Senator Depew, referring humorously to the experience of Benjamin Harrison and to the future probabilities of Ambassador Choate, contended, amid general laughter, that as long as a fee were possible no American lawyer would cease to practice. He said: "Lawyers made the United States; lawyers govern the United States, and, through arbitration, lawyers prevent England and the United States from flying at each others' throats."

"DOLLAR WHEAT" IS RUSSIA'S AIM.

Scheme for an International Corner Proposed to United States in 1896.

REJECTED AS IMPOSSIBLE

Story of Attempted Negotiations Told from State Department Files.

SECRETARY MORTON'S VIEW.

[This story must not be republished without permission from McClure's Magazine.]

"DOLLAR wheat" is the dream of farmers, but it seldom has been more than a dream. Chicago speculators talked "dollar wheat" in June on the strength of damage to the crop in Northwestern States, but it was only a fleeting dream with them, for after almost reaching 90 cents a bushel prices broke and now are hanging around 75 cents.

Farmers and speculators alike will be keenly interested in an article published in McClure's Monthly for August giving the story of serious proposals made to the United States government in November, 1896, by the Russian government for an international combination which should insure to the farmers of the two countries and eventually of the world $1 for every bushel of wheat grown by them.

Russia and the United States are the two great wheat exporting countries of the world. If the United States government had acted favorably on the proposals there might have been radical changes in the economical history of the two countries and of the world. The Russian idea was to make the farmers and eventually all other classes vastly more prosperous. But the administration in power at Washington returned a decided refusal to raise the price of wheat by governmental action, and, as far as this country is concerned, the incident remained only an intensely interesting chapter of diplomatic history, now printed fully for the first time.

Proposal Shortly Before Election.

The article, "An International Wheat Corner," is written by J. D. Whelpley, a Washington correspondent. An editorial preface refers to the Russian proposal for an alliance of the two countries for the benefit of American and Russian farmers at the expense of the world, as "made within a few hours of the election day of 1896, after the country for months had been in the throes of a discussion of the silver question, in which the argument for free coinage bore a remarkable resemblance to that advanced by Russia in favor of the proposed agrarian treaty."

The Russian advances were treated as a diplomatic secret, the brief and conclusive correspondence on the subject was buried in the files of the State department. There were hints at the capital that an agrarian conference had been proposed, and the Russian advances rudely met, but the magnitude of the plan was not known and no hint of its nature became public until Mr. Whelpley secured copies of the communications from the files and details of the proposed agreement from the Russian officials, who conceived the plan and still hope for the ultimate coöperation of the United States in carrying it through.

It was on Nov. 4, 1896, when the proposition was made to Secretary of State R. H. Olney by the Russian Minister, M. Kotzebue, for an international wheat corner to raise the price to $1.

Referred to Secretary Morton.

Secretary Olney referred the proposition of the Russian Minister to J. Sterling Morton, then Secretary of Agriculture, with the following letter of comment:

Department of State, Washington, D. C., Nov. 4, 1896.—The Honorable the Secretary of Agriculture—Sir: Inclosed memorandum from the Russian Minister at this capital relates to a subject upon which you probably have definite views, and as to which, therefore, I am desirous of obtaining your opinion before making a reply to Mr. Kotzebue.

He gives me to understand that the proposed international conference will not be held unless the United States thinks well of the project.

Begging you to return the inclosed memorandum when it has served your purpose, I am,

RICHARD OLNEY.

The following day, in compliance with the request of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Agriculture returned the memorandum of the Russian minister, with the following letter of comment:

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Nov. 5, 1896.—The Honorable the Secretary of State—Sir: I asknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, which inclosed a memorandum from the Russian Minister at this capital relative to an international agreement between wheat-growing countries to fix the price of that cereal in the markets of the world.

Cheap prices for cereals in the last decade have been brought about by cheaper and improved methods of production and distribution. Labor-saving farm machinery and implements, together with reduced cost of transportation by water and by rail, are the principal contributors to the cheapening of breadstuffs.

It is true that agriculture is a source of livelihood and surplus revenue to a large proportion of the earth's inhabitants, but the rapidly declining prices of agricultural products, if only equal to the rapidly declining prices of other commodities, cannot affect either the living or the revenue of the farmer.

It has always been the aim of philanthropic civilization to make food and raiment and the comforts of life in general cheaper and more generally obtainable all the world over. International grain markets cannot be arbitrarily furnished with permanent prices by any sort of an international agreement, although I confess that an international congress to fix the price of wheat would be equally as efficacious and conclusive as an international monetary conference called for the purpose of fixing the price of silver.

The relation of supply and demand is the true regulator of value. The supply of wheat has been largely increased by modern methods producing cheaper production of that cereal, while the cost of distributing this crop among the populational centers of the globe has been much diminished, and the demand has not grown with the same

QUEER FREAKS OF ORIENTAL VISITORS TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, July 13.—Oriental visitors to the exposition are a constant source of delight to Parisians, particularly Oriental dignitaries whose own odd customs and droll way of regarding and interpreting French customs keeps the boulevardiers in perpetual good humor.

President Loubet tells a good story in this connection. Having invited some Eastern potentates to his garden party last Sunday afternoon, he was surprised to have them arrive at the Elysée Palace at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Their coming caused an alert among the guards, who imagined, with the Chinese question at its height, that the Easterners were bearers of messages of state importance, and only after long explanations, placidly stated by the Orientals, did the officers of the President's household grasp the fact that the early visitors were garden party guests, who had interpreted their invitations literally. These read:

"Mme. Loubet will be pleased to have you attend a matinée dansante at the Elysée Palace from 4 until 7 o'clock."

"Matinée" to the men from the East meant morning, and 5 o'clock seemed the proper hour, with a choice from 4 to 7.

The matinal visitors were finally persuaded to go home and go to bed and make up for lost sleep, but what they naturally wanted to know was, why, when they were invited to come in the morning (matinée), they were expected in the afternoon.

The President has had a good deal of fun over his early guests, and the incident makes one of the best stories he has to relate since taking possession of the Elysée.

Chinese Minister's Scare.

Delcasse has, however, an equally good story in regard to the Chinese Minister in Paris, one of the most amiable of men and a great favorite in diplomatic circles. When the Minister of Foreign Affairs summoned the Chinese Minister to his office at the time of the receipt of the telegram from Consul François announcing that he was prisoner in Yunnan Sen, the Chinese Minister imagined the interview might terminate, as such audiences often do in China, by a polite request of him to choose between the sword or poison.

His children, seized with an uncontrollable fright, threw themselves upon the floor and begged their father not to respond to the French Foreign Minister's demand.

The sons offered to go in their beloved parent's place, and an affecting scene was witnessed by the astonished French servants employed at the legation. The Minister, however, was firm, and left prepared for the worst. His agitation, as cabled, was extreme, but when he found he was only asked to cable quickly and save a French Consul's life, he was lost in admiration of Delcasse's generosity.

Meanwhile, the children, whom he had left in a state of despair and grief, gave themselves up to lamenting and anguishing sorrow, refusing to eat or to be consoled. The return of their father safe and sound with no death penalty hanging over him threw him into an ecstasy of joy, and they have since been loud in their praise of what they term "Minister Delcasse's moderation."

Stray Chinamen seen in the streets of Paris are sometimes roughly handled—a tea vendor in the exposition was badly pummeled the day of the arrival of the report of the massacre of the French and other foreign Ministers at Pekin. Since this hostility the Chinese at the exposition keep rather close in their quarters and avoid irritating the public by their presence.

Making the Fire Dragon.

The construction of the red fire dragon for the Oriental fête at the exposition was a curious sight to witness in the heart of a great Western city like Paris.

The natives elected a director and subdirectors and all worked together arranging the monster under a big tent in the Trocadero section. During their work they kept up a perfect babel of tongues; the harder they worked the harder they screamed. A wrong stroke was rewarded by a box on the ears, and in the midst of this veritable pandemonium the big dragon was finally produced.

Nothing is as popular at the exposition as the Oriental Trocadero section, unless it is the movable sidewalk, and the sidewalk has its admirers and its adversaries.

The adversaries sued the company, which has constructed the "trottoir roulant," as it is called, for heavy damages. They are in reality victims, and victims worthy of sympathy at that. They comprise the neighbors of the "trottoir," under whose windows it is contantly passing.

There is never the least respite from the noise from early morning until late at night. There is something uncanny, the victims claim, in seeing streams of people walking in front of their windows in midair. Many of them rather than witness such a sight live closely behind tightly shuttered windows, but they suffer with the heat and dust, for the latter accumulated upon the "trottoir" contantly penetrates the closed blinds.

Some of the victims make even graver charges. They declare that the conduct of the passengers on the platform is far from correct. Photograph instruments are turned upon the interiors of the apartments by platform patrons, who delight in getting snap shots. Maurice Sprouch, councilman for the ward afflicted with the moving sidewalk, has asked the City Council in a petition to intervene in behalf of the victims and restore to their neighborhood the peace and quiet of bygone days.

But as the exposition will be over before the City Council gets around to the petition the victims will have to endure their "bete noire" until then at least.

The exposition year has brought many changes in political life and in familiar figures popular with the general public. For the first time in many years the President of the republic will ride to the great 14th of July review without Montjarret, the famous piquer whose gorgeous costumes and lofty "tenue" has been the admiration of the Parisians, always delighted by outward show and splendor. The loss of his situation is due to his Nationalist friends, who took occasion to insult the President at each gala parade by acclaiming Montjarret and allowing the chief of state to pass by in silence.

The personal unpopularity of President Loubet is unfortunate, but it remains an established fact that not a cry of enthusiasm greets his passage, not a hat is raised; yet he merits the crowd's homage more than Félix Faure, who was always acclaimed in public.

The government has tried in every way to popularize the President. Police agents in civil clothes are placed along the route upon gala occasions, and they vigorously cry, "Vive Loubet," but the crowd remains mute, turning curiously towards the solitary acclaimers with contempt or mockery.

The President feels the coldness of the public, and while he takes it in good part, still he was not willing to be insulted in his own carriage by having his head coachmen applauded as an impertinence to him and he dismissed him.

Unabashed Montjarret has amused the public by giving an interview, in which he pities "poor Loubet for being the prisoner of his ministers. He is not a bad man," winds up Montjarret, and then announces that he is preparing his memoirs, which, gossip rumors, Zola will revise.

Montjarret was in the zenith of his glory during Casimir Perrier's administration. When he appeared in his gold-trimmed jacket, his smart cap, and wearing his wonderful sword the Parisians went mad over him. To many of them the piquer, and not the President, was the most interesting personage in the gala cortège. Montjarret conducted his horses with dignity and has had the honor of riding before the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and many other European rulers.

May Be a New Leader.

His Nationalist friends advise him to go into politics. Perhaps he will. He may even grow to be a leader in politics, as he has been a leader of horses. Everything is possible in a republic, and Montjarret's chances are as good as those of any one.

French General for China.

General Bailloud, another well known person at the Elysée, where his tall figure and military bearing have been noticeable ever since Faure's time, has left the Presidential palace at his own request to command in China.

General Dubois, commander of the Senate, an old friend of President Loubet, will take his place. It is rumored that Bailloud's power has been much curtailed since Loubet's installation. Civil, not military, officials find most favor with the President. The General in Faure's time was the autocrat of the mansion, looked rigorously after the protocole, and controlled the lists of invitations.

President Loubet's civil household now attends to all this, and the General wearies with nothing to do. So he is off to the war with a fine commandment.

The Dreyfus affair has worked a change in the army ranks, and the sufferings of the celebrated prisoner have been dearly paid for by a whole galaxy of once brilliant Generals and officers of whom it is only just to say France was once so proud.

—ciority as has the supply. Therefore the decline in price is logical and unavoidable.

Low Price an Advantage.

The fact that this general decline makes foods obtainable by less effort among laborers and others all the world over is, it seems to me, cause for congratulation rather than for despondency among enlightened statesmen.

In my judgment, it is not the business of government to attempt, by statutes or international agreements, to override the fixed laws of economics, nor can government repeal, amend, or mitigate the operation of those laws, chief among which is that which declares that the relation of supply to demand is the sole regulator of value. Holding these opinions, I cannot believe for a moment that a conference of the representative countries which export cereals would throw light upon the nature of the crisis to which the memorandum alludes. Nor do I believe that the wheat exporting countries can, by uniting in any way, become a permanent power in the international markets so as to fix the price of wheat and other cereals therein.

No amount of discussion or deliberation in an international conference can repeal the laws of gainful trade, which are based upon an enlightened selfishness, and adjust themselves to foreign as well as to domestic exchanges. The price of wheat will continue to be regulated by the relation of the world's supply of wheat to the world's demand for wheat in all the markets of the globe.

J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary.

Russian Plan Rejected Brusquely.

The formal answer of the Washington authorities is not given, but the writer states that it was so conclusive, even to brusqueness, that it left no opening for further discussion, and the details of the plan were not entered into. The Russian government considered Secretary Morton's reasoning poor and based on inadequate information. The Russian Department of Finance, the writer states, had studied the wheat market acreage, supply and demand, and prices for twenty-five years and had reached the conclusion that the price was manipulated by speculators rather than by the law of supply and demand, and that the farmers were the sufferers by the process. Owing to the unfriendly attitude of the United States the proposed conference was dropped for the time, but not entirely abandoned. The Russian government, believing the proposed wheat corner just and practicable, set to work indirectly to secure a more friendly consideration in this country.

Basis of Russia's Argument.

"The first step taken," says the writer, "was to authorize the financial agent of the Russian government in the United States, M. de Routkowsky, to urge the organization of an international bureau which should gather and compile for purposes of deduction all statistics relating to agriculture, Russia believing that in time the people of the United States would therefrom inevitably and logically reach the same conclusions upon which had been based Russia's proposition."

Mr. Whelpley states that Russia and the United States furnished nearly 90 per cent of the breadstuffs entering into international trade, and that in Russia the agricultural population buys 90 per cent of everything sold in the empire, the figures for the agricultural population in this country being 50 to 60 per cent of domestic purchases. In Russia particularly, therefore, hard times for the farmer means distress for all. This was impressed on the Russian government in 1893, when wheat dropped to 50 cents a bushel.

Regulation of Sugar Production.

Another experience which tends to confirm Russia in its theory that governments can control prices is its regulation of sugar production, which is fixed at 1,000,000,000 pounds a year, to be put on the market. In addition 180,000,000 pounds may be held in reserve, and if sugar, through increased demand, becomes more valuable than the price fixed by the government, the 180,000,000 pounds is allowed to reach the market free of the excess duty of 2½ cents a pound paid on the billion pounds. Twice in ten years supplies have been still too short, and the government has bought from other countries enough to keep the price at the figure fixed. Exports of sugar under this system are not allowed.

From 1860 to 1883 the construction of railroads opened new wheat fields, to supply distant markets at cheaper prices than grain could be raised on the exhausted soil of European farms, and lower prices began to prevail. From 1882 to 1893 this tendency became marked, but in that time the area of cultivated land in the world increased only 5 per cent. Crops were gathered in about the same ratio, but countries consuming wheat increased about 11 per cent in population, and the per capita consumption increased steadily. It seemed on the basis of supply and demand that wheat prices should have been higher in 1893 than in 1883, but in that year the Russian farmer received only half as much for his wheat as a decade earlier. The Russian government believed the prosperity of all agricultural countries depended on the farmer getting good prices for his wheat.

Prosperity for Civilized World.

Russia, according to Mr. Whelpley, believed further that prosperity to the farmer meant prosperity to the whole world, for the farmer would have more money and buy more goods.

"Therefore," Mr. Whelpley continues, "while the prosperity which resulted from a high price for wheat would primarily benefit the United States, Russia, Roumania, and other wheat-growing countries, it would also benefit countries like England, the Netherlands, and Belgium, which had no wheat for sale, but which depended for their prosperity upon the sale of other goods to prosperous nations able to buy them. In brief, the contention of Russia was that no considerable part of the civilized world could remain prosperous long without bringing prosperity to all of it in the workings of the laws of compensation. Thus naturally came to pass the proposition made to the United States of America by the Russian Empire.

Bold, Simple Plan Devised.

"The scheme devised by the Russian Minister of Finance, which would have been presented to the United States for consideration, had the suggested international conference been held, was bold but simple in its provisions. The two governments were to enter the market as buyers of wheat at the stated price of $1 a bushel. They were also to agree to sell this wheat at a price which would cover the original outlay, interest on the money invested, and the cost of doing the business. From the Russian point of view, this would have been included in a charge of $1.08 a bushel for all wheat sold. If the supply of wheat was such that foreign buyers could not pay the price, the two governments were to absorb the surplus grain through banks or other agencies, and store it against a time when it might be needed to supply a deficiency in the crop.

"The theory underlying the scheme was that all the wheat of the world is now needed for food. With a guaranteed market at $1 a bushel, no one could buy it anywhere for less, and all the wheat would still be sold to the consumers as now, except that the price could never go below the standing offer of the United States and Russian governments.

Vast Possibilities of the Scheme.

"The possibilities of such a government wheat trust as is proposed by Russia are startling. The wheat crop of the world in 1898 was 2,879,000,000 bushels. The price realized by the farmer is about 50 cents a bushel under ordinary conditions. Russia proposes to add nearly $1,500,000,000 to the value of this wheat crop of the world. To the United States, producing nearly 700,000,000 bushels, this would mean a gain of about $350,000,000 to the agricultural districts. To the Russian farmers, producing about 400,000,000 bushels, it would mean a yearly gain of $200,000,000, which would be nearly all net profit, as the consumption of wheat by the farmer bears small proportion to his production. On the other hand, to England, importing 125,000,000 bushels of wheat, it would mean an increase of over $60,000,000 a year in her bread bill. The farmers of the United Kingdom would be benefited to the extent of $30,000,000 by the increased price of their wheat, but the Russian-American wheat trust would deal the English people the hardest blow of all. Upon France and Germany it would also fall heavily. So serious in fact would it be to the wheat-importing countries that it would soon constitute a bond of international sympathy which would ally the great wheat-importing countries as against those exporting. In the first group would come England, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and many other smaller countries. In the opposing group would be Russia, Austria, Roumania, and all of North and South America."

It is a curious commentary on the Russian proposals for an international corner that prices of wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade broke 4 cents early this week, from 78 cents, approximately, to 74 cents, largely on two pieces of Russian news. One was of unusually large exports for the week before from Black Sea ports, about 3,000,000 bushels, and another that Russia has reserves of 112,000,000 bushels from last year's crop, in addition to having a fair promise for an average crop this year.



Books and Books.

Life of a Little-Known General.

"The Life of Isaac Ingalls Stevens. By His Son, Hazard Stevens. Two volumes. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin company.

EVEN fairly well read students of United States history may be pardoned for a momentary blush of ignorance when they first see these two large and handsome volumes devoted to the life of a General of whom, if they have heard at all, only the dimmest recollection remains. But, granting that General Stevens does not belong in the class of famous Generals, the reader of this biography will readily admit that his story is worth telling. Stevens was a West-Pointer, born in New England, and he had the usual hard schooling in early life. His career after leaving the military academy touches on the social life of Newport sixty years ago, and thence moves to the war with Mexico, to the Governorship of Washington Territory, and afterward through the most interesting period of the civil war.

To the historian this narrative will chiefly be of interest for the extensive and careful diary of events kept by General Stevens in his military career. To the general reader and student of social life and manners, however, the earlier part of the first volume will be most fascinating, especially as its story is told, by the aid of letters, with remarkable fullness and perspicuity. In his preface the author says he has written this life of his father partly as an act of duty to the young men of the country, that the example of so noble and patriotic a career might not be lost to posterity. "An only son, closely associated from boyhood with him, his chief of staff in the civil war, and always the recipient of his counsel and confidence, the opportunities thus given me to know his sentiments and characteristics, and to witness so many of his actions, plainly augment the duty of making his record more widely known."

This filial duty General Stevens' son has discharged satisfactorily, though in the matter of style not always in a faultless manner, and occasionally there are lapses of judgment plainly due to a pardonable pride in the memory of a gallant father. But on the whole the work is an admirable biography, and it must be remembered that the author was himself serving his country as his father's chief of staff at a time when many young men are still attending to academic studies.

General Isaac Stevens was descended from an old New England family. John Stevens was one of a handful of English colonists who about 1640 made the first settlement in the Town of Andover, Mass. Isaac Ingalls Stevens, the subject of this memoir, was the seventh in direct descent from this Stevens who helped to lay the foundations of Andover. His father, Isaac Stevens, was of heroic mold of the New England and Puritan cast, of whose courage, unremitting toil, and typical New England frugality and independence some interesting stories are told by his grandson. Though badly hurt by a falling tree he recovered from the terrible injuries, but remained a life-long cripple. Here is a story illustrative of his courage and resolution—traits significant as they reappear in the life of his more famous son:

> His cool courage and inflexible resolution are best illustrated by his manner of dealing with a dangerous bull he once owned. This animal grew daily more and more savage, until every one stood in fear of it except the owner, who, as often happens in such cases, persisted in thinking it quite harmless. At length, however, the bull one day chased a neighbor, who had imprudently ventured to cross the field in which it was pastured, and overtaking him just as he reached the fence, tossed him high in the air, so that, falling fortunately on the farther side of the inclosure, he escaped with no more serious injuries than some severe bruises and a broken nose. The bull, furious at the escape of his prey, was bellowing and pawing the ground. "The bull must be shot!" cried the men who helped off the injured neighbor. But Isaac Stevens at once armed himself with a stout cudgel, coolly hobbled into the field, disregarding all remonstrances and entreaties, fixed his eye upon the enraged beast, backed him into a narrow corner, where he could not escape, and thrashed him over the head with the club with such terrible severity that he was completely subdued, and ever after remained perfectly gentle and submissive.

His son had an equally ardent, resolute spirit, and the story of his struggles in early life are a tonic for young men who sometimes complain of their hard lot today. Entering West Point with a grim determination to do his best, his studiousness and abilities enabled him to graduate at the head of his class in all branches and to stand among the first of all who ever graduated at that famous military school. That he did not rise as rapidly as Lee, Beauregard, Halleck, and McClellan in the Mexican war was probably due to his choice of the Engineer Corps and also to a painful rupture, which banished all hopes of the active service he desired. In the civil war he was probably handicapped at the beginning by General Scott's dislike. The latter, probably from the mild criticism of some of his exploits in the Mexican war in Major Stevens' history of the campaign, returned a volume sent to him by the author, calling attention to the fact that the leaves were uncut. General McClellan also, for some reason, did not seem inclined to do justice to General Stevens, and it must be admitted that the latter's ability and readiness in criticising the plans of his official superiors, though well meant, must have been exasperating, except to men cast in the largest mold. Be that as it may, General Stevens failed to play as high a rôle in the civil war as his training and natural abilities would suggest. General Sherman, of all his commanders, seemed best to appreciate his thoroughness and good judgment, and profited by them on more than one occasion.

On the whole the story of this patriotic, resolute, and, in many ways, lovable man, has been well told by his son, and these volumes make a valuable addition to our knowledge of the war with Mexico, the early history of Washington Territory, and the civil war.

Tennyson's Beliefs.

"The Mind of Tennyson." By E. Hershey Sneath. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The aim of this little volume, written by the professor of philosophy in Yale University, is, as the author states in his preface, to interpret and systematize Tennyson's thoughts on God, freedom, and immortality. There are critics who would say that this is a well night hopeless task and who believe that Tennyson's philosophy is not capable of being rationally interpreted. But Professor Sneath is not one of these and he evidently does not agree with Edmund Gosse's opinion of "In Memoriam," that it is "a disjointed edifice, with exquisitely carved chambers and echoing corridors that lead to nothing."

Tennyson, says his interpreter, was always interested in the problems of philosophy, and he was profoundly in touch with his age. "There were not many men who understood it better than he. He had his finger on its pulse, and his ear upon its breast; so that he heard its very heartbeat." The agnosticism of the age and his own deep personal loss in the death of Hallam caused the poet to turn his attention to questions of faith, and the keynote of his opinions is struck in that quotation which graces the title page of this volume:

> We have but faith; we cannot know.

The love of God, according to Tennyson's view, is "rather a fact of faith than an object of knowledge." God and immortality belong to the province of the believable and not to the province of the knowable.

The poet believed that free-will is the root of the moral character and the essence of personality. "But while freedom is a reality, it is a progressive reality. There are degrees of freedom. The more we progress morally the freer we become. 'Man's free-will is but a bird in a cage; he can stop at the lower perch, or he can mount to a higher. Then that which is and knows will enlarge his cage, give him a higher and a higher perch, and at last break off the top of his cage, and let him out to be one with the free-will of the universe.'"

The author has a wealth of apt quotations with which to illustrate his point, and he has most painstakingly followed the evolution of the poet's mind through his various poems. The book certainly justifies the writer's hope that it may help the reader to understand Tennyson's message, for it makes that message both clear and convincing.

Another Master Musician.

"Bach." By C. F. Abdy Williams. E. P. Dutton & Co.

The irony of fame is well illustrated in the case of Bach, for during the years of oblivion that followed his death schoolboys at Thomasschule, Leipsic, were permitted to wrap their "butterbrod" in pages from the musician's manuscript, and although the world is now sounding his praises, no one can find his last resting place. His wife's grave is in the potter's field; she died in an almshouse. As to Bach's nineteen children, their fate seems to be unknown and the family has now become extinct. But before these dreary consummations were reached Bach enjoyed great public honors and probably some private gratifications that the world knows not of. For his biographer declares that there was in Bach little of the desire for applause which is often one of the artist's strongest motives, and he was content to labor, in a remote corner of Germany, simply for art, and art alone.

The author gives a brief history of some of the artist's ancestors, and we understand at once how it was impossible for Bach, with such a background of musicians, to be anything else but what he was. He was born in 1685 at Eisenach, in Thuringia, and but little is known of the first few years of his life; but at 15 he began to make his own way in the world. He attended school at the convent of St. Michael at Luneburg, and we hear of him singing in choirs, playing the violin, and taking twenty-five mile walks in order to hear some celebrated musician. His first appointment was as organist at Arnstadt, and his first cantata was composed for Easter, 1704. But Bach, like other great geniuses, was often at war with his environment and with the authorities to whom he owed his offices; and so we hear of frequent reprimands and resignations.

In 1707 he married his cousin, Maria Barbara Bach, and this happy union terminated in 1720 with the sudden death of the wife. It was not, says the biographer, in accordance with the family tradition for the musician to remain a widower, and so we find him the following year 'opening negotiations' with a young court singer at Cothen. From this time to his death in 1750 his rise was gradual but sure, though he never seemed to have gained real sympathy and appreciation.

The prevailing characteristics in Bach's compositions are, says this biographer, "intense earnestness of purpose, and in his church music a deep religious feeling, too deep for the ordinary everyday person to appreciate." This same everyday person will not appreciate the author's analysis of Bach's methods and mannerisms, but no doubt the musical reader will find here his greatest interest. The biographical part of the book, though not illumined by a searching light, reveals with dignity and reserve the chief outward events in the life of this master musician.

Two Volumes of Verse.

It takes thoughts as well as words to constitute poetry, and this seems not to have impressed itself upon "The Path of Dreams" (Revell), which is Mrs. Leigh Gordon Giltner's first published volume of verse. By dint of assiduity through the lapsing years the author has acquired a really remarkable vocabulary of those obsolete and obsolescent words which add so much to poetic thought when used with discrimination. But nature appears to have accorded the gift of language, while withholding the interpretation of nature which is peculiarly the poet's. Take, for example, the lines on "A Winter Landscape":

> A mystic world mantled in white simarre
> Arachne-spun with argent woof; her wede
> Starred with strange crystals wrought from frozen spar,
> Sprent with pearl frost-flowers; girt with diamond brede,
> Rubied with berries red as drops of blood,
> Befringed with gelid, many-irised gems;
> Broidered with lace weft of an elfin brood—
> Hoar filigree to deck her garment hems.

To some this appeals as wealth of imagery and language, but the judicious grieve. It is as if some one had filled a sugar sifter with poetical words and had dusted them nervously over the lines. The only thought behind all those eight lines of words is that the snow is white and berries are red—how red, it takes three words, two of them surely unnecessary, to tell. Poetry, even descriptive poetry, is something more than this; there must be a soul as well as a body. A somewhat defective sense of humor is also noted here and there, as when Mrs. Giltner speaks of Bliss Carman's "wild feet"! If the sword of the lady's muse could be beaten into a pruning hook the effect of its insistent use would be beneficial.

A mingling of trite ideas, not clothed in language quite sufficiently happy to justify their resuscitation at this late day, with much redeeming simplicity of expression and an outlook upon nature which is undoubtedly spiritually interpretive, make up the "Mezzotints" (Philosopher Press) of Mrs. Laura Cooke Barker. She is satisfied with old and well tried measures, free from the complications of alliteration and rhyme schemes and experimental meters, and the inversions and archaisms of so many minor versifiers make no appeal to her. The result is never contemptible and sometimes praiseworthy, as in "A Winter's Day":

> Bleak blew the wind, and fierce, and bold,
> Thrusting its icy fingers cold
> O'er the wrinkles that seared the face
> Of Mother Earth in every place.
>
> Hungry sparrows, twittering by,
> Filled the air with plaintive cry;
> Leaves all brown, and withered, and dry,
> Fluttered down with quivering sigh.
>
> Frozen waters, and storm-filled skies
> Lowering near like a hawk, that flies
> Close to the earth in search of prey—
> Life entombed, is a winter's day!

The ability to seize and hold the inward meaning as explanatory of the external appearance of nature makes it certain that Mrs. Barker may write verse of still greater significance in the future.

A Unique Hero.

"An Unsocial Socialist." By G. Bernard Shaw. Brentano's.

Surely, since the day that Don Quixote was born into the literary world we have never had a more erratic hero than is Mr. Shaw's satirical Socialist. He upsets all one's traditions of the conventional lover, husband, and friend, and it is simply useless to speculate as to what he will do next. He is sure to do the opposite thing from what you expect, and of another thing about both him and the author you may be equally confident, that neither will ever bore you.

We first hear of Mr. Sidney Trefusis through the lamentations of the bride whom he has just deserted. "My Dearest:" he writes, "I am off—surfeited with endearment—to live my own life and do my own work. I could only have prepared you for this by coldness and neglect, which are wholly impossible to me when the spell of your presence is upon me. I find that I must fly if I am to save myself." He longs to return, he declares, to a lonely, ascetic, hermit life, to his Socialist propagandism, and he begs not to be disturbed. Then the rich Mr. Trefusis becomes the humble Jeff Smilash, seeking for odd jobs at Miss Wilson's college for girls at Lyvern. In his manner he is alternately the sly Smilash and the philanthropic gentleman, confounding Miss Wilson with her own moral doctrines and permitting the girls to fall in love with him. Agatha Wylie is the cleverest girl in the school and the first to see through the mystifying and lying laborer. And she is the first to fall in love with him, but unfortunately her confidante is no less a person than the Socialist's wife, Henrietta. The latter, full of rage and jealousy, surprises her eccentric husband with a visit one fearfully cold night, and is received in the most cordial and affectionate manner.

"'Let me go,' she gasped, in a vehement whisper. 'I h—hate you.'

"'My poor love, you are too cold to hate any one—even your husband. You must let me take off those atrocious French boots. Your feet must be perfectly dead.'

"By this time her voice and tears were thawing in the warmth of the chalet and of his caresses. 'You shall not take them off,' she said, crying with cold and sorrow. 'Let me alone. Don't touch me. I am going away—straight back. I will not speak to you, nor take off my things here, nor touch anything in the house.'

"'No, my darling,' he said, putting her into a capacious wooden armchair and busily unbuttoning her boots, 'you shall do nothing that you don't wish to do. Your feet are like stones. Yes, yes, my dear, I am a wretch unworthy to live. I know it.'"

After sheltering her he got rid of her as quickly as possible, but Henrietta died from the exposure. Her husband, in his usual vivisecting spirit, satirized his own grief, which he declared was mechanical, and openly flaunted funeral mummeries. He did not love Hetty, but he showed some real feeling at her death, while acknowledging that such a parting was best for both. Then he returned to his old life as reformer and Socialist, and incidentally he met again three of the old college girls. One of them was married and so he professed to smother the devotion that he felt for her, and to another he advised marriage with another man because renunciation brought greater happiness than union, while he decided to marry Agatha himself, for, as he assured her, he liked trouble because it strengthened him. "Have you ever made up your mind, Jansenius," he said to a friend, "whether I am an unusually honest man or one of the worst products of the social organizations I spend all my energies in assailing—an infernal scoundrel, in short?" This is a question about which the reader is slow in making up his mind, though he will probably decide that the Socialist is not a scoundrel. Underneath all the banter and raillery there is a stern love of truth and a hatred of all that is false and shallow. And we suspect that Trefusis really adored Agatha and are grateful to him for his deviation from the conventional form of avowal. The book is full of deliciously witty and natural dialogue, and, in spite of its satire against socialism, it conceals some splendid arguments in its favor. As a story it is irresistibly humorous and charming, and as a study of society it is no less fascinating.

A Tale of Kentucky Life.

"Pine Knot." By William E. Barton. D. Appleton & Co.

This story of Kentucky life has historical as well as sentimental significance, and is interesting from either point of view. It is concerned with a little group of quaint and credulous people at Pine Knot, and particularly with the fortunes of a certain Mr. Howard Buzbee and his family. The latter consisted of a wife and an attractive daughter, Barbara, and when the story opens the three have just arrived at Pine Knot, where the father has accepted the position of school teacher. For his services he is to receive the munificent sum of $20 per month, and even this is begrudged him by the young minister, James Fletcher, who had counted on the position for himself. Fletcher determines to outwit the schoolmaster, but is himself outwitted by the daughter, and becomes finally a pupil of the father's and a still more docile subject of the daughter's. Then comes trouble of various kinds. Mr. Buzbee permits a rascal to inveigle him into a mining scheme, and he in turn, though innocently enough, inveigles others into investing their small savings. Then when the rascal makes off with the money the school teacher has to face the wrath that follows. Tragedies grow out of this episode, and soon Barbara is without father and mother. And for a time it seems as if she was to be without a lover, for the man she loves is desired by another woman. But in the end, and under most dramatic circumstances, the girl gets her meed of happiness, and the book ends in a note of triumph.

Legends and traditions of Kentucky are interwoven into the tale, and incidents of the war are told with vividness. The incidents are more real than the characters, yet on the whole the story does not lack naturalness, and it certainly is told with sympathy and with spirit.

About Musical Lovers.

"The Harp of Life." By Elizabeth Godfrey. Henry Holt & Co.

The harp of life, as played upon by this author, does not give forth the pleasing melodies that we are wont to expect from that instrument. On the contrary, it reminds one of that more metallic instrument, the jew's-harp. The heroine is a vulgar, flirtish, cigaret-smoking young woman, who never for a moment arouses the reader's sympathies, though the author has ascribed to her a kind of "white magic" which men find irresistible. At the beginning of the story two musicians—Graham Knowles, conductor of the orchestra at Pinecliff, and Rodger Redway, first violinist—are in love with the pretty prima donna, Rose Alba, known in private life as Emily White. The girl finally accepts Rodger, though she has betrayed some interest in Graham by presenting him with a bangle bracelet, and certainly the conductor revealed his own state of feelings when he consented to wear this ornament.

After "Em" and Rodger are married there is the usual tale of wedded misery, of a stifled personality, and an effort to recover bitterly regretted freedom. The wife is brutally indifferent to her unwelcome child, but she takes the latter with her when she finally leaves her husband's home. It takes many chapters to bring about a reconciliation, during which the heroine resists a tame enticement to vice, and the husband permits his affection to center for a moment about a high-born lady. The reunion is a spiritless affair, and the reader closes the book with the conviction that Rodger's harp always will be somewhat out of tune.

The author has a flexible style, and the tale canters along at a comfortable pace. But the characters are commonplace, and, while the book is called a musical novel, there is no genuine feeling for music betrayed, though the author evidently is familiar with the terms of that art.

A History and a Prophecy.

"The Regeneration of the United States." By William Morton Grinnell. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Grinnell thinks the greatest danger that threatens our country is the suppression of individualism, but he adds: "If, however, the maintenance of this is compatible with concentration, consolidation—all that makes for economy, precision, and perfection in work—social and economic life will approach complete and harmonious adjustment." The author endeavors to show in a forecast of the industrial conditions of the United States how such an adjustment may be possible. Beginning with the early history of the colonies, he traces the development of the industrial, political, and commercial phases of the country, and analyzes the causes that produced periods of decadence and corruption. The history of the Spanish-American war is recalled, and an attempt is made to show how by this war the people were awakened to a more intelligent understanding of how to deal with political and commercial evils.

In his forecast Mr. Grinnell reveals a country where concentration and consolidation have almost done away with individualism, and where the great powers are the judiciary and the press. But in order to restore individualism another war is needed, and the author has the hardihood to picture the United States engaged in a war with Germany and Russia. After this there is universal prosperity, and a nation working as it had never worked before and playing as it had never played before. Readers who have sympathetically followed the writer through his clear and comprehensive account of the early development of this country will not so readily agree to the form of solution thus suggested.

Another Life of Bismarck.

"Bismarck and the Foundation of the German Empire." By James Wycliffe Headlam. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Following in the wake of Low's and Busch's biographical memoirs of Germany's great Chancellor, this volume in the Heroes of Nations series may still claim a welcome as gathering up in briefer and perhaps more interesting form the chief events in the life and career of one of the greatest men of the century.

The author in his preface says: "The value of Busch's memoirs has been much exaggerated. Except for quite the last years of Bismarck's life they contain little new information that is of any importance." While this remark may be literally true, the reader is more apt to ascribe it to the spirit which occasionally rules the "genus irritabile," as authors have been called. The fact that the present volume was unavoidably delayed in preparation, thereby postponing publication for a year, may also have had something to do with the above remark, which scarcely seems generous to another distinguished laborer in the author's own field. However, the author has made a concise, faithful narrative of Bismarck's life and an account of his part in framing the magnificent fabric of the German Empire, and the book furnishes what most readers require to know. For fuller information they must refer to contemporary historians and to Prince Bismarck's own memoirs.

On at least one point—that of the famous Ems dispatch, which brought on the war between Germany and France—Mr. Headlam is evidently indebted to Busch more than he is inclined to admit, for his account of how this telegram was condensed by Bismarck, at a dinner with Roon and Moltke, is substantially a paraphrase of Busch's frank and graphic account.

Of Bismarck's closing years the account is brief. This is a part of the Iron Chancellor's life that both reader and writer gladly pass by as hastily as possible. The rôle of opposition to the young Emperor was an undignified one at best, and Bismarck seems to have lacked the consolation which partly, at least, made Cardinal Wolsey's similar banishment from power bearable.

First School Readers.

"Graded Literature Readers." Edited by Harry Pratt Judson and Ida C. Bender. Maynard, Merrill & Co.

If there is any school book which ought to be prepared with the most all around and exquisite wisdom and sense of fitness it is the first books used by a child in learning to read. The highest and most consummate teaching art is here requisite. Being such as they should be, these first readers will influence the child more than almost any other books it will ever come across. The Greek saying is still true—"the beginning is half of the whole."

Professor Harry Pratt Judson and Dr. Ida Bender have tried their hands in the production of three "Graded Literature Readers." Typographically—which is much—we do not see how they could be better. The illustrations also are extremely pretty and helpful. The combination of words, letters, and pictures is skillful in its aptness. The way in which new words are introduced along with the natural recurrence of words once learned shows the true pedagogic skill. There is observed a true line of natural progress which encourages while it tests the child's new efforts. In each lesson there is, or there should be, something for the memory, even for the dead lift of the memory power. Then the child's imagination is constantly called into exercise. So of the child's sentiment. There is a proper combination of prose and of poetry, of didactic information and appeals to the fancy, in the parable, the myth, the folklore. With notable success the editors have selected pieces which in almost every instance possess positive and distinctive literary merit. Their success in this respect can hardly be too warmly commended.

But there is one notable omission. Not once is the child reminded that God exists. There are many who will regard this as a wrong to the child. Froebel would not have left out this element in child culture, and it is doubtful whether it is either wise or necessary to leave it out of our non-sectarian school books.

For Women Going Abroad.

"European Travel for Women." By Mary Cadwallader Jones. (Macmillan company.)

Women who are contemplating a trip abroad for the first time will find in this book just the information and suggestions they will need. It is written for intelligent women by a woman who has the good judgment and taste to give only such advice and discuss only such points as are essential, and as those who have never been abroad would naturally be ignorant of.

In the introduction the author speaks of the mental attitude of the traveler, saying that if she starts out with the conviction that America is the only country on the globe, and American manners and customs the only sensible ones she had better remain at home, for such a one gets neither pleasure nor profit from going up and down the earth.

After this the securing of passage is taken up, followed by exhaustive information concerning letters of credit and money matters, passports, and all the paraphernalia necessary to an ocean voyage and a tour in Europe.

England is the first destination considered, and arriving here the pleasantest way of living and the cost of it are discussed, the most satisfactory means of getting about, and the most profitable sight-seeing. Those manners and customs that differ from ours are spoken of and the extent to which the well-bred woman will conform to them. Then come France, Germany, and Italy, and a list of guide books are given, with addresses where they may be gotten in the various cities to which one is apt to go.

While there is no superfluous information in the book the author has covered the ground most wisely and in a way that is sure to be acceptable to those who desire what she offers.

"A Story of Some Souls."

"Lady Blanche's Salon," by Lloyd Brice. Harper & Bros.

In this book the author has hit upon the happy and convenient plan of creating a salon of a variety of dreamers as a means of airing his vagaries. All his people, even the incomparable Lady Blanche, are vague, indefinite, colorless. "Ghosts," Sir John, Lady Blanche's husband, calls them. They advance their strange theories, which at least have the merit of being original, quarrel over them in hollow voices, and, when it is time to disperse, drop them in an inconsequential way to return to them no more. Some of the questions discussed are: "Does Christianity deny souls to women?" "In what does true happiness between men and women consist?" "Does sympathy between the sexes spring from a union in some previous existence?" etc.; and it is needless to add nothing is ever settled.

All these men are failures; that is why Lady Blanche has them about. Her heart, always full of tenderness and sympathy for the unsuccessful, goes out to them. A little romance is wrought into the story between her Ladyship and one of the souls, but it is not done with a particularly deft or delicate touch, and its clumsiness rather offends. The end, however, is touching, and reveals the fact that after all some of the souls were flesh and blood and capable of feeling intensely both pain and pleasure.

It is on the whole a clever book, full of entertainment for the reader with a mystical turn of mind.

An Interesting Story.

"A Millionaire of Yesterday." By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Lippincotts.

"A Millionaire of Yesterday" contains an excellent picture of the individual designated in the title, and it is given a setting that shows the author to be somewhat of an artist with a nice eye for perspectives and color values. The hero, Scarlett Trent, is a son of the people, strong, stolid, dull, with the persistency and daring that win success. His part in the development of African territory that made him a millionaire is so graphic that one is apt to forget it is fiction, and the outcome of it all seems, for the time, of vital importance. His progress is the result of conscious strength and indefatigable energy.

The developments give opportunity for a pretty romance, which the author takes full advantage of, and the book is pleasant reading.

Brief Mention.

George W. Peck has gathered together a sheaf of "Sunbeams" (Jamieson-Higgings Co.), which he offers to the public in a paper-covered volume of sensational color. Questions of the day, such as "The Boers and the Filipinos," "Trusts," "Women and Cocktails," "Dreyfus and Embalmed Beef," are discussed in Mr. Peck's own style. The humor is about of the quality of his former books, and a little of it goes a long way.

The current American Journal of Theology, besides its 120 pages of book reviews and three other long articles, has a notable article by Professor J. Rendel Harris of Cambridge University on the question, "Did Judas really commit suicide?" The conclusion is that the "Judas legend" requires to be "treated with extreme caution." This rather too dramatic way of disposing of the villain of the plot is thought to be too conventional, suggestive of the two related stories of Ahikar and Tobit.

In "The Transgressor" or "The Story of a Great Sin" (Independence Publishing Co.) the author has dipped into the future about twelve years and written a political story with a counterpart of William Jennings Bryan for the hero. He fights the dragon of trusts after the manner of the heroes of old and with the same unqualified success. Judging from the book, other than political changes will have taken place before 1912. The rules of grammar seem to be considerably changed, and it is quite the thing for a fashionable millionaire to wear a silk hat with a gray business suit and tan shoes. A little romance is added to the story, but the hero is too much absorbed in politics to give proper attention to his part as lover.

In "Brown of Lost River," by Mary E. Stickney (D. Appleton & Co.), we have all of the elements of the conventional Western tale combined in such a manner as to give new flavor to the telling. There is the girl who goes on a visit to her brother's ranch, the cowboy who took her fancy, and the qualms on her side and quakings on his. Edith Ellery is the girl of this story and Paul Brown is the cowboy, only he isn't a cowboy, but a horse trainer, and one who was educated for better things. When Edith arrives at the station there is no one there to meet her, and she is obliged to throw herself upon the chivalry of cowboys for the night. She soon discovers that the horse trainer can quote Shakspeare, and is much above his kind. The story of his devotion to her, of his knightly service in her behalf, is prettily and lightly told, and the ending is quite according to the reader's fancy.

Two more of the world's epoch makers series, issued by the Scribners, are "Wesley and Methodism," by F. J. Snell, and "Luther and the German Reformation," by Professor Thomas M. Lindsay of Glasgow. Both are, in the true meaning of the term, popular. Neither aims to be exhaustive. Each endeavors to portray the man in a way to make intelligible the epoch, and its subsequent influences on the widening history of modern times. Mr. Snell does not pretend to depend upon the "rhetoric of understatement," and frankly indulges in such expressions as "that glorious being" when referring to John Wesley. But he might have made out an even stronger case than he does in indicating the radical, vital, and immense influence which the evangelistic movement under Wesley and Wesleyism has had on the subsequent cause and development of English history—political, social, industrial, educational, as well as moral and religious.

In the third edition of Henry Wallace's sensible "Letters to the Farm Boy" (Macmillan), the author adds a preface in which he states that the record of the sales of the two previous editions proves that the farm boy's father is as much interested in them as the farm boy himself. One can readily imagine that the father's interest might be greater than that of his boy, for one must have grown in age and experience in order that such sound advice should seem always acceptable. The trouble with books of this kind is that it is usually the good boys, those who least need the advice, who read them. The bad boys are apt to find them tame and not to their taste. Yet the author, who was once a farm boy, thoroughly understands the pitfalls that are laid about farms, and his letters are full of wise precepts. They are such as these: Love, honor, and obey your parents, learn to curb your tongue, keep out of bad company, and cultivate good habits. The tone is a little preachy and the insight not always of the broadest, but the advice is sound and wholesome and full of good old truths.

Those to whom Millet's pictures do not carry their own message, who misinterpret the pose of "The Man with the Hoe," and who fail to feel the reverence that pervades "The Angelus," will find valuable aids to their imagination in the bits of interpretation that accompany the pictures in Estelle M. Hurll's "Jean François Millet." The little volume opens with an introduction that briefly and deftly calls attention to the distinctive features of Millet's art. It was the human side of life that touched this artist most deeply, says the author, and it was always Millet's first aim to make his people look as if they belonged to their station. "Maud Muller, with her 'nameless longings,' had no place on his canvases. His was the genuine peasant of field and farm, no imaginary denizen of the poet's Arcady. 'The beautiful is the fitting,' was his final summary of esthetic theory, and the theory was put into practice on every canvas. The fifteen of Millet's pictures that are here interpreted are accompanied by carbon prints of the originals. The author seems to have caught the spirit of the art she interprets, and has given to her work something of the dignity and simplicity that characterize her subject. The volume belongs to a valuable series issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Books Received.

"Fireside Battles." By Annie G. Brown. Laird & Lee, Chicago.

"Social Sinners." By Amile A. Palier. The Abbey Press. New York.

"Voyagers' Tales." By Fred Richard Hakluyt. Cassell National Library Series.

"The Repentant Magdalene." By Mary Isbel Fisk. Zimmerman's, New York.

"A Woman in Central Africa." By Helen Caddick. Cassell company, New York.

"Tales from Tokio." By Clarence Ludlow Brownell. Warner & Brownell, New York.

"Personal Recollections." By H. Sutherland Edwards. Cassell company, New York.

"Patriot or Pessimist." By James S. Barcus. The Bowen-Merrill company, Indianapolis.

"The Kite Trust." By Lebbins Harding Rogers. The Kite Trust Publishing company, New York.

"Mark Hanna's Moral Cranks and—Others." By "Mul." George F. Spinney company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Joseph Glanvill. A Study of English Thought and Letters of the Seventeenth Century." Macmillan company.

"The Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry." By Samuel Merrill. The Bowen-Merrill company, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Logical Chart for Teaching and Learning the French Conjugation." By Stanislas Le Roy. William R. Jenkins, New York.

DOCTOR AND CORONER DISAGREE

Physician Says Mrs. T. B. Vanstone Died of Apoplexy, but a Note Indicates Suicide.

On waking from a sound sleep on Thursday night T. B. Vanstone, 1902 Wabash avenue, found his wife Ida dead in bed. On a table he found a note which indicates that the woman committed suicide. It read:

"I hope you will treat your next wife better."

Dr. W. J. Blewett, 1800 Wabash avenue, was summoned, and at the time was inclined to think the woman died from apoplexy, but the Coroner's inquest later pronounced a verdict of death produced by carbolic acid, taken while insane.

RABBI W. S. FRIEDMAN HERE.

Making Arrangements for Taking Charge of the Kehilath Anshe Mayriv Temple.

Rabbi W. S. Friedman of Denver arrived in Chicago yesterday and will remain here a day or two to confer with the trustees of the Kehilath Anshe Mayriv Congregation, Thirty-third street and Indiana avenue, relative to his taking charge. Some time ago Rabbi Friedman spoke at the Chicago Temple, and immediately after he was asked to accept a call. He will be released by his Denver church in September, and then will come to Chicago. Rabbi Friedman was graduated from the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati in 1880.



A REMARKABLE NOVEL

Begins in the August "Century." A brilliant story of adventure, the scene laid in Paris during the investment of the city by Henry of Navarre. The action occupies only four days, and the author's fertility of invention crowds the story full of plot and sub-plot natural to the violent times, to the clash of faiths, and to the rivalry for the hand of the heroine, "The Rose of Lorraine." King Henry himself is one of the characters. The story moves on rapidly from beginning to end in a series of admirable scenes, and in its author, Miss Bertha Runkle, the conductors of "The Century" have discovered a new American writer of great promise. The opening instalment

IN THE AUGUST "CENTURY"

comprises the first seven chapters, and we ask those readers of current literature who "never read serial stories" to make an exception in this case and try the first chapters of

"THE HELMET OF NAVARRE"

The August "Century," the Midsummer Holiday Number, is rich in holiday features,—beautiful pictures of the New York Aquarium printed in color, Castaigne's superb illustrations of the "Amusements of the Paris Exposition—The Palace of the Dance," Sir Walter Besant's article on "The Riverside of East London," with pictures by Phil May and Joseph Pennell, good short stories, etc., etc. Sold everywhere. Published by The Century Co., New York.

245,000

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD

By MARY JOHNSTON

$1.50

Prisoners of Hope $1.50

65,000

THE BROOKLYN EAGLE, speaking of Miss Johnston's two novels, pronounces them

"Tales that are wonderful for their sustained strength, wealth of color, beauty of style, originality of conception and poetic atmosphere, and asks: At what fountain of inspiration has she drunk so deeply that her spirit flies so high and so strong?"

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO

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D. APPLETON & COMPANY'S NEW BOOKS.

Pine Knot.

A Story of Kentucky Life. By WILLIAM E. BARTON, author of "A Hero in Homespun." Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

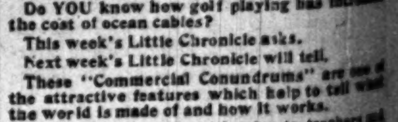
"Pine Knot" is full of the atmosphere of the quaint mountain life, with its wealth of amusing peculiarities, and it also has a historical value, since it pictures conditions attendant upon the anti-slavery movement and the days of the war. The interest of a treasure search runs through the tale, since the author has adroitly utilized a mountain legend of a lost mine. "Pine Knot" is a romance "racy of the soil" in a true sense, a story fresh, strong, and absorbing in its interest throughout.

The Jay-Hawkers.

A Romance of Free Soil and Border Ruffian Days. By ADELA E. ORPEN. No. 289, Appletons' Town and Country Library. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

Mrs. Orpen's romance deals with a theme peculiarly stirring and full of interest. She pictures the Free-Soil and Border Ruffian conflicts in Missouri and Kansas, and introduces the notorious guerrilla Quantrell, together with a dramatic picture of the sack of Lawrence.

D. Appleton & Company, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.



IS A WORLD OF WONDERS AS DESCRIBED WEEKLY IN THE LITTLE CHRONICLE

Do YOU know how golf playing has increased the cost of ocean cables?

This week's Little Chronicle asks.

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These "Commercial Conundrums" are one of the attractive features which help to tell what the world is made of and how it works.

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GAIN IN CASH EXPECTED.

ESTIMATED NEW YORK BANKS' HOLDINGS WILL INCREASE.

Forecast of Today's Statement Indicates Growth of $3,067,350—Plans Under Way for Two New Banks Down-Town — Steel Stocks Show Slight Weakness—Railroad Earnings—Closing Curb Prices—Sales on the Local Exchange.

A favorable statement is expected from the New York associated banks today. Estimates indicate that the banks have gained $3,067,350 in cash holdings. Not much change is looked for in deposits. There is already an accumulation of money at the large centers, contrary to the usual conditions at this period of the year. The demands for crop moving purposes probably will be felt soon.

The forecast sent out from New York last evening said: "The known movements of money in the week ended at the close of business last night indicate a gain in cash to the local banks of $3,067,350. Of this amount $2,957,350 represents the gain from the interior movement by direct express and the excess of payments by the New York Subtreasury was $110,000. As previously reported, last week's bank statement was more favorable in the cash item than was warranted by the actual movements of money in that week. The apparent gain in cash this week may be modified slightly, as some gold was shipped to Canada.

"Next week the bank statement will reflect fully the receipts of money on account of the anticipation by the government of over $3,000,000 of August interest. The local banks may also gain next week by the use of facilities offered by the government for the payment of money at the New York Subtreasury on assay office checks from San Francisco and Seattle. The banks this week shipped direct by express to the interior $486,350 and received $3,343,700. In the previous week the banks shipped direct by express to the interior $648,069 and received $3,275,248, a gain on the movement of $2,627,179. In that week the Subtreasury, chiefly on account of gold exports, gained from the banks $1,154,000."

New Banks May Start.

Two new banks may be started down-town. One is planned with a capital of $1,000,000, and the other will be a smaller institution. Prominent men are interested in the larger venture, and while it is not certain whether it will be carried through the plans are being arranged.

Small Changes in Steel Stocks.

The steel stocks showed but little weakness in yesterday's market under the influence of selling. Trading was dull and little stock was offered. Federal Steel common sold from 34¾ to 34, and the preferred lost ½. American Steel Hoop common lost 1, and the preferred was unchanged. American Steel and Wire common sold at 35 at one time and closed at 34½. Republic Steel and Iron preferred lost ½.

Among the financial interests connected with the large steel companies the question confronting the companies is regarded as one to be settled only by the law of supply and demand. The high prices which were asked for steel products have frightened buyers away and they have held off during the decline which has been going on, waiting till the bottom was reached.

Local Stock Exchange.

There was little going on in the local stock market. Industrial stocks attracted more trading than any others. A small lot of Chicago City railway sold at 247. The market for this stock appears to be steady at about that figure. Chicago Packing preferred sold at 32. Union Traction common did a little better at 13, while the preferred was unchanged at 55. National Biscuit common sold higher again, closing at 30⅞c. A lot of seven shares of South Side elevated sold at 94, a fractional gain from the preceding quotation. Linseed common was higher at 11¼, and the preferred again sold at 56¼. In the bond list $17,000 International Packing debentures sold at 45. Lake debentures were firm at 94.

Railroad earnings are reported as follows:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
OMAHA.			
Month June	$788,464	$860,082	*$71,618
From Jan. 1	4,501,718	5,405,862	*94,144
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN.			
Third week July	$9,843	$6,604	$3,239
From July 1	28,566	21,377	7,189
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.			
Third week July	$271,711	$249,597	$22,114
From July 1	755,182	714,925	40,157
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.			
Third week July	$113,600	$103,800	$9,800
From July 1	314,867	289,010	25,857
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA.			
Third week July	$134,565	$98,728	$36,837
From July 1	367,075	285,331	81,744
IOWA CENTRAL.			
Third week July	$35,755	$44,690	*$8,835
From July 1	109,187	133,285	*24,098

*Decrease.

Other Financial News.

A telegram from New York gave the following as the approximate statement of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company for the fiscal year ended June 30: Gross earnings, $11,200,000; operating expenses, $7,168,000; net earnings, $4,032,000; other earnings, $400,000; gross income, $4,432,000; charges and taxes, $4,201,000; net income, $231,000.

The American Ice company declared a dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock, payable Aug. 15. Books close Aug. 1 and reopen Aug. 16.

Foreign exchange was firm yesterday at the following figures in Chicago:

	Demand.	60 days.
Sterling—		
Actual	487⅞	484
Commercial	486⅞	483½
Paris francs—		
Actual	515⅝	518¼
Commercial	516⅞	519⅜
German marks—		
Actual	95 3-16	94⅝
Commercial	95	94¼

Closing Curb Prices.

Closing prices of curb securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	86½	87¼
American Bicycle	6	7
Do pfd	32	35
American Woolen	13½	14
Do pfd	70	71
Bay State Gas	1	1⅛
Cast Iron Pipe	4	5
Do pfd	37	39
Chicago and Alton subscription	103½	104
Compressed Air	...	25
Distilling Company of America	4⅜	5½
Do pfd	19½	20
Electric Vehicle	20	24
Do pfd	40	65
Illinois Electric Vehicle	1½	1½
International Pump	19⅜	20½
Do pfd	66½	67½
National Salt	40¼	41
Do pfd	64	65½
Otis Elevator	29	29½
Do pfd	86½	87
Royal Baking Powder	91	92
Standard Oil	531	535

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	915	11¼	10⅞	11¼
Do pfd	380	56¼	55¾	56¼
General Union Telephone	60	43	42	43
Chicago City Railway	49	247	247	247
Chicago Packing pfd	299	32	32	32
Chicago Union Traction	60	13	12½	13
Do pfd	123	55	55	55
Diamond Match	12	121½	121	121
Metropolitan Elevated	150	31	30⅞	31
National Biscuit	150	30⅞	30½	30⅞
Do pfd	50	85½	85½	85½
South Side Elevated	7	94	94	94
Shelby Steel Tube	100	12½	12½	12½
Union Elevated	10	89	89	89

BONDS.

$10500 Lake deb 5s. 94 | $4000 City Ry 4½s.100⅝
17000 I Pkg deb 6s 45 | 8000 N C City Ry
4000 WC 1st mt 5s110⅝ | 4½s 108¼

Clearings at the larger cities today and a week ago were:

	July 27.	July 20.
New York	$117,060,776	$121,427,724
Chicago	18,201,944	20,542,774
Boston	16,333,336	16,148,049
Philadelphia	11,601,536	13,362,789
St. Louis	4,654,146	5,018,125
Baltimore	2,757,128	3,023,663

New York exchange sold yesterday in Chicago at par.

FIRMER ON SMALL TRADING.

Wall Street Market Takes a Brace, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Leading.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, July 27.—[Special.]—With transactions of less than 180,000 shares, and with changes in quotations which were comparatively small, the stock market was, nevertheless, firm. The principal activity and gain in the market today was in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, in which there were sales of over 50,000 shares, with a net gain of 2¼ points.

For the second time since the break last month Brooklyn Rapid Transit today touched 60. It passed that figure, selling at 60½, but closed at 59⅞.

Along with the advance in this stock there were rumors of interests identified with the Pennsylvania railroad having acquired a considerable block of B. R. T. stock, and there was also a story in circulation that the forthcoming report of President Rossiter would show earnings on the stock of nearly or quite 1¼ per cent.

People who have been close to the management in Brooklyn Rapid Transit have said that it was the intention of the directors to put the stock on a dividend basis as soon as a showing of this kind could be made. It is argued, therefore, that the stockholders are likely to receive a dividend of perhaps ½ per cent before the end of the year, and that the stock will be put on a dividend basis of not less than 1 per cent, with a possibility of that figure being doubled.

Rumors regarding Brooklyn Rapid Transit are so numerous, and in general so unreliable, that no particular attention is paid to them. The truth of the matter seems to be that all of the recent advances in Brooklyn Rapid Transit have been the result of the buying of the stock by pools which have been formed to put up its price.

In the early trading in today's market there was said to have been some investment buying of Brooklyn Rapid Transit. There was one order for the purchase of 1,500 shares and another for the purchase of 1,000 which were said not to have been of a speculative character.

The grangers were in fair demand, and without exception they closed at advances over last night's final figures. Burlington was the most active, sales in this stock amounting to more than 10,000 shares, with a net gain for the day of ½ point. St. Paul and Rock Island each gained ⅜ point, and Atchison gained ⅜ point in the common and ¼ in the preferred. Baltimore and Ohio was stronger, selling up to 75 and closing at 74¼, with sales of a little less than 7,000 shares. A good deal of this demand was from the other side, arbitrage houses taking about 3,000 shares of Baltimore and Ohio. The selling movement in Baltimore and Ohio yesterday came almost wholly from arbitrage houses, which today took the stock back at an advance.

The larger railroads were for the most part strong, and fractional gains were made in nearly all of those that were traded in in any amount. They were not active, however, the sales in none, with the exception of Burlington, reaching 10,000 shares.

The net receipts of currency from the interior by the principal banks in New York amount to $1,954,000, against $1,191,000 last week.

Guesses on the showing to be made by the bank statements have been so uniformly wrong of late that no one seems inclined now to venture a prediction as to what will be shown tomorrow. The anticipation of interest payments by the government has added considerable cash to the holdings of the banks, but it came so late in the week that it will cut but little figure in tomorrow's bank statement.

No gold has gone out this week, and the condition of the foreign exchange market does not promise any early movement of gold from New York. Today there was no change in rates, though the tendency was toward an easier market. Foreign exchange houses say that until there is some further inducement offered by the banks abroad or interest rates show a further stiffening in London, Paris, and Berlin there can be no extensive movement of gold from this side.

Many of the foreign exchange bankers expect, however, that some inducement will be offered shortly which will bring about a resumption of gold exports, though these are not expected to be extensive.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities on Wall Street.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The room traders succeeded in putting prices up for a time today, but they drifted downwards again towards the close of the day and left only small net gains except in Brooklyn Transit. The bond market continued dull, but the tone was rather firmer. Total sales, par value, $1,030,000.

Money on call steady, 1¼@1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent; sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487⅞ for demand and at 483⅞ for sixty days. Posted rates, 484½@485 and 488@488½; commercial bills, 483@483½.

Bar silver, 60⅝. Silver certificates, 61½@62½. Mexican dollars, 48.

Government bonds weak. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds firm.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing July 27.	Closing Jy 26.
Amn. Sugar	25,400	128⅜	126½	126⅞	126⅞
Do pfd	100	117¼	117¼	117¼	117
Amn. Tobacco	5,800	97½	96½	97⅛	96⅝
Amn. Cotton Oil	50	34	34	34	.....
Amn. Smelting	200	37	37	37	.....
Do pfd	100	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝	87⅝
Amn. St. & Wire	2,400	35	34½	34½	34⅞
Do pfd	100	73¼	73¼	73¼	73½
Atchison	2,100	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	25⅞
Do pfd	3,500	69⅝	69¼	69½	69¼
Amn. Steel Hoop	700	21	20	20	20⅝
Do pfd	500	67	67	67	.....
Anaconda	700	43¼	43	43	43
Amn. Linseed	200	11	11	11	.....
Do pfd	200	56	56	56	56
Am. Car Found'y	100	15	15	15	.....
Brook'n Rap. Tra.	46,600	60½	58	59⅞	57⅝
Balto. & Ohio	6,800	75	75	74¼	73⅞
Ice	100	37	37	37	.....
C., B. & Q.	9,100	127⅛	126⅜	126⅞	126⅜
C., M. & St. P.	3,300	111⅜	111	111⅛	110⅝
C., R. I. & P.	1,000	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞	106
Ches. & Ohio	300	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
Cent. R.R. of N. J.	200	129½	129	129	129⅞
C., C.C. & St.L.pfd	100	105	105	105	.....
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	1,100	180	179	179⅞	177
Col. Terminal pfd.	400	32⅝	32	32⅝	.....
Col. & So. 2d pfd.	100	16	16	16	16½
Col. Fuel & Iron	100	34	34	34	.....
Chic. Gt. West'n.	300	11½	11	11¼	11
Do pfd B	100	34½	34½	34½	33
Con'n'l Tobacco	1,100	26⅝	26	26	25⅞
Do pfd	200	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	.....
C. H. I. C.	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	.....
Del. & Hudson	100	112	112	112	111¼
D. & R. G. pfd	500	66⅝	66½	66⅝	.....
Erie 1st pfd	200	33	32½	32⅞	32½
Federal Steel pfd.	200	66	65½	65⅞	66¼
General Electric	200	129½	129⅛	129½	129⅞
Gt. Northn. pfd	100	151	151	151	151⅞
Hocking Val. pfd	300	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	63
Ill. Central	800	119⅝	119⅛	119⅝	119⅞
Iowa Central	100	20½	20½	20½	20¼
Internat'al Paper.	100	23½	23½	23½	23½
Do pfd	100	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
Louisv. & Nash	300	71⅛	71	71	71⅞
L. E. & W.	75	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26
Laclede Gas	100	74½	74½	74½	74½
Manhattan	6,900	92	91	91⅞	90⅝
M., K. & T. pfd.	200	31	31	31	30⅞
Met. St. Ry.	1,600	158⅜	156	157⅞	156
Mex. Cent. [Ltd.]	100	12½	12½	12½	.....
Missouri Pac.	3,800	50⅞	50	50⅞	49⅝
Minn. & St. Louis	300	56⅝	56	56⅝	56⅝
Do 1st pfd	100	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
Northern Pac.	2,800	51⅞	50⅝	51	50⅞
Do pfd	600	72	71⅝	72	71⅞
National Steel	200	24⅝	24½	24½	25
Do pfd	200	83½	83½	83½	84
Norfolk & West	100	33	33	33	33¼
Do pfd	200	75	75	75	75½
N. Y., Ont. & W.	600	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20⅞
Nat. Tube	500	46	46	46	46
Do pfd	100	90	90	90	90
People's Gas	100	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	98⅞
Penn. R. R.	2,300	128⅜	127⅞	128	127⅞
Pacific Mail	300	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	31
Pressed Steel Car.	200	42	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
Do pfd	200	78⅞	73⅝	73⅞	73⅜
P. D. & E.	100	2	2	2	2
P., C., C. & St. L.	100	56	56	56	.....
Pitts. & Wes. pfd	100	24	24	24	.....
Pa. Coast 2d pfd.	100	63½	63½	63½	.....
Reading 1st pfd	5,700	59⅞	59⅛	59⅝	59
Do 2d pfd	600	29	29	29	29
Republic Steel pfd	200	55½	55⅛	55⅛	54
Southern Ry.	600	11	11	11	10⅞
Do pfd	1,400	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	51⅝
Southern Pacific	3,100	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
St. L. S. W. pfd.	600	26⅞	25⅝	26⅞	25⅞
St. L.-S. F. 1st pfd	300	64½	64½	64½	.....
Do 2d pfd	300	33	32½	32⅞	.....
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	2,300	71⅜	70⅞	71⅛	71
Union Pacific	7,700	58	57⅛	57⅝	56⅞
Do pfd	1,100	75⅞	75½	75⅝	75⅛
U. B. & P. pfd.	200	64½	64	64	64½
U. S. Rubber	200	25	24½	24½	24⅞
U. S. Leather	2,500	10⅛	10⅞	10⅞	10⅛
U. S. Express	60	46½	46	46	.....
Wh. & L.E. 2d pfd	100	24	24	24	23⅞
Wabash	300	18	18	18	.....

Total sales, 175,210 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	123	United States	45
American	153	Fargo	122

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s ref w i reg.	104½	U. S. new 4s, coup.	133⅝
U. S. 2s ref w i cp.	104½	U. S. old 4s, reg.	115⅛
U. S. 2s, reg.	100	U. S. old 4s, coup.	115⅜
U. S. 3s, reg.	109½	U. S. 5s, reg.	113⅜
U. S. 3s, coup.	110½	U. S. 5s, coup.	114⅞
U. S. new 4s, reg.	132⅞	Dis. of Col. 3.65s	123

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

46000 Atch gen 4s ....101¼@1¼	38000 M K-T 2d 69
30000 do adjmt. 83⅜@84	2000 M K-T Tex 5s 92
16000 B-O 3½s 94⅝	20000 M K-T ex 5s ....90¼@½
46000 do 4s 100⅜	13000 M P con 6s. 116½
21000 B-O P J-M div 3½s 86½	5000 Mo-Bir 5s 110¼
10000 B-O S W div 3½s 87	5000 N Y S-W g m 95
2000 Bkl Un El 1st 94	3000 N Y C L S 3½s ....98¼@½
2000 Bkln Queens Co cons 99½	3000 N Y G-E 5s. 107⅛
20000 Cent Ga con 5s ....91¼@⅜	1000 do 4s 92⅜
2000 do 1st inc 44½	14000 N-W con 4s ....97⅜@⅞
3000 do 2d inc 12½	9000 N Pac gen 3s 66¼
5000 C N J gen 5s. 122½	61000 do prior 4s. 104@⅛
2000 C Pac gtd 4½s ....100¼@⅜	2000 Pac Mo 4s 107⅛
1000 C-O R-A 1st cons 105¼	50000 Rdg gen 4s.87⅜@⅞
26000 do gen 4½s 99⅝	1000 St J-G I 3-4s 81½
70000 C G W deb 83	56000 St L-S F g m
5000 C St P M-O cons 133¼	2000 So P Cal 6s 1905 .... 109¼
50000 C R I-P 4s. 107	1000 do of 1906 .... 111¼
4000 C-E I' gen 5s. 115	1000 do of 1912 119
11000 C M-St P L-D 5s 117	83000 So P 4s. 78⅝@79¼
2000 C-E 1st 5s 116	10000 St L-S F g m 6s 122
2000 Colo So 4s 85	9000 St L-I M 5s. 110
16000 Det Gas 5s 95	18000 do 4s .... 79@¼
4000 D-I R 1st ....105@108⅝	18000 St L-S W 1st ....89¼@½
5000 D M-M L G 31	5000 do 2d 58⅛
15000 E-T H 1st 4s ....105¼@106	2000 T C I B div 6s 106
1000 Erie gen lien. 69	10000 T-N O con 5s. 102¼
10000 G H-S A M-P 5s 99½	61000 U P 1st 4s105¼@⅜
2000 Ill C 4s 1953. 101⅛	2000 U S Mex 5s 96⅜
5000 do Lville 3½s. 101⅛	12000 Va Mid g m 5s ....110@111
3000 do St L div 3s 90⅞	2000 Wab 1st 5s 116⅞
1000 H Val 4½s 100⅜	2000 do 2d 104
2000 Lac Gas 5s 108	37000 W N Y-P g m 3-4s ....94¼@⅞
7000 Long Island unf 4s 94½	14000 Wis Cent g m 4s 87⅛
6000 Met St Ry 5s. 119⅝	5000 W U 4s 106¼
	10000 W S gtd 4s 112

Total sales, $1,061,000.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., July 27.—[Special.]—The local stock market was intensely dull today and until late in the afternoon prices sagged. During the last hour the tone of the market grew firmer in sympathy with improvement in the New York list. Call loans, 2@3½ per cent; time loans, 3@4½ per cent; Clearing-House rate, 2 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Op.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	3,500	127	128⅜	126⅝	126⅞
Adventure	50	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Atchison	400	26¼	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜
Do pfd	400	69⅜	69½	69⅛	69½
Arnold	150	4½	4½	4½	4½
Bost. & Mon. Min.	40	297	297½	297	297
Butte & Bos. Min.	50	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
Amal. Copper	25	87	87	87	87
C., B. & Q.	1,550	126⅞	127⅛	126⅝	127
Mex. Tel	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Michigan	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
Royal	100	26	26	26	26
Parrott	400	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
Pullman	50	183	183	183	183
Tamarack Mining	10	196	196	196	196
Utah	100	28⅜	28⅜	28	28
Union Pacific	400	57½	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞
Do pfd	150	75⅞	75⅞	75	75⅞
Wolverine Mining	25	39	39	39	39

BONDS.

$1000 Atch adj 4s .... 83⅜ | $15000 N E Coke 5s
11000 Chi June 5s. 111¼ | .... 65½@65⅝

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: Business was not increased in the markets here today, and the tendency was heavy, except in home rails, which were still rallying sharply on bear covering. Americans moved within a narrow range. The bank bought £20,000 gold in bars. Silver closed at 28 on Eastern demand. India is to issue £3,000,000 3 per cents at 95½.

LONDON, July 27.—American securities opened at about parity level and remained quiet until near the close, when prices advanced a fraction. Trading was not active, but at the close the tone was firm. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today was £20,000.

Consols for money, 97⅞; consols for the account, 97⅞; Atchison, 27; Canadian Pacific, 90; St. Paul, 113⅞; Illinois Central, 119⅝, ex-dividend; Louisville, 72¾, ex-dividend; Union Pacific preferred, 77; New York Central, 132; Erie, 11¼; Pennsylvania, 65⅞; Reading, 8½; Erie first preferred, 33⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 76¼; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 8½; Rand Mines, 39¼. Bar silver firm, 28d per ounce. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4⅛; do three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent. Money, 3 per cent.

PARIS, July 27.—The dealings on the bourse today were small. Prices were firm, owing to the growing belief that the Europeans at Pekin are safe, and in consequence speculators are more hopeful of future values. Rio Tintos showed an advance. De Beers improved on London buying. Kaffirs were firm.

BERLIN, July 27.—Practically nothing was done on the boerse today apart from preparation for the settlement. Prices were firm under the continued influence of bear covering and expected favorable reports from inland iron works. Several quotations moderately improved.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $151,280,748; gold, $72,406,091.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Mining stocks closed:

Chollar	14	Ontario	600
Crown Point	10	Ophir	60
Con. Cal. and Va.	135	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	40	Quicksilver	150
Gould and Currie	18	Do pfd	650
Hale and Norcross	19	Sierra Nevada	22
Homestake	5000	Standard	410
Iron Silver	52	Union Con	16
Mexican	20	Yellow Jacket	17

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in the Leading Cities of the Country.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Flour—Receipts, 18,125 brls; exports, 9,205 brls; sales, 7,500 pkgs. Market had a slow trade, but displayed a little more strength near the close in sympathy with wheat. Rye flour—Easy; sales, 400 brls; fair to good, $3.10@3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@3.75. Cornmeal—Steady; yellow Western, 90c; city, 88c; brandywine, $2.50@2.60. Rye—Steady; No. 2 Western, 59½c, f. o. b., afloat; State, 55@56c, c. i. f., New York carlots. Barley—Dull; feeding, 48c, c. i. f., New York; malting, 49½@53c, c. i. f., New York.

Wheat—Receipts, 67,600 bu; exports, 80,281 bu; sales, 3,275,000 bu futures, 256,000 bu exports. Spot firm; No. 2 red, 83⅝c, f. o. b., afloat; No. 2 red, 80⅝c, elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 85⅝c, f. o. b., afloat, to arrive; No. 1 hard Duluth, 87⅞c, f. o. b., afloat, to arrive. Options opened firm on higher cables than expected and foreign buying. After a partial reaction the market again turned strong, impelled by covering on bullish crop returns from California and the Northwest, talk of better export demand, and a scarcity of speculative offerings. Closed firm at ⅜c net advance. July closed 82⅜c; September, 80 11-16@81⅜c; closed 81⅜c; October, 81⅜@81⅝c; closed 81⅝c; December, 81⅞@82⅝c; closed 82⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 199,425 bu; exports, 194,268 bu; sales, 135,000 bu futures, 544,000 bu exports. Spot firm; No. 2, 45⅛c, f. o. b., afloat, and 45c, elevator. Options displayed strength of undertone all day and closed at ⅜@1c net advance. The improvement was based on higher cables, bullish crop news, covering, and export demand. July closed 44⅜c.

Oats—Receipts, 33,600 bu; exports, 1,470 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 27½c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white, 29@29¼c; No. 3 white, 28c; track, mixed Western, 27½@29c; track, white Western, 28¼@28⅜c; track, white State, 28¼@28⅜c.

Lard—Firm; Western steamed, $7.15; July closed $7.15, nominal; refined firm; continent, $7.45; S. A., $8.00; compound, 6¼@6⅜c.

Coffee—Spot, Rio, steady; No. 7 invoice, 9¼c. Mild quiet; Cordova, 9½@13½c.

Sugar—Raw strong; fair refining, 4 13-32c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 29-32c. Molasses sugar, 4 5-32c. Refined firm.

Cotton—The market was the smallest of recent times and neither longs nor shorts could have claimed decided advantage at any time during the entire session. The opening was barely steady, with prices 1@2 points higher to 2 points lower. The market closed quiet and steady, with prices net 1@4 points higher. Futures closed quiet and steady: July, 9.87c; August, 9.29c; September, 8.72c; October, 8.41c; November, 8.29c; December, 8.26c; January, 8.26c; February, 8.28c; March, 8.31c; April, 8.33c; May, 8.36c. Spot closed dull; middling uplands, 10 1-16c; middling gulfs, 10 5-16c. Sales, 526 bales.

Butter—Creamery extras, per lb, 19½c; do firsts, 18⅜@19¼c; do seconds, 18@18½c; do thirds, 17@17½c; State dairy, half firkin tubs, fancy, 18¼c; do firsts, 18c; do Welsh tubs, fancy, 18¼c; do firsts, 17¼@18c; do tubs, seconds, 16¼@17c; do tubs, thirds, 15¼@16c; Western imitation creamery, extras, 17½c; do firsts, 16@16½c; do lower grades, 15@15¼c; Western factory, June make, fancy, 16¼@16½c; do current packed, finest, 15⅞c; do seconds, 15¼@15½c; Western factory or dairy, lower grades, 14@15c; renovated butter, fancy, 17@17½c; do common to prime, 15@16½c.

Poultry—Alive—Spring chickens, nearby and Western, large, per lb, 14c; do other Western, 13c; do Southern, 12@13c; fowls, 10½c; roosters, old, 6½c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, Western, per pair, 50@60c; geese, Western, 75c@$1.00; pigeons, 15@20c. Frozen—Turkeys, young hens, No. 1, 12@12½c; do mixed, young hens and toms, No. 1, 11@12c; do young toms, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 8@10c; broilers, fancy, dry-picked, 14@15c; do scalded, 13@14c; do fair to good, 10@12c; chickens, average, No. 1, 9@11c; capons, fancy, large, 15c; do medium weights, 13@14c; fowls, dry-picked, No. 1, 9@9½c; do plain, 8@8½c; ducks, average, No. 1, 8@10c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27.—Wheat—The market had an upward start this morning. September opened ⅛c higher, at 75⅛c. The tendency was upward until noon, when September stood at 75⅜c. The market closed ⅜c over yesterday, at 75⅛c for September and 76⅝c for December. The cash wheat market showed the dullest trade that has been seen in some time. No. 1 Northern sold ⅜c over September; No. 2, ¼@½c under September; No. 3, 72½c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH, Minn., July 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 80⅜c; to arrive, 80⅛c; August, 80⅛c; September, 80⅛c; December, 80c; No. 1 Northern cash, 78⅜c; to arrive, 78⅛c; August, 78⅛c; September, 78⅛c; December, 78c; No. 2 Northern, 76⅜c; No. 3 spring, 73⅜c. Oats—26@25⅛c. Rye—51c. Barley—39@41c. Flax—Spot, $1.50; September, $1.37. Corn—39c. Receipts—Wheat, 15,126 bu; shipments, wheat, 42,259 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 73c; track, 73¼@74½c; July, 72½c; September, 73⅜c; December, 76⅜c; No. 2 hard, 70½c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 38c; track, 39½c; July, 38c; September, 37⅞c; December, 32⅜c. Oats—Higher; No. 2 cash, 23½c; track, 23½@24c; July, 23c; September, 22c; No. 2 white, 27½c. Lead—Quiet; $3.85. Spelter—Dull; $4.05@4.10.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—Wheat—September, 67½c; cash, No. 2 hard, 67½@68½c; No. 3, 64@66c; No. 2 red, 72@73c; No. 3, 68@70c. Corn—September, 35⅛@36c; December, 32⅜c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝@36c; No. 2 white, 38⅜@39c; No. 3, 38½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 26½c. Rye—No. 2, 50c.

TOLEDO, O., July 27.—Wheat—Active, higher; No. 2 cash and July, 78½c; September, 79⅝c. Corn—Dull; No. 2 mixed and September, 39⅝c. Oats—Active; No. 2 mixed, 23½c. Rye—Neglected. Cloverseed—Quiet; prime October, $5.70; No. 2, no sales. Oil—Unchanged.

PEORIA, Ill., July 27.—Corn—Firm; No. 3, 39½c. Oats—Quiet; No. 3 white, 23⅞c. Whisky—$1.23 for finished goods.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27.—Turpentine—Market steady at 40½c. Resin—Firm; unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 27.—Spirits turpentine—Firm; 41c. Resin—Firm and unchanged.

SLOW MARKET IN FARM STUFF.

Only Moderate Buying Being Done by Retailers and Prices Steady.

Nothing of a disturbing character entered yesterday's produce market. Receipts were generally ample, though the berry supply was slightly restricted. Demand was only moderate.

Round lots were quoted as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, creamery, extra	19c	returned	11c
Firsts	17@18c	Eggs, at mark, cases returned	7½@10½c
Seconds	15½@16½c	City, recandled, cases included	12@12½c
Dairies, etc.	15½@16½c	Cheese, cheddars	9⅝c
Imitation creamery	15½@16c	Cheese, twins, new	9⅞@10c
Ladles	14@15c	Cheese, fancy, brick	9⅝c
Packing stock	14c		
Eggs, loss off, cases			

POULTRY.

Live turkeys, lb.	5½@6½c	Iced chickens	8@9c
Chickens	8@13c	Springs	10@13c
Geese, doz	$4.00@4.50	Ducks	7@11c
Iced turkeys	7@7½c	Geese	5@7c

FRUITS.

Apples, common to fair, brls	$1.50@2.00	Bananas, bch.	$1.50@2.00
Apples, good to choice	$2.00@2.50	Whortleberries, 16 qts	$1.00@1.25
Apples, fancy	$3.00@3.50	Peaches, Mich., ½ bu	35c
Black raspberries, 24 pts., Mich	50@90c	Do Ga., 6-basket crates	$1.25@1.35
Mich., 16 qts	70c@$1.00	Pears, bu	60@75c
Gooseberries, 16 qts	60@80c	Cherries, 16 qts	$1.00@1.40
Blackberries, Mich., 16 qts	50@80c	Pineapples, Fla. crates	$2.50@3.00
Blueberries, 16 qts., Mich	$1.50@2.00	Cal. oranges, Valencia	$3.50@4.00
Lemons, Cal	$3.50@5.00	Med. sweets	$3.25@3.50
Cherry currants, 16 qts	50@75c	Watermelons, per car	$175.00@190.00
Red raspberries, Mich., 24 pts	75c@$1.00	Gems, ½ bu	30@50c
		Tex., crates	$1.25@2.25
		Osage, crates	40@60c

VEGETABLES.

Beans, navy, hand-picked, new, bu	$2.13@2.15	Onions, Ill., ½ bu	20c
Medium	$2.07@2.10	Carrots, Illinois, 100 bunches	75c
Beets, 100 bchs	50@75c	New potatoes, Hebrons, bu	32@34c
Cucumbers, Ill., bu	15@25c	Early Ohios	28@31c
New cabbage, per 100	60@80c	Home-grown, 1½-bu sacks	40@45c
Turnips, new, Ill., bu	30@35c	Spinach, home-grown, brls	25@35c
Lettuce, head, tubs	20@30c	Mushrooms, lb	20@35c
Wax beans, Ill., bu box	35@50c	Tomatoes, Ill., 4-bskt crate	30@40c
Celery, Mich., 12 bunches	30@50c	Squash, bu, crookneck	25@30c
Kohlrabi, 100 bunches	75c@$1.00	Green peppers, 4-bskt crate	50c
Pieplant, home-grown, bunch	5@7c	Parsley, home-grown	12½@15c
Cauliflower, home-grown, boxes	15@50c	Radishes, home-grown, 100 bunches	30@45c
Green onions, doz bunches	4@8c	Green peas, Illinois, telephone	40@50c
		Sweet corn, Illinois, crate	25@35c

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

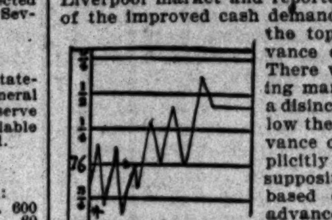
Articles.	Receipts 1900.	Receipts 1899.	Shipments 1900.	Shipments 1899.
Apples, brls	89	180	204	133
Beans, bu		533	152	406
B. corn, lbs			820	1,250
Butter, lbs	890,925	1,029,326	702,736	788,768
Cheese, lbs	386,082	454,856	120,945	106,730
D. fruits, lbs	66,000	90,736	109,415	34,930
Eggs, pkgs	6,656	8,850	2,327	1,381
Hay, tons	391	494		
Hides, lbs	288,253	255,486	445,776	283,207
Hops, lbs			550	
Potatoes, bu	11,754	5,290	808	634
Poultry, lbs	13,000	9,147	10,019	9,067
Poultry, c'ps	88	313		
Wool, lbs	464,033	477,322	183,228	646,034

WHEAT RALLY CONTINUES

SHARP LIVERPOOL ADVANCE THE CHIEF FACTOR.

Theory That Foreign Strength Is Based on Higher Ocean Freight Rates Weakens Its Bullish Effect Early—Primary Receipts Continue Heavy, but Crop News Generally Bullish—Demand for Cash Corn More Acute and Futures Gain About One Cent.

Wheat was firmer yesterday on a strong Liverpool market and reported continuance of the improved cash demand, closing near the top at a net advance of around ⅝c. There was a hesitating market early and a disinclination to follow the Liverpool advance of 1⅛@1⅝d implicitly because of the supposition it was based on the recent advance of 2½c in ocean freight rates, based on charters for China, the last said to have been made by Great Britain yesterday.



Sept. Wheat Range.

One exporter wired that there had been no change in rates in three days, and another that there was a further advance of ½c yesterday. Primary receipts were about 75,000 bu heavier than those of last year and again a discouraging factor. There were more details of the disaster to crops in the Northwest, however, the Modern Miller reported damage to wheat in southern Illinois by rains, the thrashings in California were disappointing expectations, according to report; and Broomhall sent similar advices regarding the Hungarian crop. The late news was bullish, and traders who had sold early on the theory that Argentine shipments of 1,400,000 bu, compared with 1,736,000 bu the week before and 1,192,000 bu last year, were bearish, covered their lines at a loss. September opened from 76⅛c to 75⅞c, sold down to 75⅝c and up to 76⅝c, closing at 76⅝c for a gain of ⅝-¾c. August closed at 75½c, gaining ⅝c, and July at 75⅝c, gaining ⅞c.

The seaboard sent word that the Liverpool advance was based on an improved demand, and accompanied the news with buying orders. The Northwest bought some wheat early. On the closing bulge scalpers and room traders were the buyers and leading commission houses, including some of those with Northwestern connections, were sellers. The seaboard reported a fair export business—296,000 bu—but nothing was worked here, though one house with Southwestern connections was said to have had all its offers of the night before accepted. Duluth wired that bids were out of line except for lots favorably situated East. St. Louis sold 250,000 bu No. 2 red to come to Chicago. Minneapolis wired that two more mills were about to close down and the cash demand was poor. Outside trade was light most of the session. Geddes, Schwartz-Dupee, and Mitchell were good buyers early. Harris, Schwartz-Dupee, Logan, and Bartlett-Frazier were sellers at the close. The Liverpool strength was caused in part by an estimate of the English crop at 58,000,000 bu, compared with a yield of 65,600,000 bu last year. A London message, however, read: "Good authorities now estimate the English crop above the average." Spot at Liverpool was unchanged to ½d higher for Argentine wheat, only 506,000 bu of the shipments for the week from that country going to the United Kingdom. London was ⅛d to ⅞d higher, Paris was steady to ¼c lower, Antwerp unchanged, Berlin ¼c lower, and Buda-Pesth 1⅛c lower.

Northwestern receipts were 233 cars, to 319 last year, Minneapolis getting 24 cars of winter wheat, though Kansas City reported the shipment of about 100 cars daily to that market. Farmers' deliveries are reported as practically nothing. Total primary receipts were 782,618 bu, to 705,965 bu last year. Export clearances were 247,428 bu for the day. For the week, from both coasts, exports, according to Bradstreet's, were 2,364,000 bu to 3,029,000 bu the week before and 3,366,000 bu last year.

August Corn Premium Higher.

A demand for August corn, which put its premium over the September future from ¼c to ⅝c, was the chief feature of trade in that pit. The market was strong early on sympathy with wheat, more bullish reports for the growing crop, and improvements in bids for cash, which is firmly held. The relative strength of August developed a pit theory of a big short interest in that future, with much uncertainty where the long interest laid. On the first indication of a demand for that future there was nothing for sale, except at a high premium. The close was ⅛c higher than September at 39⅛c, a gain of 1⅛-¼c. July closed at 38⅞c, a premium of ⅛c over September and a gain of 1c. September closed at 38⅝c, gaining ⅞-1c. Phillips and Pringle were leading sellers, Milmine-Bodman, Richardson, Harris, and Counselman were buyers. Cash sales were 300,000 bu here and 544,000 bu at the seaboard. Bids were advanced to 3⅛c over September c. i. f. Buffalo for No. 2. Export clearings were 513,905 bu for the day, and for the week to 3,265,000 bu, to 4,182,000 bu the week before and 3,700,000 bu last year. Primary receipts were 427,918 bu, to 852,726 bu last year, and shipments were 1,066,723 bu, to 407,543 bu. Liverpool was ⅜d to 1d higher futures, with spot ¼d higher to steady. Argentine shipments were 736,000 bu for the week, to 680,000 bu the week before and 880,000 bu last year.

Provisions took on a firmer tone, with an improved cash demand and higher priced hogs, and there was covering by shorts which accelerated the advance, which at the close amounted to 30c to 35c on pork, 10-12½c lard, and 17-20c ribs. Lipton took a good line of stuff and there was buying which looked as though it was for Cudahy and Wright. The International sold some stuff. Receipts of hogs were 17,500 here, to 23,000 last year, with prices 5c higher. The West had 45,000 head, to 50,000 last year.

There was a slow and steady market in oats, closing prices being ⅛@¼-½c over Thursday's. Changing August to September at ⅜@⅜-½c comprised the bulk of the business. Other operations were made up of a scalping business between regular and local traders. Outside orders were particularly scarce. The September range was only ⅛c, between 22⅝c and 22⅞c. Receipts were heavier, 198 cars, as against 145 cars the preceding day. Withdrawals from store were 196,300 bu. Seaboard clearances were only 6,000 bu.

Rye was heavy under an absence of speculation. There was some little cash inquiry, though there was nothing worked so far as reported. September sales were at 52½c early and 52¼c later. There were 10,600 bu withdrawn from store. Barley was about unchanged and generally dull under the influence of light offerings. Only 3 cars were inspected. Sales were from 42c to 44c for good malting. Timothy seed was lower; offerings free without much demand. A car of September sold early at $3.25 and later about 10 cars at $3.27½. October sold early at $3.30 and later at $3.25. Flaxseed was about steady at $1.50 for cash. September sold $1.38 and October $1.32 to $1.31½. August was $1.40 bid, with sellers at $1.44. Local receipts were 19 cars.

WHEAT.

	Closed Thursday.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed July 28, 1899.
July	74½	75⅝	74⅝	75⅝	70⅛
Aug	74⅝	75½-⅝	74⅞	75½	.....
Sept	75⅝-¾	76⅝	75⅝	76⅝	71¼

CORN.

July	37⅞	39¼	38¼	38⅞	31⅛
Aug	37⅞-8	39⅜	38	39⅛	.....
Sept	37⅝-¾	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	31⅞

OATS.

July	22	22⅛	22-¼	22⅛	23⅜
Aug	22¼-⅜	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	.....
Sept	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞-¾	19⅝

MESS PORK.

July	11.50	11.90	11.65	11.90	8.80
Sept	11.60	11.95	11.72½	11.95	8.90

LARD.

July	6.85-7½	6.77½	6.75	6.77½	5.35
Sept	6.67½-70	6.80-2½	6.75	6.80-2½	5.45
Oct.	6.72½	6.85-7½	6.77½-80	6.85-7½	5.50

SHORT RIBS.

July	6.80	7.00	6.85-7½	7.00	5.10
Sept	6.82½-5	7.02½	6.87½	7.02½	5.20
Oct.	6.77½-80	6.97½	6.85	6.97½	5.25

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	91	74	15	180
Spring wheat	10	3	4	17
Corn	63	185	54	302
Oats	48	123	27	198
Rye	..	3	3	6
Barley	..	2	1	3
Totals	212	390	104	706

Inspected out: 2,520 bu winter wheat and 47,115 bu spring wheat, 140,164 bu corn, 196,263 bu oats, 10,000 bu rye.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Easy and inactive. Spring patents, $4.50@4.75; hard winter patents, $4.25@4.50; white rye, brls, $3.00@3.20; dark, $3.00.

BRAN—Easy. Sales on track and free on board, $12.75.

WINTER WHEAT—Firm and ⅛@⅜c higher. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 red, 77⅝@77⅞c; No. 3 red, 76@76½c; No. 4 red, 73c; No. 3 hard, 72½@73c. Free on board: No. 4 red, 71c; No. 3 red, 73@77⅛c; No. 2 red, 75@77⅝c; No. 3 hard, 72½c; No. 2 hard, 73c.

SPRING WHEAT—Quiet at ⅛@⅜c advance. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 72½c. Free on board: No. 3, 72½c. Billed through: No. 4, river, 69½c.

CORN—Firm and ½@1c higher. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 300,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; 39½c. On track and free on board: No 3, 39⅛c; No. 4, 39@39¼c; No. 3, 39¼@39⅜c; No. 3 yellow, 39½@40c; No. 2, 39⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 40⅛c; No. 3 white, 41c; No. 2 white, 40⅛@41c. Billed through: No. 4, 36⅝@38⅛c; No. 3, 37½@38⅛c; No. 3 yellow, 38⅝@39c; No. 2, 38⅜@39c; No. 2 yellow, 39⅛c; No. 3 white, 39⅝@39⅞c; No. 2 white, 40⅛@40⅝c.

OATS—Steady and in good demand. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 white, old, 26⅛c. On track and free on board: No grade, new, 22¼@23½c; No. 4 white, old, 24½c; No. 3, new, 22⅞@23c; No. 3 white, new, 24@25⅛c; old, 25½@26½c; No. 2, old, 23⅛@24½c; No. 2 white, new, 21½@24⅞c; old, 26@27c. Billed through: No grade, new, 21½@23c; No. 4, old, 22½c; No. 4 white, new, 23@23¼c; old, 24⅝c; No. 3, new, 22⅜c; old, 24½c; No. 3 white, new, 23⅞@24¼c; old, 24¼@24½c; 25½c; No. 2, old, 23⅜c; No. 2 white, new, 24@24¼c; old, 25⅛@26½c.

RYE—Dull. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 52c; No. 4, 50c. On track: No. 2, 52½c. Free on board: No. 3, part car, 50½c. Billed through: No. 3, 51c.

PROVISIONS—Active, firm, and slightly higher. Cash lots mess pork, $11.75@11.80 regular, 40@50c discount for old, 90c@$1.00 discount for repacked old. Lard, $6.77½@6.80 regular, 10c discount for choice old, 15c discount for regular old. Short ribs, $6.95@7.25 according to weight.

COOPERAGE—Quiet. Pork brls, 85c. Lard tcs, 85c.

HIGHPROOF SPIRITS—Steady, $1.23½.

HAY—Firm. Receipts, 391 tons. Track sales included: Choice prairie, new Kansas, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 prairie, new Kansas, $8.00; No. 3 prairie, State, $6.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts today—Wheat, 175 cars; corn, 350 cars; oats, 185 cars; hogs, 13,000.

St. Louis reports all the southern Illinois wheat coming into that market is grading No. 4 or lower.

Thrashing returns from the neighborhood of Overton, Neb., put 8 bu per acre as the largest yield yet reported. Some is going only 1½ bu, testing 46 lbs. The Burlington crop report claims an average of 15 bu, indicating a yield of 35,000,000 bu.

One of the bull arguments on wheat yesterday was the report that the famous Carrington farm, near Carrington, N. D., would not raise much more than seed—10,000 bu from 5,000 acres seeded. Mr. John S. Hannah, of Carrington & Hannah confirmed the report. "It is true," he said, "that we do not expect to get over 10,000 bu from 5,000 acres, and it will all be harvested from two or three sections of late sown wheat, which stood the drought better than the early sown. Our farm, however, is in the James River valley, the section which suffered most from the drought. The Northwestern situation is bullish, but the uncertainty about European crops and the European surplus keeps the market from responding to it."

The Modern Miller says: "Rains which have been of much benefit to the corn crop have had an opposite effect on winter wheat, and some damage has resulted, not only in reduction of yield but also in injuring the quality of grain secured. Wheat is not averaging as good as was promised one or two weeks ago. In southern Illinois millers complain they cannot get enough good milling wheat to run their mills and have come to accumulative centers for supplies. The flour trade is still out of line. There has been some improvement in the domestic business, but in the export line little could be done, as the bids from the other side are far too low to permit of sales."

T. L. Quier, who is highly vouched for by Wright & Taylor, was on 'Change yesterday with a sample of new wheat from South Dakota—the first that has been exhibited from the drought-burned country. More correctly speaking, the stalk only was shown, for the berry was entirely undeveloped. "This," said Mr. Quier, "is a fair sample of the southeast corner of North Dakota, and will not run over 4 to 6 bu per acre. It came from Tower City. I traveled all around Valley City, Fargo, through Mapleton, Wheatland, and down to Sheldon. Not over 20 per cent of this wheat is worth thrashing. About the only good spot is around Wahpeton. I read reports of thrashing operations, but I failed to see a machine at work in the entire country through which I traveled."

S. K. Nester, a prominent maltster of Geneva, N. Y., who owns a 5,000-acre farm near Valley City, N. D., was on the floor yesterday, and his statement of conditions there confirmed the faith of the bulls that the spring wheat crop in the Northwest is going to be shorter than most of the statisticians admit. "I have 1,100 acres in wheat," said Mr. Nester, "and will be lucky to get 2 bu to the acre. I am cutting it with a mower to get all the straw possible for stock. Conditions in North Dakota are calamitous, and the State will not raise 10 per cent of the crop it did last year. The worst feature up there is the shortage in feed. Oats and hay are both short crops, and there will be nothing to feed stock. I am in better shape than most farmers, but must sell 2,000 of 3,000 head of sheep because I cannot feed them."

Snow's weekly crop report says: "The popular impression that all is well with the corn crop, that a bumper result is promised, and that its future is now assured, regardless of weather conditions, is wide of the mark. The truth is that the crop has been seriously and permanently damaged, it promises less than an average rate of yield, and weather conditions during August will be a heavy factor in deciding the final crop result. In all that district south of Maryland and the Ohio River, and in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska the present condition is much lower than was reported a month ago. Recent rains in the transmissouri district brought relief to all plant growth not beyond help, but in portions of Oklahoma, half of Kansas, and one-third of Nebraska the corn crop was damaged beyond repair before the rains came. On one-half the acreage of Kansas a half crop is the best that can be secured, and on one-third of Nebraska's area not more than 60 per cent of a crop is possible. During the last month Texas corn has declined at least 10 points. Thirty per cent of the total corn acreage is in the South, and weather conditions of July have been unfavorable in this whole belt of States, with a decline in crop conditions of from 15 to 25 points. The claim, repeatedly made, that the condition of the crop has been fully maintained during the month, and that an average crop or more is in prospect, is not warranted by the facts. The loss of prospect during the whole month will be found to have been sufficient to lower the general average by 8 to 10 points, so that the Aug. 1 report is likely to be the lowest reported since 1894.

"Winter wheat thrashing confirms previous expectation, with a great crop in the Southwest and poor results elsewhere. July rains enlarged the spring wheat yield in districts that were least hurt, but did not materially affect the aggregate promise of spring wheat."

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red Western winter, 6s 2d; No. 1 Northern spring, 6s 3d; No. 1 California, 6s 1¼d@6s 2d. Futures, July nominal; September, 6s 1¼d; December, 6s 2¼d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 3s 11d; do old, 3s 11¾d. Futures, September, 3s 11¾d; November, 4s ¼d.

Provisions—Pork, prime mess Western, firm, 78s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 47s 6d. Lard—American refined, in pails, dull, 36s. Cheese—American finest white, steady, 47s; do colored, steady, 47s 6d.

Receipts of wheat during the last three days, 171,000 centals, including 97,000 American. Receipts American corn during the last three days, 47,200 centals.

Cotton—Spot, limited demand, lower prices. American middling, fair, 6 7-32d; good middling, 5 15-16d; middling, 5¾d; low middling, 5⅝d; good ordinary, 5¼d; ordinary, 5 5-16d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 3,100 American. Receipts, 2,000 bales, no American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet; American middling, l. m. c., July, 5 38-64d value; July-August, 5 32-64@5 33-64d buyers; August-September, 5 15-64@5 16-64d buyers; September-October, 4 60-64d sellers; October-November, 4 47-64d sellers; November-December, 4 41-64@4 42-64d sellers; December-January, 4 38-64@4 39-64d sellers; January-February, 4 36-64@4 37-64d sellers; February-March, 4 34-64@4 35-64d sellers; March-April, 4 33-64@4 34-64d sellers.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Following is a statement of Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock, the receipts including stock received direct by packers:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, July 23	14,444	142	21,204	15,784
Tuesday, July 24	3,402	1,194	12,174	13,825
Wednesday, July 25	15,980	536	24,050	9,647
Thursday, July 26	9,580	488	26,873	7,451
Friday, July 27	2,500	100	17,500	5,000
Totals	45,906	2,460	101,801	51,707
One week ago	46,401	3,459	113,045	69,188
One year ago	43,966	2,613	138,971	52,220
Shipments—				
Monday, July 23	4,041	9	7,477	1,284
Tuesday, July 24	1,612	...	2,586	1,290
Wednesday, July 25	5,110	26	3,649	2,780
Thursday, July 26	2,947	33	6,964	873
Friday, July 27	2,000	60	4,500	1,500
Totals	15,710	128	25,176	7,727
One week ago	15,806	174	19,027	7,009
One year ago	12,933	251	30,609	3,845

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thus far this week	102,000	197,000	90,000
Same period last week	101,000	237,000	98,000
Same period 1899	91,000	227,000	97,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 200 cattle, 13,000 hogs, and 3,000 sheep, against 128 cattle, 9,641 hogs, and 187 sheep a week ago, and 521 cattle, 12,503 hogs, and 2,530 sheep the corresponding Saturday a year ago.

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets, 50,700, or 3,209 less than a week ago and 5,600 less than a year ago. Total thus far this week, 30,700, or 59,000 less than a week ago and 39,000 less than a year ago.

Cattle—The better grades of native beef cattle sold strong, while undesirable native steers and Texas cattle sold a shade lower. Receipts were estimated at 2,500, including 1,000 Texas. The general demand was rather indifferent, yet a good clearance was made. Native steers sold at $4.55@5.60, bulk $5.20@5.55. A load averaging 1,311 lbs sold at $5.60, with 1,446@1,581-lb fed Westerns at $5.55. Straight Texas steers averaging 890@1,235 lbs sold at $4.37½@5.15, including 129 head at $5.00, and 39 averaging 1,235 lbs at $5.15. Native butcher stock ruled strong, with cows at $2.25@4.50; heifers, $3.10@4.75; bulls, $3.00@4.50; and veal calves, $5.75@6.60, with a few odd head at $6.75@7.10. Feeding cattle steady at $3.75@4.65.

Hogs—Receipts were estimated at 17,500, including 2,700 from Omaha and Kansas City direct to Stock-Yards packers, and 1,500 from the country direct to down-town packers. Fresh and stale offerings made less than 20,000 on sale. The quality was good again, with a liberal proportion of heavy-weights among the offerings. The market was fairly active and prices ruled strong to 5c higher, with closing prices the highest of the day. At the start $5.30 was the top, but later half a dozen loads sold at $5.32½. Comparatively few sold below $5.15. Sales were at the following quotations:

Bulk of sales	$5.17½@5.27½
Selected butchers, 220@270 lbs	5.22½@5.32½
Selected bacon, 150@190 lbs	5.22½@5.32½
Mixed grades, 180@240 lbs	5.17½@5.32½
Heavy shipping, 200@350 lbs	5.20 @5.32½
Heavy packing, 280@400 lbs	5.10 @5.25
Rough, heavy grades	4.90 @5.05
Poor to choice pigs	4.40 @5.25

Sheep and lambs—Trade was active again and prices advanced about 10c. The quality was poorer than usual. Lambs sold at $4.00@6.60, bulk $5.60@5.85. Yearling sheep sold at $4.35@5.00; Western sheep, $3.75@4.35; and natives, $3.00@4.30. Mexican lambs averaging 60 lbs sold at $4.60. Lambs advanced 40c since Monday.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,592. Steers, 10@15c higher; bulls and cows firm to 10c higher. Steers at $4.50@5.75; choice do at $5.95; bulls, $2.50@4.00; cows at $1.90@4.20. European cables quote United States cattle lower, 11@11½c lb; refrigerator beef steady. Exports, 585 cattle. Calves—Receipts, 383; demand fair; veals at $4.50@7.00 per 100 lbs; buttermilks, $3.00@3.25; mixed calves, $3.75@4.25; city dressed veals steady at 8½@11c per lb. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,101; 40½ cars on the market; sheep steady to firm; lambs firm to shade higher for good to choice; common to fair grades slow and barely steady; sheep, $3.00@4.80; lambs, $4.75@6.62½; one load fancy lambs, $7.25. Hogs—Receipts, 1,034; market easier; State hogs, $5.80.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500, including 1,000 Texans; market strong, steady; native shipping and export steers, $4.95@5.75; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.50@5.15; steers under 1,000 lbs, $4.00@4.95; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.80; cows and heifers, $2.00@5.00; canners, $1.50@2.85; bulls, $2.25@3.15; Texas and Indian steers, $3.60@4.85; cows and heifers, $2.40@3.85. Hogs—Receipts, 4,200; market steady and 5c higher; pigs and lights, $5.15@5.25; packers, $5.10@5.20; butchers, $5.20@5.32½. Sheep—Receipts, 900; market strong; native muttons, $4.00@4.25; lambs, $4.50@5.50; culls and bucks, $2.50@4.00; stockers, $3.35.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., July 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800; market active, steady, to a shade stronger; native beef steers, $4.75@5.60; Western steers, $4.25@4.75; Texas steers, $3.50@4.80; cows and heifers, $3.50@4.25; canners, $1.75@3.25; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.60; calves, $3.00@6.25; bulls, stags, etc., $2.50@4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market shade to 5c higher; heavy, $5.05@5.15; mixed, $5.05@5.07½; light, $5.00@5.07½; pigs, $4.60@5.00; bulk of sales, $5.07½. Sheep—Receipts, 900; market 10c higher all round; yearlings, $3.90@4.40; wethers, $3.35@3.90; stock sheep, $3.00@3.60; lambs, $4.25@5.35.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 native, 800 Texans; all killing grades higher; native steers, $4.75@5.45; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.60; butcher cows and heifers, $3.25@4.65; canners, $2.60@3.25; fed Westerns, $4.00@5.00; fed Texans, $4.50@4.85; grass Texans, $3.35@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 7,700; market strong to 5c higher; heavy, $5.10@5.20; mixed, $5.00@5.15; light, $4.95@5.17½; pigs, $4.25@4.75. Sheep—Receipts, 2,800; killing grades steady; stockers and feeders higher; lambs, $5.00@5.60; muttons, $3.75@4.50; Western, $3.70@4.05; feeders, $3.25@4.00; culls, $2.50@3.25.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 27.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 592; strong; natives, $4.35@5.35; Westerns, $4.00@5.25; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.50; calves, $3.50@5.25; bulls and stags, $3.00@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,137; strong to 5c higher; light and light mixed, $4.95@5.05; medium and heavy, $5.00@5.15; pigs, $3.75@4.50; bulk, $5.00@5.10. Sheep—Receipts, 638; steady.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 27.—Credit balances, $1.27. Certificates, opened, $1.29 bid for cash. Sales, 40,000 brls cash oil, $1.29½; 1,000 brls at $1.29; closed with sales at $1.29½. Shipments, 87,565 brls; average, 82,470 brls; runs, 87,576 brls; average, 89,316 brls.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain rates were steady at 2 cents. The demand for boats for immediate loading was in excess of the supply. Charters—To Cleveland—Mary Boyce, oats. To Buffalo—Ashland, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—The demand for tonnage in both the ore and coal trade is light, but there are not many vessels on the market for wild cargoes.

TOLEDO, O.—The steamer Aztec and consort Mistec were today placed for a block of 5,000 tons of ore from Marquette to Ohio ports at $1.

Vessel Movements.

CONNEAUT, O.—Cleared—Light—Wade, Duluth.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Uganda, Selwyn Eddy.

MENOMINEE, Mich.—Arrived—Baldwin, Carpenter, Butman.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—Carlo, Cuba, Bothnia, Tecumseh, Marengo. Up—James.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Yale, Moore, Outhwaite. Cleared—Coal—Anderson, Escanaba.

HURON, O.—Arrived—Algeria. Cleared—Coal—Granada, Duluth. Light—Iron Queen, Duluth.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Spalding. Cleared—Coal—Tyrone, Duluth. Light—Empire City, Duluth.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Sawyer, Hackett, Presque Isle, Ashtabula; Centurion, Cleveland; Redfern, Lorain; Tuxbury, Huron.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Robert Wallace. Cleared—Biwabik, Gogebic, Escanaba; Maderia, Mataafa, Two Harbors; Maytham, Cleveland; Manchester, Buffalo.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Monteagle. Cleared—Christie, Sonsmith, Roman, Leighton, Rust, Barnes, Massachusetts, Pope, Lake Erie ports; Mercur, Parker, Chicago.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Armenia, Wesley, Corliss, Fritz, Chattanooga. Cleared—Coal—Denver, Chicago; Armenia, Wawanosh, Algoma Mills. Light—Morley, Volunteer, Schuck, Duluth.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—William Palmer, Cumberland, V. H. Ketchum, Harvey Brown, William Rhodes, Sauber. Cleared—Coal—Argo, Homer, Matanzas, Duluth. Light—Senator, Hanna, Brazil, Duluth.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Louisiana, Ionia. Cleared—Coal—N. Mills, John Martin, Portage; Spokane, Fort William; Dundee, Duluth; Stewart, Milwaukee. Light—Merida, Iron Chief, Marshall, Tilden, Kingfisher, Duluth.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Foster, Oregon. Cleared—Lumber—Leuty, Bottsford, Cleveland; Melvina, Toledo. Ore—Italia, Amazon, Holden, Conneaut; Tasmania, Cleveland; German, Ashtabula; Phenix, Chicago; Lansing, Buffalo.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Promona, 1 a. m.; Rob Roy, 4; Stephenson, 7; Wyman, 7:30; Hilton, Grummond, 11; Hinton, Mills, 11:30. Up—Pewaukee, 1:30 a. m.; Ames and consorts, 9; Smith and consorts, 1:30 p. m.; Lyman Davis, 2.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Norris, Siemens. Cleared—Coal—Lewiston, Stafford, Ed McWilliams, Chicago; J. Eddy, Duluth. Light—Martha, Duluth; Appomattox, Superior; Rugee, Pioneer, Presque Isle; Masaba, Malta, Two Harbors; M. T. Greene, Chicago.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Oglebay, Codorus, Stephenson, Wallula, Nipigon, Gilbert, Livingstone. Departed—Buffalo, flour, Buffalo; John Hill, Iron Duke, Michigan, Prentice and consorts, Genoa, Houghton, Fryer, Maryland, ore, Lake Erie; Hopkins, lumber, Lake Erie.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Iron Cliff, Dakota, Fairbairn, Tower, Redington, Germanic, Swallow, Emma Hutchinson, Tempest No. 1, Montana, Gladiator, Traveler, Abercorn, Montpelier. Cleared—Coal—Adams, Rube Richards, Duluth; Twin Sisters, Sheboygan; Allegheny, Our Son, Manitowoc.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Hennepin, 10 last night; Omaha, Roman, 10:30; Alice Stafford, 12:40 a. m.; Andaste, 4; Pope, 4:15; Hudson, 6:30; Alfred Mitchell, 7; Folsom, Mitchell, 7:20; Mary Boyce, 7:40; Jewett, 11; John Plankinton, 11:20; Manitou, 12:20 p. m.; Flint, 1:50; Yuma, 2:30; St. Paul, 5; Mott, 5:30; Grecian, 7. Down—Corona, 10 last night; Adams, 11:30; Armour, 12:30 a. m.; Chemung, 3:30; Curtiss and consorts, 4; Wyoming, 5:10; Vail, Baltic, Baltimore, 6; Black Rock, 7; Trevor and consort, Saranac, 8; Arabia, 9:50; Lehigh, Inter Ocean, 10; Spry and consort, 12:40 p. m.; Manhattan and consort, 1:10; Briton, 1:50; Seneca, 2:10; Birckhead and consorts, 5:20; New York, Minnesota and consort, 6:10; Averill, 6:50. Wind—Southwest, light, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—North Land, 9:30 last night; Williams, Johnson, Peshtigo, Republic, Martin, Rawlson, Whitney, 10:20; Venezuela, midnight; Eureka, 2 a. m.; Cambria, 2:40; Schuylkill, 4:30; Erin, Danforth, 5; Palmer, 5:40; Turner, Maxwell, Oneonto, Pendall, Bangor, 7; Iron Age, Page, Linn, Bryn Mawr, Superior City, Lagonda, Peerless, 9:20; Kendall, Troy, Albany, 10; Cadillac, 10:40; Athabasca, Butters, Northern Queen, Carnegie, 1:30 p. m.; Curry, 2:20; Onoko, 3; La Salle, 3:30; Harlem, 5; John Ketchum, 5:20; Huron, 6; Rome, Tempest, Ralston, Gebhart, 8:40; Reynolds, 9. Down—Admiral, Whittaker, Lockwood, 11:30 last night; City of Traverse, 12:30 a. m.; Nicol, 1:30; Devereux, Aztec, Miztec, Craig, Pontiac, 4; Concord, Bahama, Yankee, 4:40; Langell Boys, Comstock, 5; Leland, Montgomery, Dobbins, Black, Carrington, 6:30; Stone, Harper, Antrim, 8; Mecosta, 11; Victory, Constitution, 11:20; Charles Eddy, 1 p. m.; Maricopa, Marsala, Bielman, 3; Castalia, Chisholm, London, 4; Maritana, 4:30; Chili, 7:30.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Commodore, 10 last night; Corsica, 11; Fay, Rhodes, 11:30; John Owen, 12:10 a. m.; Avon, 12:20; Fayette Brown, 12:40; John Mitchell, 1:20; Maine barges, 1:40; Rose barges, 2; Ralph, Harold, 2:20; Frontenac, 3:40; James Hill, La Salle, 4; Oceanica, 4:10; Oliver, Swain, McGregor, Angus Smith, 4:20; Scott, Mason, Knight Templar, 4:40; Strong, Commodore, Coralia, 7; Montana, 7:40; Griffin, 8; Specular, Magnetic, 8; India, Ceylon, Saugatuck, Arthur, Senator, McBrier, 9; Havana, Spokane, 10:50; Starke, 11:30; Davidson, Aberdeen, 11:30; Northern King, 12:20 p. m.; Bradley and consorts, 12:30; Tom Adams, 12:40; Cherokee, Chippewa, 1; King, Gawn, Teutonia, 3; Cranage, 3:20; Denver, 3:30; Caledonia [cleared], 3:40; Empire City, 4:50; Wetmore, Brunette, 8:50. Down—Porter and consorts, 11:30 last night; Monahansett 11:40; Ionia, midnight; Wissahickon, 1 a. m.; Traveller, 2; Samuel Mitchell, Chickamauga, 2:20; Mohawk, 5:40; Murphy, 8; Starrucca, Business, Bulgaria, Algeria, Spencer, Amboy, 8:30; W. D. Rees, New York and barges, 9; Presley, Redington, 9:10; Westford and barges, Breck, 9:50; Peck, 10:40; Reis, Alaska [steel], noon; Vulcan, 12:40 p. m.; Minch, 1; Tuscarora, Saginaw, Sunshine, 2:10; Parks Foster, 3:20; Venice, 6:50; India, 7; Iroquois, 7:10; Watt, Oades, 8; Toltec and consort, Tacoma, 8:20.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber, etc.—Guido, Pierport; Ford River, Resumption, Ford River; I. N. Foster, Alert, Advance, Nahma; S. O. Neff, Menominee. Mdse—W. H. Gratwick, Depot Harbor; Sevona, Buffalo. Light—Pueblo, Buffalo.

Cleared—Mdse—A. Orr, Depot Harbor; Chicago, Tioga, Buffalo; W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg. Grain—Pueblo, Buffalo. Light—C. Marshall, Sturgeon Bay; M. Wilson, St. Ignace; I. A. Olson, Manistique; B. Brown, Raber; Ford River, Resumption, Ford River; Guido, Pierport; R. C. Wente, H. B. Pereue, E. S. Tice, Apprentice Boy, Manistee; Norman, Big Bay de Noque; W. Wing, Blind River.

M. J. SAMPSON IS SENTENCED.

Former City Employe Given an Indefinite Term in the Penitentiary for Forgery.

Judge Stein yesterday overruled the motion for a new trial and sentenced Michael J. Sampson, who was found guilty of forging a check for $2,020 while he was employed in the city Special Assessment department. The sentence is indeterminate and imprisonment will be not less than one year and not to exceed fourteen.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LINCOLN PARK LODGE NO. 611, A. F. & A. M., 615-617 N. Clark-st.—Emergent communication Saturday, July 28, 1900, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of conducting the funeral services of W. Bro. C. H. Osborn. GEO. W. KYLE, Master. CLAUDE L. GRIGGS, Secretary.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1900.

Iowa Weather and Crops. The Monthly Review of the Iowa weather and crop service gives statistics for the last ten years in regard to the crops of the State. These show the effect of the weather on the production of the farms, the best being in 1895, when the early spring was dry and warm and the summer months had a good supply of rain. The compiler of the statistics asserts that the most notable feature of the records is the fact that more than two-thirds of the rainfall is in the six crop months from April 1 to Oct. 1, when the average precipitation is 21.36 inches. "So it appears," says the Review, "that the copious rainfall and almost tropical heat of the crop growing months have been prime factors in the production of the enormous crops that place Iowa in the first rank among agricultural States of the union. The leanest season would be regarded as fatness in many other States." One fact brought out by the record is that there is no truth in the pessimistic theory that the State is drying up and that there is a continual decline in its productiveness. The cereal products of the last five years of the decade were 587,000,000 bushels greater than the first five years. In all lines of production there has been an increase due to improved methods of culture. Drainage and cultivation have improved the condition of the soil so that fair returns are secured in extremes of wet and dry seasons.

Dogs on Railroad Trains. An attempt is being made in England to get better accommodation for dogs on railroad trains. Several fatalities that have occurred recently to valuable dogs have led to the agitation. In one case three prize bulldogs, valued at $4,000, were suffocated on their way to London, and one of the finest otter hounds in England was killed while returning to Scotland from a show in England. If members of the canine aristocracy suffer so severely it is declared that the dog passengers of more lowly rank must endure great discomfort. The dog boxes carried in the baggage cars are packed among piles of ordinary baggage, where no fresh air can reach them and no water or food is supplied. Conditions are much the same in America. Here it is customary for the railroads to carry dogs in the baggage car, and although they need not be boxed, a tip must be given to the baggageman in charge of each run of 100 miles or so to permit the dog to be carried. The passenger traveling with the dog must give it food and drink himself, and hence he must be awake most of the night on a long journey and must personally attend to the transfer of the dog from one baggage car to another if a sleeping car is switched to another train. It is suggested in England that the companies should provide proper dog kennels in the baggage cars, and the idea might be followed in this country. The owner of a dog would be willing to pay the charges without complaint.

Dime Novels in Real Life. Gentlemen who are looking for plots for sensational novels need look no further than the columns of the daily papers of yesterday. The fevered imaginations of all the authors in the world working at their highest tension could hardly hope to evolve in the short space of twenty-four hours such a varied and wonderful assortment of weird tales. There was, for instance, the discovery of a great tunnel built under the walls of a Pennsylvania penitentiary for the purpose of releasing a condemned Anarchist. One woman discovered the plot, while another loudly played rag-time music on a piano to deaden the noise made by the conspirators. In the way of horrors nothing could surpass the story of the Chicago man who was eaten by a shark while gathering shells on the shore of an island in the Pacific Ocean. In one of the local courts the plea was made on behalf of a woman on trial for murder that the prisoner was driven insane by a single heartless laugh on the part of her victim. In another courtroom a pretty young woman laid bare the details of a successful plot to defraud insurance companies by substituting the remains of paupers for those of people on whom insurance had been taken out. Out of Kentucky, Louisiana, and Missouri came tales which make Jules Verne himself appear commonplace and prosaic. It was enough to make a realist out of the most wildly sensational and imaginative author in existence.

BOOK ETIQUETTE.

Large private libraries are almost a commonplace in these days, and the man with a thousand books upon his shelves is no more of a rarity than the man with ten times that number of dollars in the bank. And there are misers among book collectors just as there are among the money lovers. Some people have the same reluctance about lending a book that they have about lending a dollar, and it must be confessed that in many instances the chances of either being returned are about equal. But libraries, like fortunes, are responsibilities. Those beautiful volumes dressed in calf skin, which are never permitted to leave their mahogany homes, are the aristocrats among books and their spotlessness is their reproach.

Stevenson used to lend his books to a beggar whose head was empty, but who loved the romantic and exotic language that he could not understand, and who expressed a preference for "John Keats—sir." These kind of Stevensonian beggars are rare, and it would hardly be safe to trust one's vellum covered volumes to a vagrant. Yet the destiny of a book is to be read, and the one that meets the greatest number of eyes best fulfills that destiny. Perhaps the finest kind of a bookplate would be one made up of a collection of the thumb marks left by appreciative readers upon a well-loved volume.

NEEDFUL PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The fatalities at Wednesday's fire were due not only to the absence of fire escapes but also to the presence of a hazardous kind of manufacture—the production of celluloid articles—in a building where the latter should never have been allowed to be carried on. Danger from both these sources should in future be obviated.

Action in respect to the first has already been taken, though it amounts to a confession more than an assurance. The particular inspector concerned in the failure to enforce the fire escape ordinance has been suddenly suspended by the Mayor, and it is at the same time announced that the remaining nineteen inspectors in the department are to be diverted from other duties and concentrated upon the enforcement of the ordinance mentioned. This announcement, however—in response to public indignation—only emphasizes the inexcusableness of the failure hitherto to enforce this ordinance with at least a reasonable fraction of that force, especially during the relief from ordinary duties which must have been experienced, owing to the general building tieup, during the last six months.

Furthermore, such spasmodic activity is rather the sign mark of a disorganized department than the assurance of any genuine results in any direction. The Mayor's readiness also to focus attention upon the inspector instead of upon the man responsible for the entire system and working of the department—namely: its head—gives less promise of any radical improvement than of the continuance of past traditions. There is no guaranty for honest and efficient administration of such a department except the intelligent and able devotion thereto of its head, and to say this is to indicate the only step toward actual correction of abuses which, if it were taken, would have real promise in it.

The second matter requiring attention—namely: the proper restriction of the location and character of buildings where employments specially dangerous from fire risk are carried on—is a subject of no little difficulty and one for which no adequate provision is now made. Aside from local and State provisions—none of which appears to be precisely in point—against the storing of explosive materials within the city except under prescribed conditions, there is a State prohibition against "the manufacture within the city limits of any explosive material or compound . . . which would be dangerous to life and property." This latter provision, however, would seem to be directed against the manufacture of raw materials rather than the production of secondary articles dangerous in character like the celluloid articles which occasioned the explosion of Wednesday. In any event, a blanket prohibition of the manufacture of such secondary products inside the city limits would seem to be uncalled for, while the permission of such manufacture in the heart of the business district and in an upper story would be plainly inexpedient.

Evidently the subject of the proper location and arrangements for such lines of manufacture demands discriminating consideration by the public authorities. It would, therefore, be appropriate that this subject should, on the reassembling of the City Council, be referred to a special committee to recommend proper legislation, either local or by way of an amendment to the State factory law, to insure reasonable regulation of this subject in future.

THE ASHANTI GOLD STOOL.

While the British still have their hands full in south Africa and China, they are undoubtedly relieved somewhat now that the crisis has passed in Ashanti. After a siege which has lasted since April, Sir Frederic Hodgson, the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, with 400 men, has managed to elude 10,000 of the Ashanti warriors and cut his way through to the coast, while the relieving column of 2,500 soldiers has reached Kumassi and rescued the remaining garrison from its insecure position. This, the fifth of the Ashanti uprisings during the last fifty years, appears to be settled, although there are yet several thousand of the well armed savages at large, who may make further trouble.

It is to be regretted that in the dispatches announcing the victory of the British arms no mention is made of the whereabouts of the golden stool which was the cause of the war. The golden stool is a fetish among the Ashantis, and as much an object of veneration as was the holy grail to the Knights of the Round Table. It was because the British attempted to seize it as a curio for the Queen's collection in the British Museum, to which the golden ax was sent by a previous Governor, that the Ashantis rose in revolt. At last accounts they had carried it away and troops were after it. Whether they have secured it is not stated. It is probable they have not, as it was said to have been carried into the heart of the African forests, which are not only well nigh impassable to European troops but abound with poisonous reptiles and fever breeding swamps and jungles. The golden stool undoubtedly would be an interesting addition to the Queen's collection of bric-a-brac, but as it is an object of the highest religious veneration to the Ashantis, as well as a symbol of authority and a fetish around which cluster all manner of superstitions, they cannot be blamed for fighting for it desperately. It would be a wise stroke of policy for the British government to announce to its Ashanti subjects that they may have their gilded toy in their capital, where it is more imposing than it can be in a swamp hole. If the British are not generous enough for this, then it is to be hoped the savages will keep it where it is and where it will be likely to be safe. There is no danger that the British will care to penetrate the locality where it is now in secure concealment.

Scarcity of Melons. The rejoicing over the bountiful crop of peaches and other fruit must be tempered by the news that canteloupes and watermelons are higher. It seems that nowhere is there more than two-thirds of a crop of muskmelons, owing to a decrease of acreage in the districts where they are raised. A notable instance is the Rocky Ford district in Colorado, famous for its melons, where only 4,200 acres have been grown, although nearly 8,000 acres were raised last year. This is because of the invasion of this territory by the beet sugar industry, which is regarded as more profitable. Much the same condition exists in the watermelon supply. In Missouri, where the production is usually largest, the acreage is only half as great as last year. This is sad news that would be almost unendurable were it not that peaches are so plentiful and cheap.

BRYAN WILL BE GRIEVED.

Mr. Bryan should give a gentle hint to ex-Governor Stone of Missouri to be more guarded in his remarks about the Philippine question. The latter, who is now in New York, was asked by the reporters whether he would have the United States retain fortified naval bases here and there among the Philippine Islands. His reply was:

> Most certainly—one or a dozen—or fifty—just as many as we might need. The Filipinos would have no right to object. All that they can ever hope for in the way of liberty they owe to us. We are entitled to as many harbors and naval bases as we might need.

Then he added: "We came into the sovereignty of the islands legitimately." No Republican will dispute that proposition, but Mr. Bryan, like Mr. Schurz, contends that that sovereignty has been obtained illegitimately and unconstitutionally because acquired without the consent of the Filipinos. It has been asserted by them again and again that Spain had lost the Philippines at the time she pretended to cede them, and hence could give no valid title. The Democratic national platform, while declaring that "the constitution follows the flag," and that therefore the imposition of duties on Porto Rican products is unconstitutional, refrains from alleging that the collection of duties on Philippine products is a violation of the constitution. But if the United States is, as ex-Governor Stone admits, the legitimate possessor of sovereignty over the Philippines, then the constitutional status of those islands can differ in no respect from that of Porto Rico.

Mr. Bryan will be pained when he learns that Mr. Stone has been talking in a flippant way about the United States helping itself to Manila and whatever other Philippine harbors it may desire. What Aguinaldo, who wants the seaports more than he does anything else, would say to this Mr. Stone does not care. According to him, "the Filipinos would have no right to object." Evidently he does not think the Filipinos have as many rights as Mr. Bryan believes they have. The latter will not say that the United States has a legal or moral right to exact from Aguinaldo the best harbors in the Philippines as the price of that independence which the Democratic candidate says is the inalienable right of the Filipinos.

DOWN EAST AFTER CASH.

Several prominent Democrats from the West and the Southwest are in New York City conferring with Eastern Democrats. There is a difference of opinion as to the object of this conference. It is asserted by some that the visitors are in pursuit of campaign funds to be used in this part of the country, which they have chosen as their battlefield. "Wheresoever the carcase is there will the eagles be gathered together." A story was printed some days ago to the effect that Tammany was going to raise two and a half million dollars by assessing city employés and protected forms of vice. The men who are going to manage the Bryan campaign and who will not be aided by the silver mine owners, as they were in 1896, doubtless wish to lay hands on this attractive fund.

Leading members of Tammany deny that it is this fund which has drawn Western Democrats to New York. They say the sole intention of these visitors is to look over the ground and see whether it will be worth while to make an aggressive campaign in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Delaware. Judging from present appearances no effort will be made to carry on such a campaign. It has about been decided that nothing will be gained by the establishment of Eastern headquarters for the National committee, and that the State organizations will have to do the best they can.

There would have been a fighting chance for Bryan in the above-mentioned States if he had not followed up his article in the June North American, in which he said that the contest between the gold standard and free silver must continue until one or the other won a decisive victory, by forcing the Kansas City convention to reiterate without qualification the demand for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. This has unnerved the Eastern Democrats. While Senator Jones of Arkansas asserts that Bryan will regain Maryland, ex-Mayor Latrobe of Baltimore, an old-line Democrat, who is better acquainted with the condition of affairs in that State than any Arkansan can be, says the Republicans will carry it by about 40,000 majority.

Democratic stump speakers in States like New York will have to keep watch over their tongues. The ratio of 16 to 1 will be a forbidden subject. To denounce trusts will be to tread on the toes of the Tammany leaders, who own stock in the ice trust. Denunciations of "imperialism" and "militarism" will awaken no enthusiasm. Unstinted general abuse of everything done by the McKinley administration will have to be the chief stock in trade of the Democratic stumpers.

THEOCRACY IN CHINA.

To what extent theocracy controls the Chinese government and may have played an important part in the present uprising in China is shown by Mr. Charles Denby, late United States Minister to that empire, in the current number of the Independent. He affirms that no nation in the world in its administration of the law acknowledges so directly its responsibilities to the deity—that is, to the Chinese deity, Shangti, who is not an entity, like Jupiter and Jehovah, but simply pantheism, Shangti representing heaven, earth, and the terrestrial gods. The attributes of the Chinese deity differ radically from those of the Christian deity. Mr. Denby saw an altar in the Temple of Heaven struck by lightning. The next day the officiating priests were decapitated upon the ground that heaven would not have destroyed the temple unless a sin had been committed which had to be punished by the state. By the same line of reasoning the insane are punished, though it is freely admitted they do not know what they are doing. They are slowly and deliberately cut to pieces, and the severity of the punishment is justified by the statement that "the deity would not have made the man insane unless he or some one connected with him had committed a crime, and that crime must be punished."

Such a deity the Emperor not alone worships but asserts the right to interpret all his decrees. When he ascends the throne he says: "I receive charge of heaven's great concerns." He is also the high priest of the nation, and at every winter solstice worships this nonentity, Shangti, in secret, performing the ancient rites and inviting him to banquet with his imperial ancestors, as was done 6,000 years ago.

Shangti worship is the religion of the state, and the state is all-powerful. The people have three religions, Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, or Rationalism. Among the upper and learned classes Confucianism is most popular, because it is not a religion at all, but only a philosophy. Mr. Denby says Confucius admitted that "he did not understand much about the gods, and that the obligations of man lay rather in doing his duty to his relatives and society than in worshiping spirits unknown. 'Not knowing even life,' said he, 'how can we know death?'" From which it would appear that Confucius was a sensible old philosopher, and that it would be much better for China if it were governed by Confucianism instead of by the Shangti theocracy. If the powers in the final settlement can manage to abolish the Manchu dynasty, and with it the Shangti theocracy, there will be more hope for China. With an administration controlled by such a religion as that of this extraordinarily perverse deity there is neither hope for a settled state of affairs as regards foreigners nor any encouraging prospect for missionary enterprises.

THE RATHBONE CASE.

The order for the arrest and trial of Ely Rathbone, late Director General of Posts in Cuba, was made the day after the receipt of the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow on the postal frauds in Cuba. In that report he accuses Rathbone of fraudulently appropriating to his own use moneys from the postal revenues of the island. It is alleged that he drew for nine months a per diem of $5 to which he was not entitled, and that he drew heavily on these revenues to pay the traveling expenses of his family and other purely personal bills. It is intimated that Rathbone did not come honestly by the sum of $3,000 with which he paid off some of his debts last fall.

Rathbone had held various responsible positions in the government service before he went to Cuba. He was Fourth Assistant Postmaster General once. He was known to have experience and no charge of dishonesty had been brought against him. But there must have been much latent dishonesty in his nature, for no sooner did he have a free hand in Cuba, with no one to watch him closely, than he began dealing with the postal revenues as if they were his own.

Neely stole more money than Rathbone is charged with taking, but the latter is in many respects the greater offender. He occupied a more responsible position. But for his collusion or carelessness Neely could not have robbed the government on so grand a scale. The latter will be sent back to Cuba soon. Rathbone is still there. After he fell under grave suspicion measures were adopted to prevent his leaving the island. He and the other men who have been pilfering from the Cuban postal revenues will be brought to trial before long. Nobody is seeking to shield men whose conduct has caused Americans so much mortification. They will be punished as they deserve.

LACKS A SENSE OF HUMOR.

Mayor Harrison has a watch, it appears; in fact, two watches, but what is more serious from the standpoint of a successful politician he seems to be entirely without a sense of humor. A politician can get along well enough without a pocket timepiece. Telling the time by the sun might, in fact, increase his popularity with a large class of voters. But the politician who takes himself too seriously is almost hopelessly handicapped. It is always the part of political wisdom for a man to be the first to see the joke on himself and to lead in the laugh at his own expense, which goes so far towards disarming criticism.

"The story about my not having a watch," said the Mayor when he got back from the East on Thursday, "is a joke from New York to San Francisco. It is not a bit funny any more. It is getting to be an everlasting nuisance." Then he pulled two watches, a bunch of keys, and other valuables out of his pockets by way of offering cumulative and overwhelming proof of the falsity of the awful slander which had been printed about him.

All this unpleasantness might have been easily avoided if Mr. Harrison's wise political advisers had taken him out behind the City Hall as soon as he got home and instructed him to laugh it off. They might have said also that a politician whose trivial mishaps are important enough to make people from New York to San Francisco double up with laughter ought to feel complimented at the wide extent of the interest he is able to arouse. At least, they might have warned him not to get mad and make a face at the Assessor.

Politicians should take warning from the sad case of Mayor Harrison. They should remember that a smile is always a better vote-getter than a frown, and that a hearty laugh will often put to confusion more formidable enemies than the Assessor.

BEER GARDEN MUSIC.

There is much superfluous palaver just at present over the question of beer garden music in this city. A few persons wish high-class music, a few others wish ragtime music. The two factions combined constitute an insignificant minority of beer garden patrons who do not care a straw about the music. Meanwhile the Kapellmeister of the garden, who has elevated views about his position, is in a quandary. In his efforts to suit both factions he suits neither and life is a burden to him. The same confusion exists as to music in the parks, which adds to the despair of the park Kapellmeister, as the veteran Professor Hand will testify with much eloquent gesticulation.

Meanwhile THE TRIBUNE would suggest to the garden Kapellmeisters that they pay no attention to either faction. The end and aim of the beer garden is the sale of beer and the purpose of the majority of its patrons is the consumption of beer. Its electric lighted pavilion, tree-shaded walks, and music are simply inducements to enhance the sale of beer. Music literally plays second fiddle. The garden is a large out-of-door saloon, organized and maintained by a brewery, in combination with street railroad companies, to encourage the consumption of beer and enhance the receipts of the transportation line. So long, therefore, as the alleged proprietor furnishes good beer and plenty of it the purpose of the garden is attained and the Kapellmeister may safely play what he chooses.

The situation is illustrated by recent performances in one of the largest gardens of the city. On one night the Kapellmeister gave his audience a program made up of ragtime, "coon" songs, and cornet solos, which was received with enthusiasm. On the next night he gave the same kind of audience a Wagner program and it was received with equal enthusiasm. Had he played a program of long metre psalm tunes or one of symphonies the result would have been the same. The audience would have been equally well satisfied, so it had its beer and the beer was good.

The critics of the Kapellmeister make the mistake of assuming that music is the principal thing in the garden, whereas music is only an adjunct, like the electric lights, the illuminated fountain, or the aeronautic monkey. It is the festive, foaming beer in mug, stein, or schooner that is the Alpha and Omega of the garden. If there were no beer to drink its gates would speedily close. If music were the sole attraction the Kapellmeister would play to vacant tables. The man who clamors for ragtime is as unreasonable as the man who clamors for a symphony. Let each take what the Kapellmeister offers and be thankful it is no worse than it is. But let him demand that the brewery which supports the garden shall supply good beer. So long as the beer is good it makes little difference to the public whether the music is good or not. The garden is a beershop, not a concert room. Those who wish concert programs of a high order should wait until the concert season opens. In the meantime, the Kapellmeister should not unduly magnify his office. He is of slight consequence. The critics also should cease their lamentations. They have no right to complain unless the beer is too heavily loaded with glucose and resin.

NO NEWS from China is bad news.

THE Chinese have learned how to lie in nearly all languages.

JUDGE YATES put up a stiff fight against Bryanism last evening at Tattersall's.

MAYOR HARRISON declares with some asperity that he hasn't a piano at the end of his watch chain, either.

THE notification affair at Indianapolis may be declared off, but we have the highest authority for asserting that Mr. Bryan will stay on.

MR. RAYSPIS, Fire Escape Inspector, has had a narrow escape from being fired.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Amateur Reformer.

"Glad to meet you, Mr. Berkenhead," he said, acknowledging the introduction, "but we have met before."

"Indeed, Mr.——"

"Gwilliams."

"Mr. Gwilliams, just at the moment I—where did I have the pleasure——"

"O, the pleasure was entirely on my side. I was in the audience. You were the speaker. I attended the political meeting you addressed at Grassyhurst the other day."

"I see. Well, I had the first word, anyhow. I hope the speech was to your liking."

"Very much. I was particularly impressed with that portion of it in which you said that the President, while he might be above the reach of the people, certainly could not be beyond their censures. I admired this because Sir Francis Bacon made a bungling attempt to say the same thing in his letter to the Duke of Buckingham in 1616, only instead of President he said King James, you remember——"

"Ah, yes, that was a—er—sort of coincidence——"

"I was impressed, too, with the forcible manner in which you spoke of the negotiation for the annexation of Hawaii as having 'begun with a political jockey named Sanford B. Dole,' for Charles Sumner tried to use the same expression when he said in the Senate, some time in 1870, I think, that the negotiation for the annexation of San Domingo, proposed by President Grant, began with a political jockey named Buenaventura Something-or-Other. I have always been fond of that phrase, 'political jockey,' and——"

"You seem to have been on the watch, Mr. Gwilliams, for plagiarisms, but those are such trifling examples——"

"Bless you, Mr. Berkenhead, I don't speak of them as plagiarisms at all. You improved everything you touched. For instance, your remark to the effect that 'it is the balance of our trade with foreign nations, not altering the standard of our coin, which increases or lessens our bullion at home,' was a decided improvement on the clumsy utterance of John Locke, author of the 'Essay Concerning the Human Understanding,' who used the word 'countries.' I think 'nations' much better."

"It pleases you to be sarcastic, Mr. Gwilliams."

"Not at all, Mr. Berkenhead. I was never more sincere. For example, again, when you said of Roosevelt, 'His hour had come. He promptly grasped the leadership thus left open. Starting out deliberately for the Presidential nomination, his plan embraced three leading features. His stepping stone was the Governorship, his shibboleth administrative reform, his method a pretended opposition to Boss Platt.' It sounded familiar. I hunted it up and found it—all except the Boss Platt part—on page 574 of 'Blaine's Twenty Years of Congress,' second volume. The deft manner in which you made a masterly arraignment of Samuel J. Tilden do service in a diatribe against Teddy Roosevelt challenged my highest admiration. So, too, when you observed that 'it would be difficult in the whole compass of history to find another instance in which such various and such powerful agencies concurred to degrade the character and to blast the prosperity of a nation,' and that 'the greater part of them sprang directly from the corrupt and selfish party now in power and from the greed of organized monopoly,' and so forth, you made a little the cleverest use of a quotation from 'Lecky's History of England in the Eighteenth Century' for a political purpose that ever came under my notice. Such a thing is enough to make the author clap his skeleton hands together and applaud you in his grave—if he happens to be dead. Web. Davis himself couldn't have done it better."

"If I had thought there was a man in that audience looking out for a chance to pick little flaws in my speech I would have saved him the trouble of hunting up the references by giving chapter and verse for every quotation——"

"Pardon me. Adaptation."

"Excuse me, sir——"

"No excuses necessary, Mr. Berkenhead. We all do it. I was a candidate for office once myself and made several speeches. Judgeship, or Congress, or the Legislature, or something of the kind. I am not entirely certain now what it was, but I remember I didn't get it. Didn't even get the nomination, though the Stock-Yards Sun published my biography in full, with portrait."

Mr. Berkenhead stiffened perceptibly.

"I am not a candidate for office," he said.

"Then you make political speeches for——"

"That, sir, is a matter which concerns——"

"Nobody but yourself, you were about to observe. Quite right. I wasn't going to ask you how much you got for them, anyway. I was about to suggest the possibility that you made political speeches from motives of patriotism."

"Pardon me if I say that is equally none of your——"

"Business. I know it. I run plump against that proposition every time I try to establish a friendly understanding with anybody. I presume I am the most peaceably disposed man in the world, next to Samuel Gompers, but I am always impinging awkwardly against something that hits back. Ever in the leather business, Mr. Berkenhead?"

"Sir!"

"Reason I ask is that I once knew a man of your name who was. I am not sure, however, but he was a cooper. Ever in the coopering business, Mr. Berkenhead?"

"Sir, this is——"

"Smoke, Mr. Berkenhead?"

"No, sir, I do NOT smoke!"

"Ever drink anything, Mr. Berkenhead?"

"No, sir!"

"Neither do I. Glad to have met you, Mr. Berkenhead. Good day."

On the Contrary.

"It seems lonesome," remarked the visitor who had invaded the haunt of the hermit, "here in these interminable woods. And yet, in your cozy little cabin, come to think of it——"

"But you seem to have come to talk of it," testily replied the hermit, and the visitor presently said he guessed he must be going.

PERSONALS.

Princess Mele Barese of Naples is the founder of a society for the protection of animals in that city. The organization has checked much of the cruelty which shocked American visitors in former years.

A pair of Louis XV. Sèvres porcelain table candlesticks from the art treasures of Sir Charles Welby sold in London recently for $12,075. The St. James' Budget says it is probably the highest price ever paid for articles of the kind.

The Czarina of Russia has gained the gratitude of her subjects by organizing an association to aid women in reduced circumstances. They are almost constantly employed in making embroidery for court dresses and ecclesiastical garb.

A New York paper is authority for a story of Senator Platt which recalls the days when he was a druggist. On going into a drug store recently to have a prescription filled Mr. Platt thought the clerk was unnecessarily slow, and said: "Here, I'll do it. I used to be a druggist myself." Going back of the counter he made up the prescription in a short time.

Boycotted by the Doctors.

A severe lesson in the power of trade unionism has just been taught the Lincoln Guardians. The local medical officer asked for an increase of salary from £45 to £80. This was refused and he resigned. The guardians, saying they objected to be dictated to, sought a new officer at the lower salary but in vain, as the local doctors boycotted the board. The salary was raised to £60, with the same result, and then to £70, but still nobody offered. At length an Edinburg doctor was imported, but immediately after being elected he resigned and went home again. Last week the guardians acknowledged themselves beaten, and decided to appoint a local doctor at £80—if any will apply.—Westminster Budget.

Unique Bridal Trip.

From Arizona a bridal trip a little out of the ordinary is reported. A young couple went to Flagstaff, bought a couple of big wagons and teams of mules, hired a couple of teamsters and a good cook, and started south for Phoenix. The principal wagon was roofed with canvas and wire gauze, with every comfort, and the trip is described as ideal. There were no flies or mosquitoes and good hunting. Upon arrival at Phoenix the wagons were sold at an advance and the couple proceeded by rail to Los Angeles in search of new adventures. They may return by way of Japan and India.—Kansas City Star.

The Tramps' Newport

THE average man may imagine that "a tramp is simply a tramp, and that settles it." He may be surprised to know that nowhere are social lines more closely drawn than in Hoboland and that a social aspirant can more easily break into the New York Four Hundred than a "kid" or an "old buck" into the most exclusive of tramp organizations.

Probably the most aristocratic tramp society in the United States is that which for the last ten years has made its summer home near the little town of Coloma, Mich., located in the midst of peach orchards and small fruit farms and close to the hotels about Pawpaw Lake. Strangely enough the people of Coloma do not regard the annual visit of the tramps with disfavor. They call the "hangout," which is located in a picturesque ravine at the edge of the town, the "Tramps' Hotel," and many of the hobos themselves, who have been coming there year after year, are well known to the villagers.

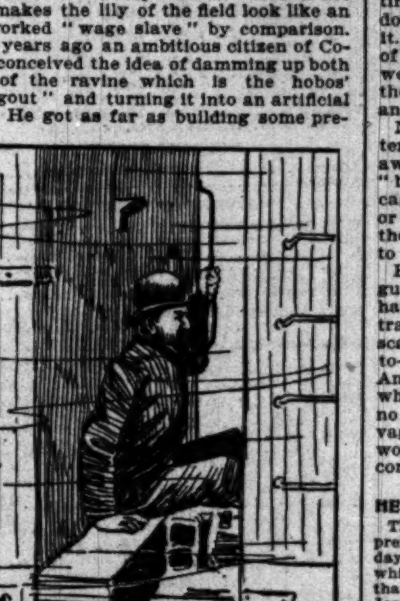
In order to get a chance to join the "gang" at the "Tramps' Hotel" a hobo must be a "native" and "a blowed-in-the-bottle-stiff" as well. In other words, he must be between 30 and 45 years old and must be expert and clever in all the ways of tramp life. Even for a hobo who possesses all these requisites it is hard work to gain admission to the summer "joint." Its occupants feel the same kind of pride which makes the residents of Newport exclusive. They discovered Coloma; they have spent their summers there for years; as tramps they are highly successful; they are safe from interference on the part of "hoosiers," "cops," and "fingers"—otherwise known as townspeople, policemen, and detectives—and they know just what "grafts" can be successfully and safely "worked" in the neighborhood.



AT THE SUMMER "HANGOUT."

Like the residents of other aristocratic summer resorts, however, they are continually bothered by undesirable hobos who are attracted by the advantages of Coloma. So many and so persistent have these hangers-on become of recent years that a second "hangout" has been established at some little distance from the original "joint." It is occupied by "kids"—tramps under 30—and by "old bucks"—worn out and old tramps. Here also the few "gay cats" and "holsters" who are allowed in the neighborhood make their summer homes. A "gay cat" is a hobo who will work in case of necessity, and is consequently an object of scorn on the part of the more aristocratic members of the fraternity. A "holster" is a shoplifter, and the hobos at the old original "Tramps' Hotel" want none of that class in their "hangout" for fear of interference on the part of the police.

From the last of May to the middle of October the fifteen or twenty regular "boarders" at the "Tramps' Hotel" lead a life that makes the lily of the field look like an overworked "wage slave" by comparison. Some years ago an ambitious citizen of Coloma conceived the idea of damming up both ends of the ravine which is the hobos' "hangout" and turning it into an artificial lake. He got as far as building some preliminary woodwork at one end of the ravine before either his money or his ambition gave out. Then the work was abandoned. It was just enough to furnish a good foundation for the "Tramps' Hotel." The tops of the heavy timbers are wide enough to furnish a sufficient couch, and stretched out upon them members of the colony each day enjoy a sun bath while the more energetic "hustle for handouts." Under the timbers good sized grottoes have been dug into the side of the hill. They are the hall bedrooms of the "Tramps' Hotel." Out in front, in the bottom of the ravine, are the accumulated ashes of several years' cooking. The hobos are favored in that sweet corn, peaches, and small fruit are to be had in the vicinity of Coloma in good seasons for the taking. Asking is an unnecessary formality. This year, for instance, peaches and other fruits are rotting on the ground because the farmers find it impossible to hire a sufficient number of pickers. They are not likely to object, therefore, if the hobos save a portion of this fruit from going utterly to ruin.



ON THE WAY TO "NEWPORT."

But when one of the "real guys" gets hungry for a "set down," which means a square meal, they have a way of getting it which is decidedly interesting—especially to the hotelkeepers along the shores of Pawpaw Lake.

As is the case at most summer resorts, the people who go out in family parties at Pawpaw Lake often have a regular table assigned to them. The hungry hobo from Coloma puts on the most respectable outfit of clothes he can find in the camp and starts out. He "sizes up" one of these family parties and waits until it is ready to go in to dinner. As the last of its members passes the dining-room door he follows and sits down at the same table with them. The waiters naturally think that he is a member of the party or at least a guest, and usually he is served without question. When the other people leave the table he follows them at once, and nothing more is heard of the tramp's dinner until one of the hotel boarders objects to the extras charged on his bill.

The relations existing between the "regulars" at the "Tramps' Hotel" and the people of Coloma are amusing. If, for instance, one of the villagers is uncertain on a point of geography he simply walks down the railroad track and asks one of the hobo globe trotters. And he can always find somebody at the "Tramps' Hotel" who is at least ready to claim that he has been on the spot and knows all about it. Often on a summer evening a member of "de gang" may be found in front of the village grocery store telling "ghost stories" and otherwise astonishing the natives.

Coloma people are careful to take in their washing from the lines and not to leave valuables lying around their yards, but otherwise they pay little attention to the presence of the tramps. Each year, however, for the last three a more or less bungling attempt has been made to break into the Coloma Bank, and some of the wise men are beginning to point the finger of suspicion to the camp down at the bottom of the ravine. There have also been a considerable number of burglaries committed in the towns near Coloma, and in these cases, also, the regular boarders at the tramps' Newport have fallen under suspicion. But in no case has there been a burglary in the town itself, and the people feel that the presence of the tramps is rather a protection. It is to their interest to prevent burglaries and to drive away "crooks" and "peters" from the town. Otherwise they soon fall into disrepute and would be driven away from the spot where they have so long spent their summer vacations. A "vacation" in the jargon of tramps means the time he is able to spend outside of county jails and lockups.

Another danger to which the people of Coloma are just beginning to awake is the influence which the hoboes have on the small boys of the town. Among professional tramps there is a distinct class known as "jockers." It is their business to "pestrify"—that is, to fascinate—adventuresome boys with their tales of wild life "on the road," and so to persuade them to start out as tramps in company with the men who have bewitched them. A boy of this kind does not stay long "on the road" before he is called a "prushan," and is compelled to beg and even steal for his master. It is because of their fear that something of this kind may happen to their children that the people of Coloma are beginning to think that the "tramps' Newport" had better be broken up.

Meanwhile the gentlemen of the road at Coloma are enjoying life in a delightful situation and with no more exertion than a wayside weed shows in drinking in the sunshine or the rain. They have even gone so far as to fit up a sort of stove on which to cook the scraps of meat which the local butcher gives them daily. At the foot of their ravine runs a clear river, and even a hobo may demean himself sufficiently at times to drop a line into the water and lie down on the bank in the sunshine and watch it. So there are fish to be had and all kinds of fruit are ready at hand. When the weather has been warm for a week or more the tramps even walk down into the stream and lie down in the cool water.

Not until September do they begin to scatter to their winter residences. They go away usually two together and take the "blind baggage" for "Shi," meaning Chicago; or "Cincie," Cincinnati; or "York," or wherever they may make their homes in the winter time. Often they go "graftin'" to New Orleans or Jacksonville, Fla.

Every summer one or more of the old guard fails to show up at "Newport." They have fallen under the trucks of a freight train, perhaps, or have gone down the social scale another step and become mere "tomato-can-vags," the outcasts of Hoboland. And your true hobo aristocrat of the grade which patronizes the camp at Coloma would no more associate with a "tomato-can-vag" than a member of the Four Hundred would waste his attentions on one of the common herd.

HE WAS NOT IN THE HOUSE.

The renomination of Judge Gantt for the Supreme bench by the Democrats at Sedalia the other day recalled to J. West Goodwin a funny incident which was a feature of the convention which gave that distinguished jurist his first nomination at St. Joseph ten years ago. Goodwin relates it thus: While awaiting for the reports of committees various statesmen were called upon to pour out wisdom and solace to the perspiring delegates, between which the band would give them "Dixie" time after time, until the crowd became restless for something new, and called for "Rooney," "Rooney," "Rooney." "Annie Rooney" was new at that time and not many had ever heard it. And Presiding Officer Benton had never heard it. After the sweltering delegates had shouted themselves hoarse for "Rooney," Judge Benton raised from his seat and advanced to the table in front of him, brought a huge gavel down with a thump that commanded immediate attention. He said in tones little less than an army mule would call for fodder: "If Mr. Rooney is in the house he will please come forward and address the delegates, as they seem anxious to hear him."

A wave of merriment swept over the assembled multitude and one long and continued shout went up that could have been heard over in Kansas on the west and beyond the confines of Patestown on the east. When the convention adjourned that night Judge Benton visited a music store and secured a copy of the popular melody "Annie Rooney" and studied up on current music.—Kansas City Journal.

CONCERNING CHINA.

Prince Tuan has no whiskers to be trimmed.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Judging from the reports from China there is a lot of chaos wrapped up in lyddite shell.—New York World.

Then, again, this gentleman named Sheng might file a few affidaivts as a guarantee of veracity.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

What is sadly needed is a happy medium between the silence of Pekin and the talk surplus of Shanghai.—Washington Post.

What the powers should do is to sue out a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the Ministers at Pekin.—Topeka State Journal.

William T. Stead says the Chinese war will last 300 years. Then there doesn't seem to be much use in getting excited.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

There are some good people who are going to stand out against any war in China until the "Chinks" massacre some members of their denomination.—Galveston News.

Spain will try to work its way into the concert by sending a few troops to China. It would be an act of international courtesy to provide Spain with a pass.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

He Took It.

"The scoundrelly impudence of these moneyed men is positively brutal. You know I live next door to a plutocrat. Last spring he tried to buy me out. Actually offered me more than my place was worth. Wanted to get rid of me. But I would'nt sell. No, sir. Then what do you suppose he did? Sent over and said he'd give me $10 a week if I'd stop my daughter's singing lessons."

"No! What did you do?"

"I took the scoundrel's money. I didn't like the singing any better than he did."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TRADE NOW ON FIRMER BASIS.

Producers and Consumers Showing a Disposition to Meet Half Way.

FEAR OF FALSE STARTS.

Dangerous Optimism of Last Autumn, However, Is Not in Evidence.

CLEARINGS OF THE WEEK.

New York, July 27.—R. G. Dun's Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

Speculative activity in raw materials is not present to discourage new business. Producers and consumers are getting together in more than one direction, although midsummer inactivity is emphasized by disturbed foreign relations and hesitation always attending a national political campaign.

False starts are to be feared, but the dangerous optimism of last autumn is lacking and new business is at lower prices.

A stop to the decline in wool brought many manufacturers into the market asking terms. Good sales of California and Territory wools were made to mills, and the trade expects larger purchases to follow the opening of spring goods by the American Woolen company next week. Holders who have had difficulty in storing were the chief sellers. Sales of wool at the three chief markets were only 4,337,500 pounds, against 10,773,500 last year. Cotton improved slightly, and there was more business in cotton goods. A reduction from 7 to 6¾ cents in Hope 4-4 bleached cottons closed out the entire stock in forty-eight hours, prices then being restored.

Similarly in iron, the depression in which has resulted in hesitation and fear in other industries, the tone is better; and in the Pittsburg district the mills have booked a line of fair orders in bars and plates. Structural and bridge materials are better.

The refusal of the Amalgamated association to allow a change in the wage scale adopted in May has led to strikes at numerous bar mills, and the Republic company is to dismantle some plants to secure concentration, but the non-union capacity will prevent serious scarcity.

Further business in bars shows that agricultural implement makers are more active. Gray forge has fallen to $15 at Pittsburg and Bessemer steel billets sold at $19. With the uncertainty of the conference of steel companies at Chicago removed, buyers may proceed with less anxiety. Export orders advanced electrolytic copper from 16¼ to 16⅝ cents in large lots.

Jobbers in boots and shoes are demanding prompt delivery on old orders, but new business is scarce. Further delay in fall and winter orders will entail reduction of forces at factories. Manufacturers are taking leather only for immediate needs, but sole is more active, and a large sale of belting at a moderate concession is reported. Packer hides sell freely at Chicago at the recently reduced price.

It was not surprising that wheat declined still further this week, for the price had been held far above the quotation ruling at this date in 1899, and crop conditions are so generally satisfactory as to assure an abundance for all home requirements and the usual amount for export.

High prices have curtailed foreign buying to some extent, and in four weeks Atlantic exports of wheat, including flour, have been only 7,266,436 bushels, against 8,430,431 last year.

The shipments of corn make a more satisfactory comparison, in four weeks amounting to 12,720,435 bushels, against 11,881,479 a year ago.

Failures for the week were 231 in the United States, against 151 last year, and 28 in Canada, against 20 last year.

Bradstreet's Financial Review.

Bradstreet's review of the New York stock market tomorrow will say:

Intense dullness has been the rule this week in connection with the stock market. Speculative activity has shrunk to the narrowest proportions, and a heavier tone is shown, due to the increased attention the public and the market here are giving to the Chinese situation. Unsettled securities markets and the hardening in money abroad have resulted in moderate but fairly steady selling of American stocks by foreigners.

At the same time, the advance in open market discount rates at London to above 4 per cent and the hardening of exchange here created a feeling that heavy gold shipments from New York to London may be anticipated. The movement of the markets abroad this week was favorable to London and adverse to Paris, the rise of sterling rates at the latter city in particular making the triangular arrangements through which gold had been shipped from New York to Paris no longer profitable.

No gold was therefore sent out on the French steamer sailing on Thursday, but, as demand sterling has been advancing to nearly 488, it was appreciated that only the direction of the gold outflow had been changed and that London would from now on be the probable destination of these shipments. The foreign influences were thus generally unfavorable to the market here.

At the same time, the local factors, while not bearish, did not encourage bullish demonstrations. Time money gives indications of hardening under the prospect of gold shipments, and a conservative feeling over Chinese complications has an effect on the action of large interests.

The investment demand for dividend-paying stocks noted early in the present month has subsided, and the public is not inclined to take part in speculation at present.

Floating supplies of most stocks are, however, small, and there is still no disposition on the part of the actual holders of securities to sell them.

The situation as regards the corn crop is considered satisfactory, but, while railroad earnings continue in the main to increase the fact that the weekly returns of such an important road as the St. Paul have exhibited decreases since the beginning of the month exercises more influence than it is entitled to do in view of the fact that the reduced spring wheat yield necessarily affects the business of all Northwestern roads and those of the St. Paul system in particular.

As Viewed by Bradstreet.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Important changes in trade and speculation are notably lacking this week, but counter-currents of demand in various sections and industries lend a rather more than usually irregular appearance to the general situation.

Among the features calling for notice are the practical assurance of an immense corn crop by the recent copious rains in the further West, the continued cheerful reports from the sections which have gathered and are now marketing a large winter wheat crop, advices of continued improvement in tone in the Northwest, with reports of renewals of earlier canceled orders for fall goods, fairly satisfactory gains in gross railway earnings, less weakness in prices of the country's leading cereal products, based apparently on renewed buying for export and rather more inquiry for raw wool by manufacturers.

Unfavorable elements in trade probably find their chief and greatest exposition in the iron and steel business. That industry is, if possible, more depressed than at any time for three years past, and expectations that price declines would be checked by the arrival of finished material at a cost basis have been disappointed, because this week steel bars have been sold in some instances at one cent per pound, which is unquestionably below the basis of cost of raw materials and manufacture.

That a large tonnage of this material and of Southern pig iron has been worked off seems certain, but it is still a buyers' market, with everything that this implies.

Export business would undoubtedly expand if ship room were available. Among other metals tin is locally lower on freer arrivals, after touching the highest price in twenty-seven years.

Trade in dry goods, at the East particularly, seems backward pending a clearer realization of the cotton goods situation. Bleached goods have been reduced, but gray goods and brown cottons are steady. Some reselling of their raw cotton by Eastern mills for export is reported.

Satisfactory progress is reported as to the growing American and Egyptian crops, and the margin between old and new delivery tends to widen.

Rather more inquiry for wool at Eastern markets is a sign of manufacturers getting ready for the lightweight season.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 2,363,743 bushels, against 3,029,381 bushels last week, 3,366,432 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 2,371,872 bushels in 1898, 2,348,021 bushels in 1897, and 2,648,748 bushels in 1896.

From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 11,241,816 bushels, against 13,797,292 bushels last season, and 10,381,810 bushels in 1898-'99.

Corn exports for the week aggregated 3,243,745 bushels, against 4,182,159 bushels last week, 3,700,320 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,601,821 bushels in 1898, 1,482,715 bushels in 1897, and 1,495,812 bushels in 1896.

From July to date this season corn exports are 15,083,266 bushels, against 16,017,497 bushels last season, and 10,657,469 bushels in 1898-'99.

Business failures are smaller, numbering 183 in the United States, as compared with 202 last week, 170 in this week a year ago, 189 in 1898, 239 in 1897, and 221 in 1896.

Clearings of the Week.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities of the United States and Canada for the week ended July 26, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		P. ct., inc.	P. ct., dec.
New York	$769,886,194	....	13.7
Chicago	119,348,448	10.1	....
Boston	98,838,629	....	30.2
Philadelphia	83,658,098	....	5.0
St. Louis	28,540,987	2.9	....
Pittsburg	22,799,408	20.0	....
Baltimore	17,678,623	....	9.6
San Francisco	17,110,810	....	9.8
Cincinnati	14,299,500	5.9	....
Kansas City	13,365,582	26.1	....
New Orleans	7,655,951	21.2	....
Minneapolis	9,586,729	19.3	....
Detroit	8,256,587	.9	....
Cleveland	10,917,427	15.7	....
Louisville	7,090,333	1.9	....
Providence	5,419,300	....	8.9
Milwaukee	5,154,803	24.2	....
St. Paul	5,035,584	15.4	....
Buffalo	4,533,615	....	....
Omaha	6,319,452	....	8.4
Indianapolis	6,064,207	7.4	....
Columbus, O.	4,822,600	....	2.4
Savannah	3,542,750	56.8	....
Denver	3,433,663	3.3	....
Hartford	2,264,889	1.8	....
Richmond	2,451,313	....	11.4
Memphis	1,479,254	10.8	....
Washington	1,944,831	....	7.1
Peoria	1,781,297	2.1	....
Rochester	1,604,642	8.9	....
New Haven	1,230,787	....	5.7
Worcester	1,156,627	....	16.5
Atlanta	1,164,233	10.7	....
Salt Lake City	1,588,175	....	10.2
Springfield, Mass.	1,055,240	....	....
Fort Worth	1,601,414	....	1.4
Portland, Me.	917,020	....	31.1
Portland, Ore.	1,588,169	12.9	....
St. Joseph	3,649,704	....	....
Los Angeles	2,056,909	27.8	....
Norfolk	1,202,712	2.2	....
Syracuse	923,630	....	6.0
Des Moines	1,205,756	....	13.5
Nashville	1,116,817	....	8.0
Wilmington, Del.	973,732	12.8	....
Fall River	537,848	....	37.4
Scranton	1,058,344	....	6.2
Grand Rapids	1,096,980	....	2.3
Augusta, Ga.	720,748	....	6.5
Lowell	484,044	12.5	....
Dayton, O.	1,050,714	....	1.6
Seattle	4,549,886	140.1	....
Tacoma	927,152	....	....
Spokane	957,472	....	15.9
Sioux City	816,101	5.9	....
New Bedford	342,338	....	54.6
Knoxville, Tenn.	542,073	8.0	....
Topeka	944,278	59.4	....
Birmingham	795,571	23.2	....
Wichita	532,490	1.3	....
Binghamton	375,400	....	5.8
Lexington, Ky.	450,366	44.2	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	215,766	1.4	....
Kalamazoo	357,122	5.4	....
Akron	471,700	24.6	....
Chattanooga	391,620	44.8	....
Rockford, Ill.	277,380	....	....
Canton, O.	304,000	46.1	....
Springfield, O.	275,190	....	1.7
Fargo, N. D.	211,622	....	....
Sioux Falls, S. D.	135,295	....	8.7
Hastings, Neb.	177,936	....	28.0
Fremont, Neb.	90,741	....	....
Davenport	873,121	26.8	....
Toledo	2,221,871	....	4.7
Galveston	4,322,000	7.8	....
Houston	4,058,579	....	16.7
Helena	718,068	23.1	....
Evansville	695,078	....	10.7
Macon	539,000	36.4	....
Little Rock	343,339	35.5	....
Springfield, Ill.	350,664	....	2.7
Youngstown, O.	329,569	49.5	....
Totals, U. S.	$1,337,153,240	....	9.7
Totals outside N. Y.	567,267,046	....	3.4
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$14,034,439	....	3.5
Toronto	9,377,453	14.4	....
Winnipeg	2,145,350	11.5	....
Halifax	1,507,763	20.1	....
Hamilton	680,218	....	....
St. John, N. B.	920,728	52.5	....
Vancouver	955,197	....	4.8
Victoria	533,217	....	....
Totals	$30,154,374	3.8	....

POSTAL RATES FOR ISLANDS.

Domestic Charges to Prevail Generally Among New Possession and the United States.

Washington, D. C., July 27.—Postmaster General Smith has issued a general order giving the postage rates between the United States and the island possessions. It directs that all mail sent from the United States to Guam, the Philippine Archipelago, or Tutuila, including all adjacent islands of the Samoan group, which are possessions of the United States, or from all these to the United States, or from one island to another, shall be subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions, and rates of postage. The term United States includes Porto Rico and Hawaii.

All mails sent from the United States or its island possessions to Cuba or vice versa will be subject to the postal union rates and conditions, except that the domestic rates, etc., will apply to mail sent by or addressed to persons in the United States military, naval, or civil service in Cuba, if properly indorsed and marked and postage is fully prepaid.

The order directs that mails addressed to persons in the United States service, serving in the United States or any of its island possessions, or en route to the latter shall be expedited as rapidly as possible, without additional postage for forwarding. Letters sent by United States soldiers, sailors, and marines in Cuba, Guam, the Philippines, or Tutuila, addressed to the United States, when indorsed as to branch of service, may be dispatched without prepayment of postage, and only the single postage rate collected on delivery. These provisions are especially ordered to apply as far as possible to all ordinary unregistered mail sent to or from persons in the United States military or naval service in China.

WANT ONLY PARKS UNITED.

Committee of Civic Federation to Protest Against Consolidation of Outlying Towns with the City.

The Committee on Consolidation of the Chicago Civic federation met at the headquarters of the Civic federation yesterday afternoon and discussed an invitation received from the Evanston delegates to send representatives to the meeting of delegates from the country towns to be held at the Briggs House today to protest against the consolidation of the outlying towns with Chicago.

The committee decided to accept the invitation by a majority vote. Robert McMurdy, William A. Giles, and R. M. Easley were appointed as a subcommittee for that purpose. The committee still holds to its original position that the movement which they are now organizing does not affect the country towns, but is merely an effort to consolidate the park systems upon a more economical basis.

The offices of County and City Clerks, County and City Controllers, County and City Treasurers, County and City Civil Service commissions are examples, they say, of the double service for which the taxpayers are paying. The committee also has in view a constitutional amendment whereby all connection of the City of Chicago and the rest of Cook County may be broken.

The Cigar Nuisance.

A piece of tar rope neatly wrapped and shaped and finished might smoke in the punky way usual to some "Havanas," and if it cost 10 cents some smokers might fancy they were the "real thing." Some of that recent Havana leaf tastes that way.

Then there is the "domestic" cigar, with the dreamy, eye-watering, new-mown hay perfume—the burning new-mown hay aroma. Both are a common nuisance.

"Imports" at 5 cents are a protection; have taste without too much of it, and they burn free—are cool and delicately tasteful.

BEGIN ARGUMENT IN JESTER CASE.

Telephones Arranged So the Town Can Hear the Oratory.

COURT HOUSE TOO SMALL.

J. H. Rodes Opens for the State and Joseph S. McIntyre for Defense.

STORY OF CRIME RETOLD.

New London, Mo., July 27.—[Special.]—Argument began this morning in the Jester trial. Throngs from all parts of the county filled the courthouse at an early hour, but only a small number of the people were able to gain admission. A telephone had been placed just back of the jury, so that many residents of the town and county could hear the arguments without suffering from the heat and discomfort of the courthouse.

Before the attorneys began speaking the court instructed the jury as to the verdict which they should find, and the manner in which the law which governs the case should be considered by them.

J. H. Rodes of Sedalia, in opening the argument for the State, said:

"This is perhaps the most remarkable case in the entire history of criminal jurisprudence in this or any other country. No case has attracted so much attention in many decades. The unique and novel features of the crime consisted in the great lapse of time since the alleged murder was committed, practically a generation having passed.

He spoke with force of the unimpeachable witnesses, the physical facts incapable of falsehood, which told a tale of guilt. He told the tale of the trail of blood on the snow, the flight through the woods, the knife, the clothing, the disappearance of Gilbert Gates, and all the facts which he declared point like skeleton fingers to the guilt of the defendant, after the lapse of thirty years.

"That Jester was not tried years ago," said he, "is not the fault of the State, as he has been a fugitive from justice since his crime of 1871." It was regarded as a strong argument, skillfully presenting the incriminating facts.

Joseph S. McIntyre, in speaking for the defense, talked four hours, and reviewed and analyzed the evidence in its entirety. He said the weakness of the case against Jester was disclosed by the elaborate preparations, numerous lawyers, and the flock of detectives thought necessary to secure a conviction.

Then followed an exposition of the uncertainty and danger of circumstantial evidence. The witnesses were taken up and their testimony analyzed one by one. He called attention to many contradictions and noticeable inconsistencies. His closing argument was an appeal to the jury for a conviction of murder in the first degree or an absolute acquittal.

BORCHGREVINCK MAKES REPORT OF HIS TRIP TO ANTARCTIC ZONE.

Effects a Landing on Victoria Land After His Bark Had Been Held Fast in Ice Forty-eight Days—Expedition Finds Valuable Deposits of Minerals.

San Francisco, Cal., July 27.—The report of Explorer Borchgrevinck, who was sent to the antarctic in the interest of science in the auxiliary bark Southern Cross, has been received here. The explorer says that ice was first encountered on Dec. 30, 1898, and that two weeks later, on Jan. 14, land was first sighted. It proved to be Balleney Island, but near approach was impossible owing to the ice.

For weeks the vessel was hemmed in the pack, and preparations for a sledge journey to Victoria Land were being perfected when the pressure slackened a little. The Southern Cross had been hemmed in for forty-eight days, and on the night of Feb. 17 dropped anchor in Robertson's Bay. Stores were landed at South Victoria Land. On the 23d of January a severe southwest gale occurred. It lasted for forty-eight hours and two anchors were lost.

The report states that but for the heroic work of the men the vessel would have been lost.

On March 1 the Union Jack was hoisted on Victoria Land, and on March 2 the Southern Cross, commanded by Captain Jensen, sailed for New Zealand, leaving Borchgrevinck and a party of ten at the settlement of Cape Adare, 2,500 miles south of Australia. The party remained in the vicinity of Adare for some months, experiencing great hardships and suffering intensely from the extreme cold.

On June 26 an attempt was made to reach the coast land to the west of Robertson's Bay, where the camp was pitched, with the thermometer registering 40° below zero.

An island was discovered and named Duke of York Island. On this journey the lowest temperature registered was experienced—namely: 52° below zero.

Subsequently expeditions from Robertson's Bay were dispatched during August and September, with the result that valuable collections were made and observations attended to whenever opportunity offered.

The land towards the southwest of Duke of York Island in the Admiralty Range was visited and named Geikie Island, owing to its geological interest.

Duke of York Island itself was found to be cut through from east to west by broad, deep quartz reefs.

"It may here suffice to say," remarked Mr. Borchgrevinck, "that minerals of great value occur in this vicinity, and that undoubtedly in time to come science will receive that support from commerce which the progress of civilization justifies, and that the future antarctic exploration will never be in want of financial support.

"Officially, I took possession of Duke of York Island for Sir George Newnes.

"Geikie Island, which was visited on several occasions, is also rich in minerals."

BUFFALO BILL REVISITS CHICAGO

With His Motley Crew of World's Warriors Colonel Cody Will Celebrate at 35th and Wentworth.

During the Grand Army of the Republic celebration a feature of interest to the many visitors in the city will be the presence of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, with its military tournament and representatives of warriors of the world, ranging from the Arabs and Indians to the Filipinos. Cavalry experts from many nations, including a detachment of Roosevelt Rough Riders, Russian Cossacks, and veterans of the United States regular army, will give exercises. Besides the charm of its military character, the display is instructive, depicting scenes that are famous in history—reproductions of battles of both the civil and the Spanish wars, showing the differences in the methods employed then and those now in use. Then, too, the daring horsemanship exhibited is fascinating in the extreme. The exhibition will take place at Thirty-fifth and Wentworth avenue, where a comfortable grand stand with a seating capacity of 20,000, covered from rain and sun, has been erected.

Green Lake Service.

Through parlor car to Green Lake via Northwestern line leaves Chicago 3 p. m., except Sunday. Through sleeper for Chicago leaves Green Lake 12:30 midnight Sundays, arrives Chicago 7:30 a. m. Mondays. Low rate excursion tickets every Friday and Saturday. Ticket offices, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

LIKE REPORT ON DRAINAGE

TRUSTEES SAY MAJ. WILLARD'S STATEMENT SUSTAINS POLICY.

Declare It an Effectual Answer to Arguments of Critics That Commerce Would Be Driven from the Chicago River — Confident General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, Will Approve—To Improve the Canal and Prepare for Contest in Congress.

The policy of the United States government towards the Drainage Canal, as foreshadowed by Major J. H. Willard's report to the Secretary of War is pronounced satisfactory to the drainage trustees. They regard the report as sustaining the policy of the board and effectually answering the arguments made by the critics to the effect that commerce would be driven out of the Chicago River.

The trustees are confident that the report will be approved by General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, and ratified by Secretary of War Root. The next contest with the interests opposed to the canal is expected to take place in the Committee on Rivers and Harbors in Congress next session. In the meantime the board will continue its efforts to improve the existing conditions of the river and canal and better prepare itself for Congressional investigation.

Want to Refute Statements.

It is regretted by a number of the members of the board that the report does not include the engineer's opinion on the canal and river based on observations taken while the full legal requirement of 360,000 cubic feet of water an hour was flowing through the channel. Such a report is not feared by the board, but is desired in order to refute the sensational statements of some of the representatives of the Lake Carriers' association and vesselmen made last winter.

"Major Willard's report," said Trustee Bernard A. Eckart, "is complete and covers all points in the position for which we have contended. We insist that after the bridges are removed and the tunnels are lowered and the river widened in a a few places the condition in the Chicago River will be more favorable for shipping interests than it was before the opening of the drainage canal."

"The report fully sustains the policy of the Board of Trustees," said Trustee Zina R. Carter. "There has been a disposition on the part of some of the shipping interests to criticise the current in the river. Major Willard's report will silence the critics."

Isham Randolph, chief engineer of the board, is pleased over the report. "The report is based on conditions which we have always contended were true, and shows that the government will not interfere with our work," he said. "While the conclusions are based on observations made while the flow was below the legal requirement yet it is perfectly satisfactory to the engineering department."

"Major Willard should have given us credit for 10 per cent more water in the canal when he made his observations," said William Boldenweck, President of the Sanitary board. "Furthermore, his range of observations extended only to 310,000 cubic feet. It is a satisfactory report, however.

Takes an Opposite View.

Captain J. G. Keith of the Lake Carriers' association takes an opposite view, and said: "Major Willard seems to think the drainage trustees are the only people here. He has paid but little attention to the interests of the shipping class. We collected facts and offered to present them to him, showing the evil effects of the current, but he refused to accept them. We will make a second appeal to the Secretary of War and show Major Willard that he is mistaken in his report."

CURRENT NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Rock Island to Obtain Shortest Route Between Chicago and Los Angeles —Competitor of Santa Fe.

Plans have been perfected whereby the Rock Island railway will obtain the shortest route between Chicago and Los Angeles and become a competitor of the Santa Fé. The present terminus of the Rock Island's Kansas lines is at Liberal, Kas. From this point, which is on the Texas State line, the road is to be extended to White Oaks, N. M., where connection will be made with the El Paso and Northeastern railroad to El Paso. This, with the Southern Pacific from El Paso, will constitute a shorter line to Los Angeles from Chicago than that of the Santa Fé, as will be seen by the following statement:

	Miles.
Chicago to Liberal, Kas.	868
Liberal to White Oaks, N. M.	360
White Oaks to El Paso	155
El Paso to Los Angeles	812
Chicago to Los Angeles	2,195

The distance by the Santa Fé from Chicago to Los Angeles is 2,265 miles.

The new extension of the Rock Island, it is claimed, will run through valuable coal and timber regions and a fine cattle raising country.

St. Paul's New Traffic Deal.

An agreement has been entered into providing for close traffic relations between the Duluth branch of the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road. Negotiations looking to the end agreed on have been in progress since the sale of the St. Paul and Duluth to the Northern Pacific. For years the Milwaukee and St. Paul has been anxious to secure an outlet from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Duluth, and at one time it was reported that the Milwaukee and St. Paul intended to build a line of its own. Under the new compact the Milwaukee and St. Paul will be allowed to run its trains direct to Duluth from Chicago or other points on its system.

Arrangements are being made, it is said, for a large joint freighthouse in St. Paul. It is believed that the Northern Pacific stands ready to allow other Chicago lines the same use of its St. Paul and Duluth tracks as has been given the Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Santa Fe and Rio Grande Alliance.

An alliance between the Santa Fé and Rio Grande railroads, which will result in a practical union of the two systems, is, it is reported, about to be formed.

The construction plans of the Rio Grande for the extension of its line from Durango south through the San Juan Valley and then over into Utah are said to be part of the scheme. The Rio Grande is to extend its line southwest from this point until it reaches the Colorado River and will follow the river down to Williams, Ariz., possibly going down the Cañon itself. At Williams it is to unite with the Santa Fé, thus establishing through connection with the Pacific coast.

Judge Grosscup has rendered a dissenting opinion in the case of the Interstate Commerce commission against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroal company, in the case involving the right of the railroad to charge shippers $2 in addition to the regular freight charges for switching cars to the Union Stock-Yards.

Transportation Notes.

Passenger earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul for the fiscal year ended June 30 show a great improvement over the previous year. The total passenger earnings amounted to $7,698,513, an increase of nearly 14 per cent over last year.

The meeting of the executive officers of the Chicago-St. Paul lines, which was to have been held here yesterday to surmount, if possible, the obstacles in the way of the formation of a traffic pool, has been postponed until the first week in August.

The Santa Fé railroad company has filed additional mortgages in the Probate Court at Santa Fé, N. M., as instruments of further assurance to secure the payment of $96,990,500 of 100-year 4 per cent bonds held by the Union Trust company of New York.

NAVAL MILITIAMAN ARRESTED.

Put Under Guard at Camp Dewey for Assaulting Comrade with Bayonet —To Be Court-Martialed.

John Linnon of Alton of the Naval Militia, now at Camp Dewey, is held a prisoner at the camp for assaulting Charles Atkins, also of Alton, with a bayonet, severely cutting Atkins around the head yesterday. Atkins was removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

Catarrh of nose or throat immediately relieved and ultimately cured by use of "Boro-Formalin." (Eimer & Amend).

Be Sure About The Food

Was there ever so high and decisive a test of the baking powders as that by the Government Chemists at the World's Columbian Fair?

The tests then made by the official experts showed that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder was the purest, strongest, most healthful of all the baking powders exhibited, and a diploma and medal were awarded accordingly.

It is such testimony as this which has established the use of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder in homes where pure food and economy are appreciated.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—The alum baking powders, which are those sold at lower prices, were excluded from consideration at this great competitive test because they are deemed unreliable and unwholesome.

IT HAS COAL "TO BURN."

DAILY DELIVERY OF FIFTY TONS CREATES A SURFEIT.

Flaw in Contract Between City and the Drainage Board Causes Vast Surplus Store of the Black Diamond to Pile Up at the Pumping Works—Callahan & Co., the Consignors, Insist They Are Entitled to $155 a Day for Shipments.

By the city and the Drainage board more coal is being accumulated at the Bridgeport pumping works than can be used by either corporation. It is piling up at the rate of 100 tons a day, while the capacity of the furnaces is only fifty, and what is to be done with the surplus or who is to pay for it is the question now worrying the Department of Public Works at the City Hall. The drainage trustees say it is none of their business, and have washed their hands of the whole matter.

When the city some time ago turned the pumping works at Bridgeport over to the drainage trustees at a nominal rental, on condition that the latter would maintain it, it had a contract with Callahan & Co. to deliver fifty tons of coal a day at the pumping station at the price of $3.10 a ton. The contract amounted to $155 a day, and was quite an item. There was a clause in the contract which provides that it could be annuled on thirty day's notice, but this notice was not given at the time of the transfer to the drainage trustees of the pumping works.

When the latter took charge Engineer Randolph made a contract with the Flemington Coal company for the necessary amount of coal for running the works, and paid no attention to the city's contract with Callahan & Co. The latter, however, were not deterred by that, and kept on delivering the fifty tons a day as per their contract.

The drainage authorities said they did not want the coal, as they were getting what they needed from another firm, but Callahan & Co. replied that they did not care anything about that, as they had a contract with the city to deliver so much coal at a fixed price at the pumping works every day, and they intended to keep their contract, no matter what happened. The drainage trustees threatened to use their police to keep the firm from unloading the coal, and appealed to the city authorities to take charge of the Callahan fuel, the Sanitary District had no use for it, and will not receive it.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Blocki claimed he had a verbal understanding with Callahan & Co. under which the city could throw up the contract at any time it wanted, but the Callahans are still sticking to their contract, which provides for thirty days' notice, and declare they will keep on delivering the coal until the thirty days is up. In the meantime, unless something is done soon, there will not be room in the neighborhood of the pumping works to store the fuel.

FEAR FRAUD IN EXAMINATIONS.

Civil Service Commission Will Take Precautions—Rumors of Deception Discredited, However.

Extra precautions will be taken by the Civil Service Commissioners to prevent any possibility of the examination questions in the tests which are to be conducted next month being circulated among candidates. The necessity for caution has been emphasized by ill-defined reports which have reached the commissioners. It was stated by Commissioner Ela that what had been heard was not on a basis which would justify an investigation. The statements were that copies of the questions had been in the possession of candidates who had passed tests. Commissioner Ela said that the commission could not secure testimony which would enable an investigation to be conducted.

Examinations next month will be held for positions in the Police department, the Board of Education, and the Controller's office. Examinations also will be held for the position of dog catcher, and the character of the test is puzzling to the commissioners. John G. Shortall, President of the Humane society, will be required to take the examination for the position of keeper of the dog pound.

Mayor Firm for Economy.

Mayor Harrison stated that he was prepared to "Czar it" over the Finance committee in case that body wished to stand out against him in the policy of reducing appropriations.

"I have been a Czar before in the Council," he said, "and I can be a Czar again. The Finance committee cannot dictate in this matter."

Mayor Harrison left last night for Marquette. He will return on Aug. 6 to receive Bryan.

City Hall Notes.

A test of the boulevard saloon license ordinance recently passed by the City Council is involved in a case which will be heard before Judge Bishop today. James M. Donlan has sued for a license to establish a saloon at Jackson boulevard and Hoyne avenue.

Search is to be made through the vaults in the County Building to bring to light the long lost plans of the present structure, which, it is believed, have lain there for twelve years. They are wanted in completing plans for the additional three stories.

Family Cyclone.

The editor of the Brighton Enterprise has two daughters, named Gale and Breeze. The girls ought to get even by calling the old man "Wind." This, however, might stir up a family cyclone.—Keokuk (Ia.) News.

Illinois Central R. R. Dining Car to Flossmoor.

On Saturday, July 28, a dining car will be run to Flossmoor on 12:30 p. m. train from Randolph street.

"TRUE BILLS" FOR TROLDAHL.

Grand Jury Votes Three More Indictments Against Alleged Steamship Ticket Swindler.

Evidence of an alleged scheme for wholesale embezzlement from poor persons was presented against Rasmus J. Troldahl yesterday, and the grand jury voted three "true bills" against him in addition to the one returned at the first day's session. Two of the new indictments voted charge embezzlement, and one larceny as bailee.

Charles F. Wenham said he was short $300 as the result of swindles practiced by Troldahl. Wenham is the general agent at Chicago for the Beaver Steamship company, Rotterdam to Montreal, and Troldahl is said to have represented himself to prospective passengers as the assistant agent of the company and thus to have obtained their money, giving receipts that Wenham made good, amounting to $300.

Mr. Wenham also said his employers, Elder, Dempster & Co. of New York, owners of the steamships, had complained of losses through Troldahl aggregating $1,000.

Another indictment was returned on complaint of John Bowen for larceny as bailee, the charge being based on a ticket transaction.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The Western Union special Committee on Rates is hard at work making a thorough investigation of the different classes of risks which have proved unprofitable of late in the Western field, with a view of recommending an increase wherever loss is shown. From general indications the committee is likely to advise that advances ranging from 20 to 60 per cent be made in existing rates. Among the unprofitable risks that are under consideration are: Agricultural implement factories, apartment houses or flat buildings of cheap construction, art galleries and paintings, auction stocks, bicycle factories, bolt and nut works, blast and iron furnaces, box factories, broomcorn in bales, canning factories, brick kilns and tile works, car barns of traction companies, chair factories, wholesale cigar stocks, cheese factories, cold storage in small towns, country clubhouses, country stores, and department stores in large cities.

The vote through the official bulletin on the McReynolds elevator risk, announced at the meeting of the Executive committee of the Chicago Underwriters' association yesterday, defeated the proposition for a reduction on the tariff rate from 50 cents to 25 cents by a vote of 71 to 24, and also refused a reduction in rate of 50 cents on account of superior construction by a vote of 60 to 35. The committee accepted from H. H. Brown a complete set of fire patrol reports from July 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1900. A form of vapor lamp was approved.

A. H. Robinson and other prominent local agents of Louisville, Ky., are arranging for all members south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi to rendezvous at Louisville and take a special train at 8 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 29 direct to Milwaukee, arriving there at 6 in the evening. The convention of the National Association of Local Fire Agents opens there on the following morning for a three days' session.

The joint conference committees of the Western union and National association will meet in Chicago on Aug. 7 to take up the subject of multiple agencies.

The Committee of Twenty-seven of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which has charge of getting signatures to the proposed "agreement of 1900," has called a meeting of companies in New York City on Aug. 9. It is now proposed to abandon for the present everything in the document excepting provisions relating to rates and make these the issue.

Western Manager B. W. French of the Orient is preparing to have his department report direct to the home office in Liverpool, England, of the London and Lancashire, which recently absorbed the Orient. Chief Accountant A. E. Wall of the home office is now in Chicago instructing the office staff in the new method of making up accounts.

The Michigan Association of Local Fire Agents will hold its annual meeting at Detroit on Aug. 7 and 8.

St. Paul, Minn., July 27.—[Special.]—The annual report of State Insurance Commissioner O'Shaughnessy, covering the year ended Dec. 31, 1899, which is about to be issued, shows fire losses in St. Paul amounting to $381,941.10, a ratio of loss to premiums received of 54 4-5 per cent. The premiums received in the city during the same period amounted to $605,021.64. The ratio of loss last year is 1 per cent lower than the ratio for the last seven years, which is 55 4-5 per cent. Fire losses in Minneapolis last year amounted to $517,491.25 and premiums to $1,227,113.59, the ratio of loss being 40¼ per cent. In Duluth the fire losses were $212,588.49 and the premiums $364,834.48, giving a ratio of 58¼—higher than in either of the Twin Cities. In the other "fire towns" of the State the total loss was $613,811.05 and the premiums received $1,163,697.43.

New York, July 27.—[Special.]—It was reported on the street today that the Bavarian Mortgage and Bank company had canceled its reinsurance contract with the Royal Exchange Assurance company. The German company has canceled several of its reinsurance treaties lately because of excessive fire losses.

Samuel H. Quackenbush, for several years in the office of Weed & Kennedy, has been appointed special agent of the Aachen and Munich for the middle department.

Today the Western Insurance company of Pittsburg, represented locally by Shade & Cobb, ceased writing in New York. In common with other companies the Western has suffered heavily during the last year, its surplus falling off $44,000 in 1899. Its combined loss and expense ratio last year was 113.

GETS ANOTHER VIEW OF COMET.

Professor Brooks, Director of Smith Observatory, Again Locates New Visitor in the Heavens.

Geneva, N. Y., July 27.—Dr. Brooks, director of Smith Observatory, secured another observation of the recently discovered comet this morning in the eastern heavens. Its position was right ascension, 2 hours, 46 minutes, 30 seconds, declination north 20° 1', with motion north, of nearly 3° daily. The comet is now about 10° west of the Pleiades.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

MR. YERKES MAY BUILD.

STREET CAR MAN PLANS A NEW HOME FOR HIS NEWSPAPER.

Considers Purchase of the Mason Property in Washington Street as a Possible Site for Modern Structure —Marquette Safety Deposit Company Gives Deed to Northern Trust Pledging Leasehold to Guarantee an Issue of First Mortgage Bonds.

Agents of Charles T. Yerkes, the street railway magnate and capitalist, have been looking at the Mason property at 92 to 96 Washington street, with a view to its purchase and the erecting of a five or six story modern office building for a new home for the Inter Ocean and the housing of various interests of Mr. Yerkes. The price asked for the ground, having a frontage of 61 feet and a depth of 182½ feet to an alley, is $400,000. It is by no means certain that Mr. Yerkes will be the buyer, as several other locations for the newspaper have also been considered as well.

"The property has only been looked at as a possible site for a building," said Managing Editor Lansing Warren of the Inter Ocean, "and that is the extent of the matter. There has been nothing definitely decided upon."

Owned by Building Company.

The Inter Ocean Building is owned by the Inter Ocean Building company, which is entirely separate from the newspaper company. The building corporation, which has a ninety-nine year ground lease, has had under consideration for some time a plan to tear down the present structure and erect in its place a ten or twelve story modern fireproof building. Leases of tenants expire on May 1, 1901. Under these circumstances it has been necessary for the Inter-Ocean to look out for another location.

Since the Mason Building was destroyed by fire last February the property has been idle, and several possible buyers, including the Chicago Real Estate board, have looked at it at different times. Title is vested in David Campbell of the law firm of Swift, Campbell & Jones, and he represents the Mason heirs. On Jan. 2, 1900, a loan of $320,000 for eighteen months at 5 per cent was secured on the property from the Berkshire Life Insurance company. In a sale of the property any balance remaining after paying the claims would be divided among the Mason heirs. These are Mrs. Alice L. M. Trowbridge, the estate of Edward G. Mason, Henry B. and Henry E. Mason of Chicago, Mrs. Sarah G. Miller of Winnetka, and Mrs. Harriet F. G. Anderson of Glasgow, Scotland.

The Marquette Safety Deposit company, by President Owen F. Aldis and Secretary Arthur T. Aldis, has given a trust deed to the Northern Trust company, as trustees, of the Marquette Building at 194 to 214 Dearborn street, and the ninety-nine year leasehold interest in the site, fronting 190 feet in Dearborn street and 114 feet in Adams street, to guarantee an issue of first mortgage bonds amounting to £134,000 sterling, or about $652,000, bearing 4½ per cent interest, and payable on April 1, 1910, at the office of the Scottish Provident Institution, at 17 King William street in London, England.

Buys Apartment for $75,000.

Simon Straus has purchased from Joseph Cormack the three-story stone and brick apartment building and ground, west front, 100x100 feet, at the northeast corner of Berkeley avenue and Forty-fifth street, for $75,000, subject to an incumbrance of $30,000. In payment Mr. Straus conveyed to Mr. Cormack the property in Drexel boulevard, 199 feet south of Forty-ninth street, east front, 100x100 feet, valued in the transaction at $50,000.

Mrs. Hannah Busby has secured three loans, aggregating $220,000, and has given as security trust deeds to the entire block fronting east in Indiana avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second street. The first loan was for $160,000 for five years at 5 per cent, from William H. Henkle, as trustee, and the others of $15,000 and $45,000 from Walter H. McDonald, to run for three and four years respectively, with interest at 6 per cent.

Lyman A. Walton has transferred to his wife, Mrs. Abigail W. Walton of Evanston, the property in Woodlawn avenue, 198 feet north of Fifty-eighth street, west front, 50x180 feet, for a consideration of $25,000.

The government has leased the premises at 549 and 551 West Sixty-third street from George Muirhead for five years from May 1, 1900, at an annual rental of $3,300 a year, for the Englewood station of the Chicago postoffice.

ALLEGED COIN MAKERS HELD.

John C. and Louis Callahan, Dump-Pickers at Eighty-first Street and Vincennes Road, Accused.

Government agents believe they have broken up a small private mint in the arrest of John C. and Louis Callahan, in a shack on the city dump at Eighty-first street and Vincennes road. According to the secret service agents the habitation developed indisputable evidence of the illegal coin-making, but the dies and other parts of all counterfeiting outfits were not found. The Callahans are dump-pickers. Both were held to the grand jury, and went to jail.

Low Rates to the West.

Write to R. Somerville, General Agent, passenger department, Chicago and Alton railway, 101 Adams street, Chicago, who will quote you some tempting bargains in Western rates, especially on homeseekers' dates and tourist excursion dates during June and July. A penny postal card may save you dollars and secure for you the best of equipment, train service, etc.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Condemn Street Railroad Franchises for the City.

Chicago, July 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In an editorial on July 2 on "Municipal Policy," you show into what a hopeless muddle the past methods of granting street railroad franchises in Chicago have left this community. For the purpose of having Chicago once more become master of her own streets I would suggest that the next Legislature authorize the city to condemn all franchises extending beyond 1903 and to issue bonds to pay for the same; then that the city lease the right to use these streets to one company. As the franchises that expire in 1903 are of many times the value of the unexpired franchises it can readily be seen that the income to the city will be many times the interest on the bonds. But to do this, or anything else, the city should at once hire and put at work the best street railroad experts and ablest lawyers obtainable to prepare for the great struggle that must surely be made if Chicago's enormous interests are to be protected.

These men should understand that what is wanted of them is to plan and carry through the best possible bargain for the City of Chicago. They need have no scruples of taking any advantages the situation may give them. The men with whom they will have to deal will be capable of looking after their interests.

WILLIS G. JACKSON.

Silk Culture in the United States.

Chicago, July 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There need be no sort of doubt about the success of silk culture in California. And, indeed, it can be done, I feel quite sure, over a wide extent of the United States. The "Morus Multicaulis" craze, between 1835 and 1840, which has been almost forgotten, fully showed its possibility then. Every one bought trees, and every one was going to grow rich by the silk raising industry. Most lost money, as that could be the only result under the conditions. Worms could be raised and cocoons gathered, but that was the end. There was really no market and no way of handling the silk at that time. Hence a total failure and the speculation passed away. I, a boy of some 8 years of age, raised the worms then, for two years some hundreds, and had many cocoons. I fed them on the common black mulberry, the leaves of which, though coarse, seemed to suit them quite well. Then my parents would allow my pleasure no longer, so I gave them away, reluctantly. That was in New Jersey, Camden County, opposite Philadelphia. If they could be successfully raised there why not in Kansas and elsewhere? All that is needed is a proper food, which the "Morus M." affords, and I think the Russian mulberry, now so common, would also do, for its leaf is quite fine.

I. P. BREWER.

Commercial Travelers Not for Bryan.

Chicago, July 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The writer, a commercial traveler, who for the last three months has been traveling in the State of Iowa, has during that time heard but one traveling man acknowledge that he would vote the Democratic ticket next fall. The statement in a Democratic paper that 5,609 of them will do so is absurd and devoid of the least semblance to the true situation.

J. A. BROCK.

Advice to the Mayor.

Chicago, July 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Having read an article in your columns signed by Sam H. Harris, wherein he contributes $1 towards purchasing our Honorable Mayor a watch, I would suggest that the Mayor give up the deadly cigaret and use a pipe for awhile. I am informed that an Eastern firm is giving vouchers with each package of smoking tobacco. The holder of these vouchers is, in time, entitled to one Waterbury watch by remitting them to the said firm. In this way the Mayor can procure a watch and the expenditure will not fall upon him in such heavy "chunks." Thus he does not become an object of charity.

S. P. WILSON.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Kavanagh—192846—Alex. Drozdowski vs. Iroquois Furnace Co.: on finding, $225; satisfied.

Judge Tuthill—184040—John J. Collins vs. Charles Frohman; on finding, $100; satisfied.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—202592—Borman vs. Borman; dec.—4618—Cobe vs. Freudenber; dec. sale.—4657—Cobe vs. Tenney; dec. sale.—204912—Melcher vs. Pearce; def. dec.—204913—Melcher vs. Pearce; def. dec.—204914—Melcher vs. Pearce; def. dec.

Judge Tuthill—10362—Powerlin vs. Brockelman; dec. sale.—6679—Clarke vs. Stone; dec.—13243—Holmes vs. Swigart; dec.—12906—Chickering vs. Chickering; dec. div.—2681—Northwestern M. L. I. Co. vs. Caldwell; def. dec.

Judge Hanecy—191354—Hayes vs. Hayes; dec. div.

Judge Gibbons—12486—Leclair vs. Leclair; dec. div.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

4083—Charles A. Stewart of St. Charles; liabilities, $6,387.77; assets, $3,000; C. W. Greenfield, attorney.

4084—Sophus B. Hoy; liabilities, $4,333.79; no assets; C. J. Ward, attorney.

4085—John W. Prussing; liabilities, $43,176.63; no assets; Gilbert & Gilbert, attorneys.

4086—Albert H. Stickney and Elbert E. Buckingham; liabilities, $1,465; assets, $600; Henry M. Patel, attorney.

4087—Robert H. Catlin; liabilities, $1,028.50; pro se.

Application for Land Registration.

254—Henry G. Ohls vs. T. K. Durkee, J. J. Holm Jr., Margaret J. Lister, Walter Lister, John R. Oden, K. R. Oden, Anna E. Ohls, et al.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Kavanagh—Set case.
Judge Tuley—Motions of course and general business.
Judge Stein—Emergency business.
Judge Tuthill—Emergency business.
Judge Carter—County Court—City specials.
Judges Wheatley and Thompson—County Court—Will sit en banc on unheard Board of Review cases.
Judge Bishop—No court.
Judge Batten—Probate Court—No court.
Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Call not extended.
Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Call not extended.
Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Motions—3774, 4185, 4080.
Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.
Federal Court—No court.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
James P. McAssey, Lillian Littlejohn	28—21
Charley Anderson, Charter Grove, Ill.; Mabel Stringfellow, Sycamore, Ill.	21—23
Albert E. Thomson, Anna M. Miller	24—21
Roelleanes Gonwens, South Holland, Ill.; Anna Randham, Highland, Ind	35—28
George E. Leeman, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mary K. Kell, same	26—29
Peter Sullivan, Angeline Frenett	21—18
Frank Jelen, Mary Matuska	40—26
William Sennott, Ella G. Austin	21—18
Jan Gilde, Katarzyna Kandel	36—25
William J. Chapman, Plattville, Wis.; Nellie M. Gipe, Paulding, O.	29—27
Frank Benes, Julia Hrdlicka	22—20
John Steimaszyk, Mary Rybowiak	22—18
Vincent Koselsky, Anna Vaclena	22—19
Robert Field, Roberta Johansen	38—28
Baker De Pugh, Leanna Tayler	30—19
George Hoffman, Kate Gavin	24—24
Nicholas Morganally, Rose Turner	29—16
Carl Anderson, Hulda Gode	26—22
Fred Shotak, Mary Jindra	21—18
Carl Koslab, Lizzie Kosanke	24—24
Ernst W. Doane, Alice M. Watson	27—23
Owen Malone, Lillie Gregory	27—22
Theodore Riss, Emma Fink	27—22
Charles Wondrak, Mary Ledin	25—18
Raphaelo Bacci, Carolina Delasanta	29—21
Martin F. Gleason, Kate Evers	42—38
Charles Loeffer, Minnie Westphal	23—16
Perry Kirn, Lillian McLeod	23—18

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Friday, July 27, 1900:

Huron-st., 25 w of Ayers-av., n f, 24x100 7-10, May 7 [(Victor Hugo L. and B. Assn. to Hannah Melber]	$ 2,000
Fulton-st., 50 e of Ashland-av., s f, 20x119, July 2 [John S. Gould to Emma C. Higgins]	2,800
Jackson-st., s e cor Winchester-av., n f, 18½x84, July 24 [E. S. Rubel to Jennie Adler]	3,000
Paulina-st., 275 s of Taylor, w f, 25x125, July 24 [Est. of Wm. H. Lamson to Andrew Ronan]	1,400
14th-st., 225 w of Laflin, n f, 25x124, July 19 [C. J. Griesemer to Jennie Jacobson]	2,000
Lawndale-av., 33 n of 19th-st., e f, 24x125, July 26 [B. Callahan to Elizabeth Nangle]	1,000
Coulter-st., 22 w of Robey, s f, 26 to alley, July 20 [J. L. Campbell to Catherine L. Jennings]	1,900
Mospratt-st., s w cor 22d, e f, 24x124, July 26 [E. Bartkowirk et al., by M. in C., to Geo. W. Milliken]	2,939
8th-av., 531 s of 35th-st., 25x125, April 10, [Est. of J. A. Toomey to Mary F. Toomey]	1,250
La Salle-st., 406 n of 33d, e f, 25x120, July 24 [F. Hagerty to Frank P. Hagerty]	1,800
Evans-av., 82 n of 45th-st., e f, 32¼x78, July 26 [Est. of P. J. Stedman to Annie Stedman]	1,400
Bishop-st., 249 s of 48th, e f, 50x124, July 19 [B. Abraham to Joseph Liska]	1,450
Indiana-av., 375 n of 53d-st., w f, 25x170, June 28 [J. M. Phillips to Mary J. Corlin]	11,000
61st-st., 48 w of May, s f, 24x125, July 7 [N. P. Severin et al., by M. in C., to Ernst Kirchhoff]	3,494
Justine-st., 156 s of 66th, w f, 25x124, July 9 [C. S. Burrall to Henry Clayton]	1,300
Carpenter-st., s w cor 66th, e f, 80x124, July 16 [Jens C. Peterson to Geo. Strauss]	2,000
Jackson-av., 123 n of 66th-st., e f, 25x125, July 23 [C. L. Herrick to Adolph Pike]	1,800
Superior-av., 49 n of 86th-st., w f, 24x124, July 24 [F. Anderson to John Foster et al]	1,500
Marquette-av., 60 s of 87th-st., w f, 25x138¾, July 25 [J. Serafiniak to B. Deust]	1,100
44th-st., 181 e of Grand-blvd., n f, 16.85x118, July 26, incumbrance $4,300 [Solomon Wedeles to Bertha Loeb]	8,000
Sholto-st., 80 s of 11th, w f, 44x68, July 21 [George Schweinfurth to Frederick W. Shappert]	1,200
Maple-av., n e cor Prairie, s f, 32x120 [35th Ward], July 9, incumbrance $2,000 [Louis Falkner to Edward A. King]	1,300
Wabansia-av., 250 w of Lawndale, n f, 25x124, May 1, incumbrance $1,000 [A. L. Reid to W. E. Goodwin]	1,112
Spaulding-av., n e cor Berry, w f, 76x124, July 25 [State Bank of Chicago to C. Flodin]	1,400
Roberts-av., s e cor N. 54th-av., n f, 50x125, July 2 [H. W. Butler to Charles Foster]	1,300
Talman-av., 225 s of Le Moyne-st., w f, 50x125, July 24, revenue $1.50 [G. W. McLester to A. N. Eastman]	1
Root-st., 80 w of Butler, n f, 25x124½, June 1 [S. M. Akerly et al., by M. in C., to Mary Akerly et al.]	2,018

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Foster-av., 450 w of Southport, n f, 100x130, July 26 [L. H. Brown et al., by M. in C., to Lewis H. Brown]	1,429
Winthrop-av., 24¾ n of Berwyn, e f, 25x150, July 19 [E. A. Wegner to Lydia Schroeder]	1,250
N. 45th-av., 287 s of Leland, w f, 50x148, July 23, incumbrance $1,000 [William H. Figg to Albert V. Haberer]	2,500
Hermitage-av., 192 n of Wilson, e f, 50x165, July 20 [John B. Morrow to Daisy R. Potter]	7,000
Burling-st., 75 s of Dewey-pl., w f, 50x105¼, July 23 [E. A. Warkentien to Quintin Johnstone]	7,500
Deming-pl., 417 w of N. Clark-st., s e f, 33.88x190, July 26 [Franz Schuetz to Jacob F. Rehm]	14,000
Spaulding-av., 105 s of Bloomingdale, w f, 25x177, July 23 [H. H. Hannon to Theo. Eberle]	3,000
Francisco-av., 150 s of Cortland-st., e f, 25x115, July 26, incumbrance $1,200 [C. Hansen to Emma K. Petersen]	2,500
Humboldt-st., 250 n of Bloomingdale-av., w f, 25x120, July 21, incumbrance $1,000 [T. F. Eberle to Henry H. Hannon]	2,250
Dickson-st., 362 s of Blackhawk, w f, 24x109, July 25, incumbrance $3,000 [R. Soder to K. Renkosiak]	5,700
Berkeley-av., n e cor 45th-st., w f, 100x100, together with 3-story and basement stone-front brick apartment building and fixtures, subject to an incumbrance of $30,000, secured by a trust deed to Francis B. Peabody, dated May 15, 1899, payable five years after date, with interest at 5 per cent, grantee assumes and agrees to pay at maturity as part of consideration, July 18 [Joseph Cormack to Simon Straus]	75,000
Same property, July 25, no stamps [John S. Gage quit-claims to Joseph Cormack]	5
Drexel-blvd., 199 s of 49th-st., e f, 100x200, July 25 [Simon Straus to Joseph Cormack]	50,000
Lake-st., 248 w of Ashland-av., s f, 49x112, July 26, revenue $5 [Willard L. Malone quit-claims to Robert Dewar]	1
Same property, July 26, revenue $5 [Robert Dewar to Margaret Malone]	1
Woodlawn-av., 198 n of 58th-st., w f, 50x180, June 3, 1899 [Lyman A. Walton to Abigail W. Walton, wife of grantor]	25,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

PERMITS WERE ISSUED BY THE BUILDING department yesterday as follows:

Birsch Bros., 1-story brick cottage, 935 S. Ayers-av	$ 1,500
J. R. Felix, 1-story brick cottage, 1206 S. Ridgeway-av	2,000
Fellowship Congregational Church, 1-story brick church, 662-664 64th-st.	4,000
Ida Peterson, 2-story brick flat, 6412 S. Sangamon-st	3,200
James Matons, 1-story brick store and flat, 1925 47th-st	2,000
S. P. Poorlaugh, two 2-story brick dwellings, 7652-7654 Coles-av	8,000
P. F. Deppe, 3-story brick flat, 1024 N. Albany-av	5,000
Paul Skowzcka, 2-story brick flat, 839 W. George-st	4,200

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

CERTIFICATES OF INCORPORATION WERE issued yesterday by the Secretary of State at Springfield, Ill., as follows:

Liter Arcadia Telephone company, Arcadia; capital, $1,500; telephone; incorporators, B. F. Henderson, D. E. Kennedy, L. A. Barr.

Hudson River Packing company, Chicago; capital, $2,500; canning and packing vegetables and fruits; incorporators, Harvey T. Rockwood, P. R. Chapman, F. T. Rockwood.

Non-Honing Razor Strap company, Chicago; capital, $4,000; manufacturing razor straps and leather specialties; incorporators, George R. Baker, Matthias J. Janecek, Louis C. Wittle.

Empire Catering company, Chicago; capital, $40,000; saloon and restaurant business; incorporators, Charles D. Smith, Harry A. Perry, Clinton H. Colby.

Anglo-American University, Chicago; not for profit; educational; incorporators, Walter E. Lear, Charles A. Darnell, Norman C. Darnell.

Maywood Foundry and Machine company; Maywood; capital stock increased from $50,000 to $75,000.

Thornburgh Creel company, Chicago; name changed to the Hardy Manufacturing company.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Art, Beveled and Stained Glass.
The Flanigan & Biedenweg Co., 57 to 63 Illinois-st.

Assayers and Refiners.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. M. 4515.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought & sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ore.

Bakery Goods.
Ask your grocer FOR BRYCE'S STAR BREAD.
PALM'S HOME BAKERY, 379-81 W. Harrison.
PIPER'S MA-MA BREAD. Like mamma made it.

Birds and Taxidermy.
KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

Building, Curb and Sidewalk Stone.
Charles L. Boyd, Receiver, 305 Chamber of Com.

Buyers of Old Gold and Silver.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.

Candies.
GUNTHER, C. F., Bonbons and chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

Cement Sidewalks.
STANSEN & BLOME, Unity Bldg. Central 12.

Cleaners and Dyers.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3047. Oak. 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

Detective Agencies.
Metropolitan—Ross & Fitzpatrick, 87 Washington.

Druggists.
DYCHE'S PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE—N. W. cor. State and Randolph-sts. Tel. Central 2558.

Expert in Handwriting and Inks.
H. L. TOLMAN, 929 Opera-House Bldg.

Fire Insurance.
MAITLAND & McAVOY, 184 La Salle. Tel. M. 2582

Florists.
A. LANGE, 51 Monroe-st., cor. State. Tel. C. 2522.
JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., S. W. COR. Monroe and Wabash-av. Telephone Main 2358.

Gas and Electrical Fixtures.
E. BAGGOT CO., 169-171 E. Adams-st.

Hot Air Pumps.
FOR FLATS, RESIDENCES & STOCK FARMS. Rider-Ericsson Eng. Co., 86 Lake. Catlg. T. I.

Loan Offices.
ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance.

Mandolin Instruction.
S. Tomaso, Central Music Hall, Randolph & State.

Opticians.
BEEK, 22 Washington. Eyeglasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 88 Washington-st.
BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.
$1 BUYS BEST SPECK. F. Morgan, 93 Madison.

Paper Dealers.
Empire Paper Co., 177-179 Monroe-st. M. 5046.

Parquet Floors.
E. B. MOORE & CO., 48 Randolph. Tel. M. 779.

Patent Lawyers.
LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

Physicians.
J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D., specialist skin, blood and nervous diseases. 167 Dearborn-st.

Photography.
J. B. WILSON, studio, 389 State. Tel. Main 2411.

Pianos.
J. A. BRYANT, 144 WABASH-AV.

Picture Frames, Mats, and Regilding.
W. W. ABBOTT, 255 Wabash. Tel. Central 2087.
F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 231 Wabash. Tel. H. 1957.

Printers and Binders.
RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom-House-pl.

Rubber, Brass, and Steel Stamps.
C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2057. Catalog.
A. W. Martin & Co., 200 Clark. Phone Cent. 169.

Signs and Letterers.
GROUT, FRANK R., 173 Madison. Tel. 4844 M.

Stationers, Printers, Blank Book Makers
GEO. E. COLE & CO., 86 and 88 Dearborn-st.

Trusses, Deformity Apparatus.
E. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

Uniforms, Military Society Goods.
FOSTER, G. F. SON & CO., 174 E. Madison-st.

Wood Mantels, Tiles, and Grates.
The Peerless Mantel Works, 213 E. Chicago-av.

LAWYERS.

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BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS, PEKIN DUCKS, Toulese geese, young and old; incubators and brooders; must sell; reason, moving. Argo Poultry Farm, 7539 Luella-av., Windsor Park.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ROOM AND BOARD in exchange for French, German, and shorthand. Address E 315, Tribune office.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPING, BY reliable man of 25; good refs. as to ability and character; willing to start at small salary with chance of advancement. H 879, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Swede, as grocery clerk; speak German and English. A. NELSON, 113 S. Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, AGE 21, experienced in office work; good penman; salary, $8; references. Address F 448, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — AS TRAVELING salesman, specialties preferred; will handle goods on commission; best of references from present employer and others. F 234, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—PRINTER; AN EXperienced newspaper man, practical in all departments, good jobber, steady work; 12 years' experience; references. Address PRINTER, 623 2d-st., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

SITUATION WANTED—PRINTER; A YOUNG man with three years' experience in news, book, and job composing-room. Address F 324, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED licensed engineer, to run stationary engine; very best of city references. Address O. L. BURWICK, 1111 W. Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL ENgineer of 12 years' experience; can do steamfitting and repairs. Address H 834, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CARPENTER AS supt. or foreman; 12 years' experience; best of reference. Address F 823, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY UP TO DATE CYLinder pressman, in or out of city; references. Address F 550, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BUTLER AND HOUSEman in private family; willing to make himself thoroughly useful. Address F 540, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR, BY COLored man; wife, no children; North Side preferred; references. F 332, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER OR ASsistant; understands management of men and purchasing material; references. H 878, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BARKEEPER; THORoughly experienced. DAMM, 432 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—OF ANY KIND, BY sober, reliable man. Address H 846, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork, cook, laundress; refs.; $5. F 471, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL, general housework. Call 285 Cornell-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — LADY, GOOD HOUSEkeeper, wishes position Denver or any part of the West. 81 Seeley-av.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEKEEPER for widower or bachelor, by neat, refined, capable young lady, 25 years old. E K 262, Tribune.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED — TO WASH AND IRON by the day. 10 E. 26th-st., top flat.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING AND IRONing for Monday and Tuesday. 4110 Armour-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BEST OF SERVANTS for city and country; references. Woman's Exchange, 3310 Cottage Grove.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 STENOGRAPHER; long experience and high order ability; references. Address F 810, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY TYPEwriter and assistant bookkeeper; experience. Address F 804, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT, RELIAble stenographer and bookkeeper; A1 references. Address H 856, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY COMPOSITOR desires work. Address MRS. KERKAM, 111 Aberdeen-st.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

DRESSMAKERS AND SEAMSTRESSES—FOR season engagements; positions and help furnished free. Ladies wanted to learn millinery for September positions. Dressmakers wanting competent help, call. STOREY, Central Music Hall.

LADIES—LEARN MILLINERY, DRESSMAKing, and ladies' tailoring; new style perfect fitting shirt waist or skirt patterns cut to order, 50c; special; call this week. McDowell School, 78 State.

CHICAGO TAILORING INSTITUTE, 209 STATE-st., teaches scientific garment cutting, ladies' tailoring by expert men tailors; patterns cut.

S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL OF DRESS CUTTING—Ladies' tailoring taught; patterns cut to measure; take elevator. Palais Royal, 157 State-st.

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LOST — POCKETBOOK CONTAINING ABOUT $45 and railroad ticket to Elgin; liberal reward if returned to Supt.'s office, MARSHALL FIELD & CO., retail.

LOST—BROWN AND WHITE SCOTCH COLLIE (female); name, Babbie. Owner's name and address, with license tag, on collar. Ten dollars reward paid on return to 3741 Grand-blvd.

LOST—OR STOLEN—DOG, ENGLISH SETTER, nearly all white, some red about head and one eye. Return to 1827 Asbury-av., Evanston, and get reward.

LOST—$25 REWARD FOR RETURN OF PURE white bull dog, short tail, disposition not amiable. Return to 166 Astor-st., cor. Burton-pl.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—H. WILLIS: REQUESTED PERsonal on birthday, June 6, published; no reply as yet. Let your wishes be known; suspense awful. Come. M. PETE.

PERSONAL—IF MR. COOLEY OF PEORIA, OR any one knowing his whereabouts, will address the Chicago Tribune, B R 245, they will learn something of importance to him.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—"ON SPECIAL CREDIT AT CASH PRICES."

"From head to toe" we clothe a single person or a family complete.

"From parlor to kitchen" we furnish a home. We operate a special credit department store for salaried people and those in moderate circumstances, and invite your inspection.

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8 PALMISTS ALWAYS IN ATTENDANCE—8
Branch office 60th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
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PERSONAL — HIGH-CLASS TAILORING ON CREDIT. No deposit required. THE S. B. SHEARER CO., 8th floor, Woman's Temple.

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PERSONAL—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, WEEKly payments. WM. HAYWOOD, Room 1309, 103 State-st.

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PERSONAL—HORSERADISH JACK CAN FURnish you the best butter at 20c lb; fresh from Dundee Dairy Farm. 68 E. Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—FURS REPAIRED AND REMODeled to latest styles; lowest prices; best work; satisfaction guaranteed. SHAYNE, 187 State-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, etc., destroyed by electric needle; cure guaranteed. MME. A. KALLMAN, 1210 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, red nose, etc., destroyed by electric needle; book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDITORIUM [Tower], Chicago, Ill. Special advantages during the summer. Delightful, airy rooms. Trial lesson free. Send for circular.

PIANO, VIOLIN, MANDOLIN, ZITHER, GUItar; 3 lessons a week, 50c. Rahn's Musical Academy, 765 Clybourn-av. Instruments loaned free. Visit free rehearsal concert, 3 p. m. Sundays.

SPECIAL REDUCTION WILL BE GIVEN TO pupils registering before Sept. 1st. Chicago Musical Seminary, Steinway Hall. M. McDONALD, President.

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QUADRILLES TAUGHT, LATEST STYLES, with music by dancing master, in 10 lessons. Call 438, 26 Van Buren-st.

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FRED BENDER, EST. 1883, MANUFACTURER and jobber of combination showcases, mirrors, and general store fixtures. 538-542-544 Wabash-av., 1906-1908 Wabash-av. Tel South 226. Tel. Harrison 2027.

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OFFICE SAFE, $20; ROLL TOP DESK, $10; standing desk, $7; letter press, $2; catalogue case, $9. BAKER, 47 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE OAK ROLL TOP DESK; cost $35; sell for $11. 3144 Groveland-av., 2d flat.

FOR SALE—LUNCH COUNTER AND STOOLS. 112 E. 31st-st.

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OLD, RARE, AND SCARCE BOOKS, BOOKS purchased. Antiquarian Book Store, 43 E. Van Buren-st.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS' ALBUMS, SUPplies; price list free. P. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CASHIER — THAT UNDERSTANDS HOW TO keep books, for restaurant; must have A No. 1 references. Apply after 12 m., 305 Wabash-av.

CLERK—YOUNG MAN, GOOD PENMAN; state age and salary expected. F 319, Tribune.

YOUNG MAN—OF ABOUT 20; MUST HAVE A good education, highly intelligent, with a practical knowledge of office work and accounts, capable in figures, and a good penman; who are all requisites for the position; to such a person a good opening is offered with a large concern in this city; moderate wages to start. Address, with Chicago references only, G P 457, Tribune office.

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CANVASSERS—FOR OUR NEW FREE OF charge offer; beats everything you heard of. 237 E. 32d-st.

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MEN—WELL ACQUAINTED IN CITY; SALary and commission. Call every morning this week between 8-10 a. m. 215 E. Madison, 4th floor.

MEN—TO COLLECT DEBTS AND CANVASS for insurance. Apply 7:30 a. m., 164-166 E. North-av., JAJEMAN.

MEN—1,000 SIDE LINE MEN TO ESTAB. LOcal agencies in every co. in the union at once. Call or write. Yorty Mfg. Co., 206 E. Illinois-st.

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SALESMAN—TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR HIGH grade merchant tailoring at popular prices; liberal arrangement to good man. GEO. H. FIEDLER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—WITH BICYCLE OR BUGGY, TO call on liverymen in city; $3 to $6 day; one acquainted preferred. Call 7 to 9 a. m. all week at Northwestern Hotel, 32 Wells-st.

SALESMAN—EXP. INTRODUCE QUICK-selling novelty to trade. R. 30, McVicker's Theater.

SALESMAN—GERMAN SPEAKING, VISITING dry gods stores, for a good side line. Call Braiding Works, 152-158 Vedder-st.

SALESMAN—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR FALL deliveries; hardware specialties. Bancroft Screen Co., Bancroft, Mich.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED IN DOMESTICS and linens. The Star, 39th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

SALESMAN—FOR THE STATE OF IOWA, TO sell grocers' specialties; state experience and salary. Address E., Bloomington, Ill.

SALESMAN—FOR SPECIALISTS' CHAIR; splendid side line. Address C 341, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—CITY, EXPERIENCED, CLOAKS; age, references. F 336, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — PHARMACEUTICAL, WHO ARE skilled in the business and have an extended acquaintance; none but those who can furnish good credentials for character, ability, and hustling qualifications need reply. Address C 505, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED CHIcago tea, cigar, and spice jobbing house, a few more first-class salesmen; state age, territory, experience, average sales, salary or commission expected. Address C X 661, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—CITY; A1 MEN, WITH BEST refs., to solicit for high-class specialty; liberal terms. Sempire Clk. Co., 303 Fisher Building.

SALESMEN—CALLING ON DRUG AND GENeral stores, staple; free pocket samples; big commission. GIFFORD CO., 221 5th-av.

SOLICITOR—HIGH CLASS, TO CALL UPON banks and business houses, representing a large company, established twenty years; no scheme; a hustler with A1 references can secure a permanent contract with big money; give age and experience. Address V 208, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—EXPERIENCED; SALARY AND commission; good opening; city work; man with good record can make a very satisfactory arrangement. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m., 1007 Manhattan Bldg.

SOLICITOR — EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE SUBscriptions to leading mercantile agency from business houses. Address F 833, Tribune office.

TEA AND COFFEE SOLICITORS—EXPERIenced; steady work. C. STOLL, 207 E. North-av.

TRADE SOLICITOR—WITH INFLUENCE IN down-town real estate offices. DALY, 87 5th-av.

TRAVELING SALESMEN—CALLING ON DRY goods trade, to carry a side line of jewelry novelties; pocket package. Call 12 to 2, 709, 114 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN—WE WANT DEALERS and agents everywhere to sell the "home grinder," a new attachment for sewing machines, a wonderful emery wheel for sharpening knives and scissors; the most useful household article on the market; it makes money for the agent; good side line for road men; write at once for circulars and terms. TRENHOLM-PALMER CO., Ltd., Room 406, 185 Dearborn-st.

Boys.

BOY—17 TO 18 YEARS OLD, USED TO WORK, to melt metal and work around machinery; references. Room 35 Tribune Building.

Trades.

ARTISTS—GOOD ON WASH AND PEN. DRIver Eng. Co., 507 Journal Bldg.

BRASS FITTERS AND FINISHERS — VISE hands. The A. H. Andrews Co., Oakley and Milwaukee-avs.

BUTCHER — YOUNG, WHO SPEAKS GERman and English. 935 N. California-av.

BUTCHER — FIRST-CLASS, FOR RESTAURant. 305 Wabash-av.

EXPERIENCED BRASS PATTERN MAKER and chaser on chandelier work. Morreau Gas Fixture Co., Cleveland.

GLAZIERS—LEAD. SCHUELER & MUELLER, Canal and Madison-sts.

LATHERS—50; 100 STONECUTTERS. INDUStrial Trades Union, 205 5th-av.

LINOTYPE MACHINIST—OPERATOR; OUTside Chicago; state experience and wages. Address H W 949, Tribune office.

PLASTER CASTERS AND MODELMAKERS. Decorators' Supply Co., 215 S. Clinton.

RAPID CARD AND SIGN WRITER. SEND samples of work and state salary wanted; permanent position. Address Supt. of The Fair, Sixth and Race-sts., Cincinnati, O.

TAILOR — FIRST-CLASS, ALL AROUND; union wages paid. Apply H. W. LORENZEN, Arlington Heights, Ill.

Agents Wanted.

ONE MILLION WILL BE SOLD—AGENTS OF generating gasoline lamps are all coming our way. No generating lamp will sell alongside of the "Perfection." It is the only gasoline gas lamp that does not require generating. No torch, no alcohol, no pump, no waiting to get up steam. Lights just like gas; can be turned up or down as desired. A brilliant 100-candle power light at a cost of only one cent per night. This invention gives people in the country advantages of city gas at practically no cost, and enables people in cities to cut their light bills down to almost nothing. Live agents wanted everywhere. Send for circulars. Perfection Incandescent Gas Lamp Co., Omaha, Neb.

SALESMEN—FOR ALL LINES OF BUSINESS [splendid side line] to sell our calendars, 150 different styles, newest, latest patterns, just the things customers want; 25 to 40 per cent commission; many of our men give their entire time to our line and make from $75 to $125 every week; guaranteed best side line ever offered; write promptly with references; commissions paid on acceptance of orders. American Novelty Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY WATERworks town in the U. S. for the "Modern" filter; latest and most novel design; first ever made to recharge in one minute; one gross "fiber cotton" fillings [a year's supply] free with each; light, neat, handsome; sells as soon as sediment taken from the water is seen on cotton; reserved territory; send for circulars and terms. Modern Filter Co., 243 Franklin-st., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS—MAKE $100 PER MONTH AND EXpenses. Wanted: Reliable agents everywhere to take orders for our immense fall line of medium priced, genuine made-to-order clothing. No capital required. Outfit free. Write immediately for exclusive territory. Give references. State former employment. Eagle Tailoring Co., 212-218 Franklin-st., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN AND AGENTS—IN CHICAGO AND other cities; the greatest novelty mirror ever patented; sells quick to all merchants and private homes; in use and recommended by Marshall Field & Co., Mandel Bros., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Dunlap & Co., and other leading merchants; exclusive territory to good parties. SANTEE, WHITE & CO., 182 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ONE LIVE AGENT IN EVERY county and State in the union, handle best selling household article ever offered; new; sells to every family on sight; small investment; quick returns; large profits; exclusive territory and county fair rights. Write for terms. Yorty Mfg. Co., 206 Illinois-st.

AGENTS—TO SELL A PATENT ADJUSTABLE mirror and holder, used by merchants and residences, recommended and in use by our Chicago leading merchants; a quick seller; no competition; exclusive territory to men who will buy a sufficient quantity. Consolidated Mirror Works, Manfrs. and Sole Owner, 84 Adams-st., Chicago.

MEN—TO LEARN INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE; AGES FROM 21 TO 50 YEARS; GOOD PAY AND GUARANTEE OF STEADY EMPLOYMENT. JNO. H. DAVIDSON, SUPT., 27 OAKLAND MUSIC HALL BUILDING, 40TH-ST. AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., CHICAGO, ILL.

$100 PER WEEK PERMANENT SALARY handling on exclusive territory our aluminum specialties; send at once for terms with aluminum card case and 100 cards with your name, address, or business absolutely free. S. L. Monopole Mills, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—$200 PER MONTH AND EXPENSES to call on hotels, restaurants, saloons, private residences, and introduce our goods; sample absolutely free; greatest seller ever put on the market. Odorless Disinfectant Co., B. 214, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—PANORAMIC PORTFOLIO PARIS Exposition, size 10x12¼ inches, 40 photographic reproductions in handsome portfolio, cardinal red cloth; sells at sight; biggest thing for agents; big terms; sample picture and circular free; be quick. Martin De Garmo Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

$2,500 CAN BE MADE DURING NEXT SIX months by hustling agents, handling our white and fancy rubber collars, cuffs, bosoms, and neckties; patented and guaranteed goods. Write for special plan. M. & M. Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.

WE WANT 25 MORE AGENTS IN CITY AND country; canvassers "coining" money; we teach you the business; great seller during campaign. W. OVERHOLT, 461 Washington-blvd., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—$100 WEEKLY; MAIL ORDER BUSIness at home; we furnish everything and start you right; starter business proposition. FREE. Burgie Mfg. Co., 185 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—MATCHLESS CAMPAIGN NOVELTY; big seller; big profits; exclusive territory given good men; mail 10c for sample, etc. People's Puzzle Co., 509 Atwood Bldg., Chicago.

AGENTS—REPRESENT LUTH & CO. RUG FACtory; every house a customer; large profits; legitimate business; bear investigation; country and city agents; specialty. 1454 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A COMMODITY to merchants; something entirely new and legitimate; energetic men make good money. 406 W. Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SOLICIT FOR PORtrait work in country towns. F 412, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Agents Wanted.

WE PAY $18 A WEEK AND EXPENSES TO men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Compound. Send stamp. Javelle Mfg. Co., Dept. 140, Parsons, Kas.

AGENTS—EARN GOOD WAGES WITH MOST simple, practical, sensible improvement for household use in recent years. Brant Company, 113 Adams-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—MALE AND FEMALE; BEST SELLer on earth; just out; sold in every house; big profits; sells itself. "WELDON," 27 William-st., New York.

AGENTS — EVERYWHERE — ALUMINUM cases and cards, door plates, Trilby charms, books, etc.; great seller; particulars free. BENJ. WILERSKY & CO., 499 S. Halsted-st.

AGENTS—TO SELL POPULAR NOVELTY; 100 per cent commission; sample by mail, 10c. 84 Market-st., Room 504, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED — FOR GOOD-SELLING leather goods. Anchor Leather Works, 1425 Madison-st.

AGENTS—19 E. RANDOLPH-ST.—EXPERIenced agents, men and women, South and West Sides; an absolutely new invention.

AGENTS AND STREET MEN—TO CALL AT Room 516, 263 Dearborn-st., and see our latest novelty.

ANOTHER NEW PATENT—$25 PER DAY guaranteed you; free outfit to start right to work. Braham Mfg. Co., B. 2531, Cincinnati, O.

$100 MONTHLY—PATENT METALLIC BREAD boards; sample free. H. A. FORSHEE, Cincinnati, O.

$50 WEEKLY SELLING TUG OR SHAFT CARrier and life saver; exclusive territory; sample free. Enterprise Mfg. Co., B. 82, Cincinnati, O.

$3 TO $5 A DAY, HUSTLING BOYS, GIRLS, men, and women, working for us; samples, 10c. PHELPS & CO., Oak Park, Ill., 325 Maple-av.

WANTED—4 GOOD INDUSTRIAL INS. MEN; good positions; popular new thing [not life]; no lapses; rapid promotions. 710 Tacoma Bldg.

STARK NURSERY PAYS CASH WEEKLY IF you sell Stark trees. Louisiana, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS, EITHER SEX. CALL AT 113 E. Madison-st., Room 19.

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS AND COLLECTors can learn profitable side line. F 115, Tribune.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE; A moneymaker. Room 16, 167 Washington-st.

1,000 MEN—TO SELL CLASON'S CATARRH cure; samples free for stamp. 286 Wells-st.

Employment Agencies.

MEN—IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSES, BANKS, RAILROADS, STREET CAR LINES, ETC.; watchmen, elevator men, teamsters, general work in wholesale houses, warehouses, factories, machine shops, electricians, engineers, oilers, car repairers, etc.; men for general office work, bill and entry clerks, checkers, callers, stockkeepers, timekeepers, correspondents, collectors, private secretaries, bookkeepers, telegraphers, floorwalkers, traveling salesmen, city salesmen, etc., $10 to $25 per week; janitors, stablemen, coachmen, etc., $20 to $55 per month. Call.

STROUP'S BUREAU,
199 AND 201 S. CLARK-ST., SECOND FLOOR, one block from The Fair. Tel. Cent. 1395.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTER COMPANY, Central Music Hall, Fourth Floor.
Phone 1832 Central. Office hours, 8:30 to 6:30.

We are not an "agency" for supplying cheap "help," but a reliable firm doing a legitimate business in a business-like way—meeting a genuine need in Chicago business life by securing high-grade assistants for first-class firms. Consult us either in person or by mail. We are always ready to explain our methods.

Our office is open all day Saturday.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; WE teach the work in two months, donate complete outfit of tools, pay wages Saturdays, and guarantee steady position when competent; catalogue and special offer mailed free. Moler Barber College, 435 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED YOUNG man accustomed to office work. 5th floor, 218-220 Market-st.

Miscellaneous.

BEST MARKET MAN THAT MONEY WILL hire; one conversant with the requirements of the best trade; one acquainted with Kenwood trade preferred. H. F. & E. W. EGGERS, 15, 17, 19 E. 47th-st.

COLLECTOR—ASSISTANT; BRIGHT YOUNG man of good address who has had experience; must be energetic and well acquainted with the city and give surety company bond. Address, in own handwriting, G P 460, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS BATHHOUSE ATTENDANT—Steady work, good salary. 611 Wells-st.

GENTLEMAN'S VALET—SEND WITH APPLIcation references, qualifications, and wages expected; Chinese or Japanese speaking English and French preferred. Address F 502, Tribune office.

GERMAN OR SWEDE, SINGLE, SPEAK ENGlish, for washroom and fireman, steam laundry. 4210 Evans-av.

ICE CREAM MAKER—FIRST-CLASS; ONE that makes fancy cakes. Address P. O. Box 126, Evanston, Ill.

MAN—A STEADY, MIDDLE-AGED, HANDY man for three months or more work on a farm; one that can do carpenter work and paint; $20 a month and board. Address F 326, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG, TO TRAVEL WITH SHOW; one that plays piano. F 416, Tribune office.

MANAGER—FIRST-CLASS, FOR THEATRICal Co.; must know his business; good salary; steady position. Address F 420, Tribune office.

MEN—TO LEARN INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE; AGES FROM 25 TO 50 YEARS; MARRIED MEN PREFERRED. JNO. H. DAVIDSON, SUPT., 27 OAKLAND MUSIC HALL BLDG., 40TH-ST. AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., CHICAGO, ILL.

MEN — SEVERAL OF NEAT APPEARANCE and good habits for light inside work; good pay. Call 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Walker Co., 88 N. Clark, 2d.

WANTED—FOR U. S. ARMY—ABLE-BODIED unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English; recruits are specially desired for service in Philippines. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 82 W. Madison-st., or 420 S. State-st., Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MAN—BRIGHT, FOR LIGHT MANUfacturing; references required from last employer; must be very careful and willing to please; state salary expected. Address H 844, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESLADY — EXPERIENCED, TEA, COFfee, and butter store; best ref. 357 E. North-av.

Domestics.

ARM WAITRESS—EXPERIENCED; NO SUNday work. BURTON F. WHITE, N. E. Corner Clark and Adams-sts.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—GOOD, CAN FIND a steady place in a small family, if they bring good references from last employer, by calling at 4740 Drexel-blvd.

COOK — 445 CONGRESS-ST., COMPETENT girl cook; no washing; good wages to right party.

GIRL—DINING-ROOM; IN RESTAURANT; A German preferred; reference required. 331 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl for general housework; small family, in flat; good wages. 6634 Drexel-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; American family. 3723 Vincennes-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

MACHINE HANDS—50, ON CHILDREN'S cloaks and caps; steady work; extra pay. Shoninger Bros. Mfg. Co., 270 5th-av.

SEAMSTRESSES—275 FRANKLIN-ST., SECond floor; experienced operators on jackets.

Housekeepers.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER — IN A SMALL family of two, that are traveling most of the time; must be capable of taking entire charge, and must have references in regards to honesty and reliability. Call 933 S. Spaulding-av.

Laundresses.

IRONER—LADIES' CLOTHES, AT ONCE. 5205 State-st.

MANGLE GIRLS — AT ONCE. 82 31st-st.

MARKER AND SORTERS — EXPERIENCED, at once. 82 31st-st.

WOMAN—EXPERIENCED, IN WASHROOM. Woodbridge Laundry, 133 S. Clinton-st.

Agents Wanted.

LADY AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN to sell our celebrated needles to their friends; two to five packages in every home; 50% commission; send for full particulars. Nickel Needle Co., Bonheur Block, Chicago, Ill.

Employment Agencies.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTER COMPANY, Central Music Hall, Fourth Floor.
Phone 1832 Central. Office hours, 8:30 to 6:30.

Stenographers, bookkkeepers, and office assistants of all kinds who want and can hold good positions should consult us. A personal call or inquiry by mail will secure for you a full explanation of our methods and convince you that we are not an "employment agency." Our office is open all day Saturday.

LADIES AND MEN—
Call today before 2 o'clock. Grocery clerk, cashier, young man store, reception lady, housekeeper. Other vacancies at the Reliable Mutual. Note address.
Room 8, 184 Dearborn-st.

LADIES—TO LEARN HAIRDRESSING AND manicuring; complete course given in 4 weeks; special inducements now on account of the demand for graduates; positions guaranteed. Catalogue mailed free. Moler College, 435 Wabash-av.

GIRLS—GENERAL AND COOKS; REFERences; positions waiting. MRS. CAVILL, 166 E. 53d-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY, WHO IS FAMILIAR with sending quotations on provisions and general work. Address F 606, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—THOROUGHLY COMPEtent lady; first-class position; references required. Address, in own handwriting, F 307, Tribune.

YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER—WITH OFfice experience; must be good writer. Apply to Supt., The Fair.

Miscellaneous.

GIRLS—TO PACK BUTTER, OLIVES, PICKLES, for Horse Radish Jack. The Dundee Dairy Farm. 68 E. Randolph-st.

GIRLS — TEN; IMMEDIATELY; CLEAN, light work. Zeno Mfg. Co., 154 W. Van Buren-st.

GIRLS—EXPERIENCED, TO WRAP CHEWING gum. Zeno Mfg. Co., 154 W. Van Buren-st.

INTELLIGENT MARRIED LADY TO INTROduce new drug specialty and appoint agents; $15 per week. Address C 710, Tribune office.

LADIES—TO SELL A WELL KNOWN TOILET wash. Address H 839, Tribune office.

LADY CANVASSERS — TO CALL ON LADIES only; a necessary article; sells at sight; $25 a week; new scheme of compensation. Address F 506, Tribune office.

LADY MUSICIANS—VIOLIN, CORNET, TROMbone, drums, for concert company. LENORA DOANE, 1839 Indiana-av., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

LADY—INTELLIGENT, MIDDLE-AGED, FOR permanent position; splendid chance for promotion. Novita Co., 79 Dearborn-st., Room 1401.

SOLICITOR—LADY OR GENTLEMAN, TO HANdle high-grade goods, regular line of customers; salary or commission. F 539, Tribune office.

TOBACCO STRIPPERS — GIRLS; STEADY work; good pay. Apply 88 Franklin.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

REMARKABLE PIANO VALUES.
MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE OF NEW, SLIGHTLY USED, AND SECOND-HAND UPRIGHTS
AT LYON & HEALY'S.
SAVE UPWARDS OF $100.

Among the bargains are:

A large number of slightly used Steinway uprights just returned from studio use. Also: Large Chickering upright, $195; Briggs upright, $100; Kimball upright, $100; Allegar upright, $75; Grovesteen square, $10; Steinway upright, $200; Fischer upright, $100; Leland mahogany upright, $150; Harvard upright, $150; Bauer upright, $150; Decker Bros. upright, $200; Arion upright, $75; Chase upright, $150; Steinway grand, discontinued pattern, thoroughly renovated, $300; large mahogany Knabe upright, $300; 2 used Knabe grands at a sacrifice; Steinway upright, $250; fine Steinway square, $150; Sterling mahogany upright, $200; Marshall & Wendell upright, $90; Hale upright, $90; Stone square, $15; Mendelssohn mahogany upright, $150; Estey upright, $175; Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross upright, $125; Lyon & Healy upright, $90; three used Steinway grands, in perfect order; very low; Lyon upright, $100; Huntington oak upright, $175; Norris & Hyde mahogany upright, $175; Fischer upright, $150; Kellar mahogany upright, $190; Knabe mahogany upright, latest model, from rental, $375; Lyon & Healy upright, $100. In estimating these values patrons must consider the excellent condition of the instruments.

Pianos to rent, $3 per month and upward.
New upright pianos, $130, $145, $150 and up.
Easiest installment terms will be granted.
Handsome scarf and modern stool included. Buyers at a distance should write for special bargain list and also our schedule of freight rates on pianos. We ship pianos everywhere.

Inexpensive pianos bought from us may be exchanged later toward the purchase of a Steinway or Knabe. Steinways and Knabes sold only by us.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
N. B.—We close Saturdays at 1 o'clock p. m. during the summer.

VOSE PIANOS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

Our wonderful tone quality the admiration of musical Chicago.

In our special bargain list for this week we would mention:

NEW UPRIGHTS—Six large full size Upright Pianos, in mahogany and walnut finish, Eastern make, at $165 each.

NEW UPRIGHTS—Three medium-size Upright Pianos, in mahogany and walnut finish, at $140 each.

The above are strictly new sample Pianos, made to sell at from $250 to $350. And we wish to close out the line.

USED UPRIGHTS—One Vose & Sons, ebonized case, at $160; Ludwig, walnut case, $190; Capen, mahogany case, $150; Hale, mahogany case, $85; Reed, walnut case, $140; Jewett, mahogany case, $180; Schuman, oak case, $115. And many others.

SQUARE PIANOS—Twenty-five squares, different makes, at $15, $20, $25, $30, etc.

Organs at $15, $20, $25.

EASY PAYMENTS.

NEW PIANOS RENTED.

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, 248 WABASH-AV.

ADAM SCHAAF—ESTABLISHED 1873.

Manufacturer of high-class pianos. We give better value for the money than any other house [quality considered].

Every piano is warranted for ten years.

$5 monthly until paid will buy either of the following pianos:

$ 85 buys Haines Bros. upright piano.
$110 buys Emerson upright piano.
$ 85 buys Smith upright piano.
$ 90 buys Root & Son upright piano.
$ 90 buys Bradford upright piano.
$ 90 buys Mathushek upright piano.
$125 buys Julius Bauer upright piano.
$165 buys Steinway concert grand piano.
$125 buys Behr Bros. upright piano.
$195 buys Steinway parlor grand piano.
$125 buys Vose & Sons upright piano.
$135 buys Decker & Son upright piano.
$125 buys Fisher upright piano.
$150 buys Adam Schaaf upright piano.
$ 95 buys Weser Bros. upright piano.
$ 15 to $45 each, organs, all makes.

20 square pianos, Steinway, Decker Bros., Julius Bauer, Wheelock, Knabe, Hardman, and others; prices very low.

TO RENT—200 high-grade new upright pianos, $3 and $4 per month; all rent paid during the first year will be applied on the purchase price.

Pianos tuned, moved, stored, and exchanged.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

PAY BUT ONE PROFIT—
BUY DIRECT
from the
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS
IN THE WORLD.

MAKERS OF KIMBALL PIANOS, PIPE ORGANS, REED ORGANS, SELF-PLAYING ORGANS.

Pianos rented, tuned, repaired, and stored.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
Bargains in little used pianos and organs.

A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS.
in
KIMBALL PIANOS, slightly damaged in finish only; also in new pianos of other makes, from $160 and upward.

SQUARE PIANOS, good condition, $15 to $85.

USED UPRIGHT PIANOS, including Stone, Great Union, Estey, Bauer, Decker, Chickering, Knabe, Hallet & Davis, and other reliable makers, from $90 to $195.

REED ORGANS, $15 to $25.
SELF-PLAYING ORGANS, $40 to $150.

One price. Plain figures. Easy payments.
W. W. KIMBALL CO. [Established 1857],
S. w. cor. Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.
We close Saturdays at 1 o'clock until September.

NO OTHER PIANO
can show so many
SUPERIOR AND DISTINCTIVE
CHARACTERISTICS as
THE MANY-TONE "CROWN" PIANO.

HERE ARE SOME OF THEM!
A perfectly balanced scale;
a rich, round, full, sympathetic tone;
A GREAT VARIETY OF TONE QUALITIES;
a light and very responsive touch;
A SILENT PIANO FOR PRACTICE;
greatly increased durability;
THE LARGEST RANGE OF CAPACITY.

A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES.

THE ONLY MANY-TONE PIANO.

PRICES REASONABLE! TERMS EASY.

THE ANGELUS ORCHESTRAL piano player enables anybody to play the piano.

GEO. P. BENT, Mfr.
Salesrooms: 209 Wabash-Ave.
249 Washington-Boul.

$90 BUYS A STORY & CAMP UPRIGHT PIano; $80 buys a Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross upright piano; $65 buys a Schumann upright piano; $150 buys a Chickering upright piano; $245 buys a Hallet & Davis upright piano; $135 buys a Sterling upright piano; $250 buys a Steinway upright piano. The above pianos are in excellent condition and great bargains; fully guaranteed. Pianos to rent at $3 and $4 per month; rent allowed if purchased. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

$165.00—CHICKERING UPRIGHT, LARGE SIZE.
$60.00—Good upright, small size, rosewood.
$25.00—Hallet & Cumston square, good order.
$5.00—Small parlor organ, sweet tone.
Easy payments. Renting, tuning, etc.
STRONG & LEIMERT, 257 Wabash-av.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT ON LOWEST possible terms, with privilege of applying one year's rent on purchase of an "EVERETT" piano. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 to 206 Wabash-av.

SOHMER AND TWICHELL PIANOS FOR sale by J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

SQUARE PIANOS, $15, $25, $45, AND UP.
Upright pianos, $75, $90, $115, and up.
New Story & Clark pianos, $350 to $1,000.
STORY & CLARK, 255 Wabash.

$125 BUYS KIMBALL UPRIGHT PIANO, NEAT walnut case, in excellent condition; shows but little use; convenient terms.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

THOMPSON'S BARGAINS—

1 Gaylord & Son up.	$ 75	1 Chickering upright	$125
1 Emerson up.	125	1 Steinway upright.	200

Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash, nr. Van Buren.

CHICKERING, GABLER, AND PEASE pianos are represented in Chicago solely by CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av. Send for bulletin of second-hand pianos.

CHASE, HACKLEY & CARLISLE PIANOS. Styles, prices, and terms to suit all. Sold only at 239 Wabash-av.

$125 BUYS LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT PIANO, well renovated by us; easy payments.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

USED UPRIGHTS—FISCHER, $75; EMERSON, $93; Kimball, $115; Vose, $137; Steinway, $200; Knabe, $165. STORY & CLARK, 255 Wabash.

FOR SALE—PRACTICALLY NEW CHICKERing upright, cost $350; sell $200. B 313, Tribune.

FOR SALE—SLIGHTLY USED CHICKERING—Part cash and payments. 849 S. Kedzie-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MANUFACTURER, WITH 2 GOOD PATENTS, with entirely new plant for manufacturing dry goods article, wishes partner with $8,000 to $10,000 to invest. Address F X 150, Tribune office.

PARTNER—TO START SEED STORE OUT OF town; must have $2,500; office man preferred; good references given and required; particulars by mail; confidential. Address G L 58, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER, ½ INTEREST IN PAINT store, well located; good paying and chance for party with capital. COOK, 3742 Cottage Grove.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2922 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS, SINGLE AND EN suite, with or without board; all conveniences; elegant neighborhood; easy transportation; reasonable rates.

PRAIRE-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—BOARD AND two large, light adjoining rooms; one nicely furnished; private family; references. Address H 865, Tribune office.

1827 MICHIGAN-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms with or without private bath; elevator, bellboy service; open all night; board optional.

3918 LAKE-AV., COR. OAKWOOD-BLVD.—front rooms; private lavatory.

3544 ELLIS-AV.—DETACHED HOUSE; CHOICE rooms, with lavatory; excellent table; I. C. R. R.

5401 JEFFERSON-AV.—SUITE AND SINGLE rooms, with board; near I. C.

3608 LAKE-AV.—LARGE ROOM, COUPLE OR two gentlemen; also single; I. C. R. R.; board.

2446 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME DETACHED stone residence; board for refined people.

309 MICHIGAN-AV.—COOL FRONT ROOM with board; reasonable; walking dist.; private.

2220 AND 2222 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, PLEASANT front rooms, single or en suite, with board.

2500 PRAIRIE-AV.—WE HAVE FINE ROOMS and board; first-class people only.

267 MICHIGAN-AV., NR. AUDITORIUM, LAKE front—Best rooms and table; refs. required.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT, COOL ROOM, with best board; walking distance; reasonable.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD; single $6 per week; tickets, 21 meals, $4.

2951 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms; running water; excellent table.

5601 MADISON-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM with board; I. Cen.; fine location; adults.

5724 WASHINGTON-AV.—SUITE OF THREE rooms or single, with board; modern house.

West Side.

784 N. WASHTENAW-AV., 3D FLAT—PRIVATE family will board and room 2 Scandinavian gentlemen; all conveniences.

292 ASHLAND-BLVD. — FRONT ROOM WITH board, private family; also single room.

North Side.

205 CASS-ST., THE ARDMORE—JUST OPENED; new and elegantly furnished; fine table; single and double; running water; walking distance. Telephone North 1363. MRS. S. J. KAUTZ.

69 LINCOLN PARK-BLVD., NEAR OHIO-ST.—Double and single rooms, with or without board.

3 WASHINGTON-PL., OPPOSITE NEWBERRY Library—Large and small rooms with board.

343 DEARBORN-AV. — COOL, AIRY SINGLE, double rooms; homelike table; choice location.

Hotels.

WINDSOR-CLIFTON HOTEL, FORMERLY Clifton House, cor. Monroe and Wabash-av.—European plan only; rates $1 upward; everything new and clean; brass beds, new carpets, new furniture. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop. Electric elevator.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D-ST. AND LAKE-AV.—10 minutes to city; steam heat, electric light, elevator service; cuisine and accommodations first-class. Telephone Oak. 192.

EDINBURG HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Suites of two and three; also single; with private baths. Tel. 1038 South. W. F. ORCUTT.

ALABAMA, ELLIS AND BOWEN-AVS.—NEW; fine table; elevator; overlooking lake. 798 Oak.

MIDLAND HOTEL, 167 AND 169 MADISON-ST.—Rooms with bath, 1 person, 75c; 2 persons, $1.

Summer Resorts.

GLENMERE FARM, ON HIGH BLUFF, OVERlooking Lake Michigan; magnificent view; shade trees; good bathing; new house; daily mail delivery; board and room, $1 per day, $6 per week. H. P. FULLENWIDER, Prop., South Haven, Mich.

NORTH LAKE HOUSE—HOTEL AND SUMMER resort; first-class accommodation and refreshments; good fishing all summer. Address North Lake House, North Lake, Wis., Waukesha Co.

HIGHLAND PARK—NOW OPEN TO SUMMER resorters; the most pleasant place on the St. Joseph River; 2 miles from St. Joseph. Address GEO. P. PULLEN, P. O. Box 540, St. Joseph, Mich.

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TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE residence, for light housekeeping if desired. 3621 Groveland-av., near Cottage Grove and 31st and Illinois Central.

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TO RENT—COOL ROOMS BY THE LAKE; THE Lafayette, 10, 12, and 14 E. Harrison-st., 1 block south of the Auditorium. Walking distance.

TO RENT—2 NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, ½ block from I. C. R. R. 142 E. 53d-st.

TO RENT—3010 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE, LIGHT, cool rooms, single or en suite; board optional.

TO RENT — 243 MICHIGAN-AV. — MODERN rooms; porcelain bath; moderate; walking dist.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, GENTLEMEN only; near I. C. and cable cars. 57 36th-st.

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TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED SMALL room in lady's private home. 3623 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—1620 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED front rooms, modern, comfortable, reasonable.

West Side.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite; steam heat. 2016 Polk-st., near 40th-av. station Metropolitan.

TO RENT—2 LIGHT, COOL, MODERN SUITES for gentlemen; running water. 131 Ashland-blvd., "404."

North Side.

TO RENT—COOL FRONT DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms, every convenience; board optional. 262 Ontario-st.

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TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOM FOR QUIET GENtlemen; running water; fine residence. 16 Walton-pl.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FRONT PARlor and bedroom, board if necessary, for two. Apply 384 Garfield-av., cor. Orchard, Flat 1B.

TO RENT—102 DEARBORN-AV., NICELY FURnished double and single rooms; walking dist.

TO RENT—357 ONTARIO-ST., LARGE NICELY furnished front room; also single room.

TO RENT—114 DEARBORN-AV., DOUBLE AND single front rooms, walking distance.

TO RENT—1 WASHINGTON-PL., FINE LARGE modern front room for 2; walking distance.

TO RENT—255 OHIO-ST., THE LUCE APARTments; modern, furnished rooms; running water.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED LIGHT room, convenient to express station. 273 Belden.

TO RENT—494 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms; running water; $2.50 and $3.

TO RENT—29 DELAWARE-PL., DESIRABLE south front room, with modern conveniences.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY COUPLE WITH INfant, two rooms, running water, Oakenwald or Lake-av.; private family, no other roomers. Address H 811, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, WITH MODERN conv.; by young man; So. S. F 235, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3522 MICHIGAN-AV.—RESIDENCE, modern, brown stone, 13 extra large rooms, hot water heat, east front; barn. Immediate possession. American Trust and Savings Bank, Trust Department.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED—TEN-room house; owner will board; references. 261 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—$25—NEW, MODERN 8-R. STONE front house. 391 E. 54th-st., near Woodlawn-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN AURORA for August. Call Monday 618 Fine Arts Bldg., city, or address 346 Seminary-av.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED — TO RENT — HOUSES, STORES, flats to rent; collect rent; pay taxes; manage estate. H. W. BUCHMAN, 3101 State-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEAR L ROAD STATION, 644 55th-st.-blvd., overlooking S. Park. 7 rooms; $35; hardwood floors, steam heat. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th-st. and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, 4 rooms for housekeeping; running water, steam heat; very reasonable; Michigan-av., near 31st. Address F 345, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, BATH, etc.; $10, to party wishing to do washing, etc., for the rent. 6412 Woodlawn-av., 2d floor. M. CAMPBELL.

TO RENT—6245 MONROE-AV., 1 BLK. FROM Ill. Cent. and L stations; modern 6-room flats; marble halls, velvet carpeted stairs. H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 3, 4, AND 5 ROOM FLATS; low rent. KINNEY & STANDISH, 152 Dearborn-st. Branch office, 462 E. 55th-st. Open eves.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS, STRICTLY MODern 8-room flat; $37.50; 6412 Woodlawn-av., 1st floor. M. CAMPBELL.

TO RENT—ELEVATED STATION AND WASHington Park, steam heated flats, 6048 Vincennes-av.; 658 Peoria-st., corner; $22 and $25.

TO RENT—6045 RHODES-AV., NEAR 61ST-ST. "L" station, 4 rooms; brick; fine order; large good yard; $10. ROSS, 1065 E. 61st-st.

TO RENT—ARIZONA APARTMENTS, 43D-ST. and Lake-av.; artesian water. 1165 Oak.

TO RENT—OREGON APARTMENTS, 5000 Mich.-blvd., elegant, desir. tenants. 694 South.

TO RENT—NICE, LIGHT 7-ROOM FLAT, MODern. Call 4400 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS; STEAM, ETC., $14-$19. Office, 3533 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—7-ROOM STEAM HEATED FLATS. 3447 Rhodes-av. Reasonable.

TO RENT—3733 LANGLEY, $15 UP; 3 TO 5 rooms; steam; cool corners; bargain; janitor.

West Side.

TO RENT — LIGHT 8-ROOM; STEAM, HOT water, ranges, janitor; 19 Ashland-blvd., 7 rooms; porcelain bath, furnace; 1172 Wash.-blvd.

North Side.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS IN "OTTAWA" Bldg., n. w. cor. Chicago-av. and State-st. See janitor or C. H. MULLIKEN, 106 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — NEW, MODERN 5 AND 6 ROOM flats; every convenience; $30. 1739 Oakdale-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—3-ROOM FLAT, MODERN; N. W. cor. La Salle and Superior; janitor.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 4 ROOMS AND BATH, near L station. 780 Racine-av.

TO RENT—BUENA PARK—LOVELY 7-ROOM flat, near "L" ex. station. 1440 Edgecomb.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—APARTMENTS AND other buildings carefully managed. E. ORRIS HART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. Tel. Cent. 2449.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE CORNER FOR SALOON; steam heat. 126 35th-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 WASHington-st.—Saloon men, attention!—156 S. Halsted-st.; store, used for saloon for 30 years, with 7-room flat; only $60.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
BALTIMORE BUILDING.
17 TO 21 QUINCY-ST.
Center of business section.
One large first-floor room, all modern.
Offices, single or in suites; first-class service; desirable in all respects; reasonable rates.
Office of building, Room 308.

TO RENT—$12; OFFICE, OAKLAND MUSIC Hall, 40th and Cottage Grove; suitable for doctor. BOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STEAM HEATED OFfice in Haymarket Theater Building. Elevator till 11 p. m. daily. See janitor.

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TO RENT—LIGHT FLOORS, WITH POWER, steam heat, freight and passenger elevators, and electric light. 153 and 155 W. Jackson-blvd. See engineer.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED DESK room; will pay $6. F 422, Tribune office.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL AND WANTED.

ONLY $195—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT in best corner apartment bldg. H 857, Tribune.

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DR. KINGSTON HANNA—
GRADUATE OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.
My only address is
78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR.
Hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.
Skillful and scientific treatment of all DISEASES OF WOMEN, by IMPROVED and PAINLESS methods. Private home for patients. Confinements.
A POSITIVE cure ALWAYS guaranteed.
Tumors, cancers, misplacements, malformations, chronic inflammations, ulcerations, lacerations, ovarian troubles, kidney and bladder diseases, and all rectal diseases successfully cured WITHOUT the use of the knife.
Lady physician if required. Confidential advice.

RELIABLE HOME SANITARIUM,
78 STATE-ST.
With staff of physicians in attendance.
Positively, under guarantee, cures all ailments and diseases of women, no matter in form or gravity; speedy and permanent relief in every case undertaken, without operation, pain, or danger. Private accommodation for ladies needing our NO CURE personal care; safe, comfortable home NO PAY. before and during confinement, with kind and motherly attention to everybody; when others fail consult us. Consultation and advice free. Infants adopted. Lady physicians in attendance. Correspondence strictly confidential. Offices, 78 State-st., Suite 24-26, 2d floor.

LADIES, ARE YOU SICK, WORRIED, DIScouraged? If so call at Old Dr. Jackson's office. Old Dr. Jackson's medicine has helped others and will help you. $1,000 for a case we fail to relieve in 24 hours. At office or by mail. Come and consult your case. We will tell you truthfully if we can relieve you or not free of charge. Dr. Jackson Home Remedy Co., 39, 182 Dearborn-st., specialist, 60 years. Sunday 3 to 5.

BERTHA CZARA, PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.
Strictly private; best medical service before and during confinement; all female diseases treated by expert specialist; infants for adoption. Consultation and correspondence sacredly confidential. Office, 182 State, 2d floor, Room 2, opp. Palmer House.

STATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 76 E. MADIson-st., Chicago—We cure blood poison, nervous debility, and all diseases of men. NO CURE, NO PAY. Hours, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10-12.

DR. WOOD, 121 LA SALLE-ST.—ESTABLISHED 30 years; successful treatment in all female troubles; private home retreat for confinement cases; infants adopted; advice free; hours 9 to 5.

STRICTLY PRIVATE—
BEST MEDICAL SERVICE.
Home for ladies before and during confinement; regular physician in attendance. 279 W. Adams-st.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE DISEASES. This remedy is the result of long experience, and it cures; price $3. Woman's Specialty Drug Co., 301 Oneonta Bldg., Chicago.

MRS. HUGHES, 158 OAKLEY-BLVD., TAKES ladies before and during confinement at her private residence; terms reasonable; correspondence solicited; advice free; 15 yrs.' experience; no sign.

MRS. YANNE TAKES LADIES BEFORE AND during confinement; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2509 Wabash-av.

DR. EMMA HELLWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., physician, Berlin, Paris; female diseases; private home; success guaranteed. Tel. N. 1046.

IDA VON SCHULZ, 493 N. CLARK-ST.—ELEgant private home for ladies in delicate condition; personal attention given all cases.

PRIVATE DOCTOR, 279 SO. CLARK, ROOM 3—New cure for varicocele, piles, and rupture.

DR. O. S. STEWART, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician. Hours, 9 to 7. Sundays, 10 to 5.

LADIES TREATED FOR $5 BY DR. BRINEY at 182 State-st., Room 1. Consultation free.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION!
PROFESSOR V. A. KARMA,
355—NORTH-CLARK-ST.—355
[Near the Newberry Library, North Side.]
OLDEST ESTABLISHED CLAIRVOYANT.
NEVER FAILS. NEVER LEAVES CHICAGO.
HOURS—DAILY, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
CLOSED SUNDAYS.
PAY WHAT YOU PLEASE.
ALL LETTERS ANSWERED. INCLOSE STAMP.
You may wish to know "If it is advisable to make a change in business, in love, in marriage."
"Can I obtain my hopes, my wishes?"
"Have I enemies?"
"When shall I marry?"
"Shall I ever be divorced?"
"Does another share in the love that rightfully belongs to me?"
"Am I loved in return?"
"Is there a rival in my love?"
"When shall my domestic troubles end?"
"How can I make my life and home happy?"
"When shall my absent friend return?"
"Why do I not receive a letter?"
"Should I invest my money?"
"Is my disease curable?"
"Shall I win my lawsuit?"
ATTENTION! NOTICE!! To show those who really believe in the genuine clairvoyant power where to go for a genuine and true clairvoyant, PAY WHAT YOU PLEASE. This is not done to gather curiosity-seekers nor to catch cheap business, but to show those who have money where to go for reliable work, and if this does not satisfy and convince you of the truth nothing on earth will. Only one in the world advertising "PAY WHAT YOU PLEASE." ALL LETTERS ANSWERED. INCLOSE STAMP.
PROFESOR V. A. KARMA,
355—NORTH CLARK-ST.—355.
NO CURIOSITY-SEEKERS WANTED HERE.

PROF. C. F. LEON,
70 EAST 16TH-ST.,
Two doors east of Michigan-av.
PRINCE OF CLAIRVOYANTS, MEDIUM.
READS PAST, FUTURE CORRECTLY.
Advice on business, lawsuits, love, marriage, divorce, family affairs; guides to success.

PROF. CARL, 431 S. STATE-ST.—MOST RELIable clairvoyant; tells past, present, and future. Ladies, 50c; gentlemen, $1. Hrs. 9 to 9.

MME. FLORENCE KIMBALL, CLAIRVOYANT, 1320 Wabash, Suite 4, formerly 3117 Rhodes-av.

DUTTON SISTERS, CLAIRVOYANTS, MEDIums, and healers, 10 to 8 p. m. 2245 Wabash-av.

MME. NETTIE, CLAIRVOYANT, 525 W. LAKE-st.; flat A; permanently located.

BELGIAN HARES.

BELGIAN HARES—THOROUGHBRED, PEDIgreed stock, from Banbury, Yukon, Nonpareil, and Commodore strains at honest prices; buy your foundation stock from headquarters; a $5 order receives as careful attention as a $500 order; particulars and price list free. Arapahoe Belgian Rabbitry, Denver, Colo.

BELGIAN HARES—AMERICAN BELGIAN Hare Co., 209 S. Sacramento-av. We handle nothing but imported stock from $25 up. Young $5 up. Grandest bucks in the world at stud. Services reasonable.

BARGAINS IN BELGIANS; ALL ANIMALS scored and pedigreed. Call before investing. Champion Duke of Cheshire, fee $25. California Belgian Hare Assn., 95 Washington-st. H. G. DEAN, rep.

BIG MONEY IN RAISING BELGIAN HARES; free circular tells how to start; $10 buys a blooded bred doe. Lawndale Belgian Hare Co., Masonic Temple, Minneapolis, Minn.

BELGIAN HARES—WYANDOTTE BELGIAN Hare Co., 257 Ogden-av. We have nothing but pedigreed stock from finest strains. Young $10 up. Does bred to fancy bucks $20 up.

WESTERN BELGIAN HARE CO., 3240 STATE-st.; 800 animals to choose from, at prices from $5 up. We handle the finest strains. If you contemplate beginning, visit us. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—GOOD PEDIGREED STOCK; REAsonable prices. Oxford Belgian Hare Co., 2279 Austin-av. Take Lake-st. L to 48th-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED FIRST PAYMENT. GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 STATE-ST. 5TH FLOOR. OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 10 P. M.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, AND SILver. BREDT & CO., 57 Washington-st., Room 1. We sell a complete Elgin watch for $1.50. Cleaning watches and mainsprings, only 75c.

DIAMOND RING FOR SALE CHEAP—MONTHly payments to good, responsible person; stone weighs about 1¼ karats and is set in fine heavy ring setting. Address F J 736, Tribune office.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

CASH, FULL VALUE FOR OLD GOLD, SILver, and diamonds. McVicker's Theater Building, 3d floor. Take elevator. LOGUE.

FOR SALE—PAWN TICKET FOR SOLID GOLD watch; bargain. Address F 485, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debt concerning my wife, as she has left my bed and board. C. ANDERSON.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TODAY.
MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TODAY.
MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TODAY.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow any amount you want on
EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES,
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.
ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.
Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2721.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO, CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH FROM $20 TO $1,000 ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY, LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY. LOAN CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN; THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH. NO CHARGE OF ANY KIND TAKEN OUT IN ADVANCE. YOU RECEIVE THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE LOAN IN CASH; IF YOU HAVE A LOAN ELSEWHERE OR OWE A BALANCE ON PIANO, FURNITURE, HORSE, OR ANY OTHER SECURITY, CALL AND SEE US AND GET OUR TERMS; WE WILL PAY IT UP AND CARRY IT FOR YOU AS LONG AS YOU WISH. REMEMBER, WE ARE THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO. COME AND SEE US.
MAIN OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST.,
ROOMS 216 AND 217.
WEST SIDE BRANCH OFFICE,
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 12.

LIBERAL ADVANCES, WITHOUT DELAY, ON
FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, ETC.
OR ON PERSONAL PROPERTY OF ANY KIND, WITHOUT REMOVAL.
LOWEST AND MOST FAVORABLE TERMS, FAIR AND COURTEOUS TREATMENT, AT THE OFFICES OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
134 MONROE-ST., FIFTH FLOOR, CORNER CLARK-ST.
801 W. 63D-ST., COR. WENTWORTH-AV., ENGLEWOOD.
BEFORE BORROWING CALL AND SEE US AND YOU WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO YOUR ADVANTAGE.
ENGLEWOOD OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS.

AMERICAN LOAN CO.—
SEVENTH FLOOR HARTFORD BUILDING, 140 DEARBORN-ST., CORNER OF MADISON—
$15 UP LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES with responsible concerns on your note, repay weekly or monthly; loans made on diamonds, watches, sealskins, etc., at 1½ per cent; money loaned on household furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, etc.; you keep full possession; loans made anywhere in Cook County, for one month to one year; simply for the interest; NO OTHER CHARGE WHATSOEVER; if you have a loan or owe on your goods or want money for any purpose we will let you have it; time and payments made to suit yourself, so there is no danger of losing your goods; information cheerfully given if you call; if you cannot call, write, and our agent will call on you; our rates are about ½ the usual charge and we will deal honest and honorable with you.
OPEN 8 A. M. UNTIL 7 P. M.

RELIANCE LOAN CO.,
100 Washington-st.—Room 504,
Title and Trust Building.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE—
110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.
WEST SIDE OFFICE—
567 W. Madison-st., Room 2, corner Ogden-av.
Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Property left in your own possession. Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock to accommodate people living on South and West Sides. Lowest rates in city.

CHEAPEST RATE IN CITY—
LOANS ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANOS, ETC.
HOPKINS,
167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304.
BRANCH OFFICE, 555 LINCOLN-AV.

SOUTH SIDE LOANS—
On furniture, pianos, etc.
I am a private party, loaning my own money, and can make loans quicker and cheaper than any one else. Everything confidential.
ALFRED W. HOPKINS, 528 W. 63d-st.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS TO GOOD PARTIES on furniture and pianos at lowest rates; no charge for papers; information cheerfully given; honorable dealings; long established; reliable. EAGLE LOAN CO., 70 LA SALLE-ST., R. 34.

THE RAILWAY EMPLOYE'S SUPPLY CO., R. 501, 305 Dearborn-st. Loans to salaried people; also household supplies furnished on time and easy payments at cash prices.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, LIFE POLicies, salaried loans, and other securities, and by low rates and easy payments it is your interest to see us before making a loan. 115 Dearborn, R. 309.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON FURNITURE, ETC. Room 512 First National Bank Building.

MACHINERY.

ONE 12X30 AUTOMATIC CUT-OFF ENGINE, in first-class order; can be seen running. One 10x12 Atlas high speed engine, good as new. One Atlantic Works double-head tenoning machine. All for sale cheap. A. Plamondon Manuf'g Co., 57 to 67 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—SHAFTING, HANGERS, PULleys, supplies, and all kinds of new and second-hand machinery. Write for catalogue No. 80. Chicago House Wrecking Co., W. 35th and Iron-sts. Telephones, Yards 827, 885, and 943.

FOR SALE—12 WORTHINGTON PUMPS, brass fitted, good as new; sizes 4½x2¾x4 to 12x4½x10; also some upright engines. JOHN G. O'NEIL, R. 335 Rookery Bldg. Tel. Harrison 2745.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND CORLISS, AUTOmatic, and slide valve engines; also new and second-hand vertical engines. The E. H. WACHS CO., 158 Indiana-st.

DON'T BUY ANY MACHINERY UNTIL YOU get our prices. We sell cheaper than any one; less than auction prices. Call and make a bid. Paradox Machinery Co., 181 E. Division-st.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — 3-60X16-0 TUBULAR boiler with fore fronts and trimming complete; one 42x12-0 tubular boiler; one Porter engine, 10x12. JNO. MOLER & SONS, 32 Illinois-st.

13X20 RUSSELL AUTOMATIC ENGINE, 5X6 vertical engine, 16x36 Hooker and 8x24 Burr well pumps, and stock of new and second-hand pumps. FURNESS BROS., 28 N. Desplaines-st.

SECOND-HAND TANKS, SHAFTING, AND pulleys for sale at Tribune office, Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOILers of all descriptions; also smokestacks and tanks. WILDMAN & EVISTON, 71-73 W. Adams.

FOR SALE—IRON PIPE, HYDRAULIC PUMP and fixtures and elevator cylinders. Address F J 433, Tribune office.

GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES. BACKUS Gas Engine Company, 171 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; 2D-HAND MOTORS, DYnamos. Aaron Elec. Co., 181 S. Clinton. Tel. M. 469.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO CLOSE ESTATE OF THE LATE ALVIN Palmer, the following articles will be disposed of at about 1-3 their original cost to encourage immediate sale: 1 extension top surrey, seats 4; rubber-tired trap, seats 4; 1 Brewster rubber-tired runabout, 1 Brewster top full spring buggy, several sets gold-mounted single and double harnesses; all above property in 1st-class condition; will sell together or separately; any reasonable offer. Inquire or address P. P. MENARD, atty. for estate, 643 W. Adams-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE OF A PNEUMATIC-TIRE runabout or high-wheel one with rubber tire, both are up to date in every respect and equal to new; a bargain. 3251 Michigan-av.

$125 BUYS HANDSOME FAMILY HORSE, weight 1,150; boulevard top stanhope, rubber tires, nearly new; sell separate; stable, 718 Washington-blvd.

FOR SALE — ALL KINDS PLEASURE VEhicles at lowest prices in Chicago for cash. 767 44th-st., near Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FINE COMBINATION HORSE, young and speedy; also up-to-date, small wheel, rubber tire runabout. 4442 Langley-av.

FOR SALE—TOP GROCERY WAGON, $45; worth $80; nearly new. HARDIN, 6233 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS STUDEBAKER hood top coffee or laundry wagon, cheap. 5460 Washington-av.

PATENTS AND PATENT ATTORNEYS.

A PATENT OF A COMBINED GEARED AND direct stroke, automatic feathering edged wind mill for sale or to build on a royalty; a new idea and a good one; has proved a success so far. Box 193, Milford, Ill.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

THE "LOFTIS" AND THE "METROPOLE," most up-to-date wheels built; prices $22.50 and $30, cash or easy terms. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Columbus Memorial Bldg., 103 State-st.

FOR SALE—GENT'S COLUMBIA BICYCLE, $20; perfect condition; cost $75. 27, 92 La Salle-st.

PRINTING.

1,000 CARDS, 50 CTS.; LETTERHEADS, ENvelopes, $1.50; catalogues, circulars, etc., cheap. E. L. FANTUS, Printer, 185 Clark-st. 'Phone Central 84. We buy spoiled, unused postal cards.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OPENING SALE.
S. E. GROSS' GREAT MILWAUKEE-AV. ADDITION.
Go and see this property; said by all who have seen it to be the most beautiful subdivision ever laid out on the Northwest Side.
460 CHOICE CITY LOTS IN THE 27TH WARD.
$300 EACH AND UPWARD.
$5 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
First purchasers of lots in S. E. Gross' subdivisions have always made large profits.
Sales and band concerts are held in the beautiful park upon the property.
FREE EXCURSION SUNDAY, JULY 29, AT 2 p. m. Leaves Chicago and Northwestern railway depot, Kinzie and Wells-sts., at 2 p. m., stopping at Clybourn station. Free tickets at depot gate.
HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY BY STREET CARS: Take Milwaukee-av. cable and electric line direct to property; or transfer from Elston-av., Lincoln-av., N. Clark-st., N. Halsted-st., N. Ashland-av., or N. Robey-st. cars to Irving Park-blvd. line, get off at Milwaukee-av. and walk one block to sales pavilion.
HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY BY ELEVATED ROADS: Take Logan-sq. branch of Metropolitan Elevated to California-av. and take electric car on Milwaukee-av. to property; or take Northwestern Elevated to Sheridan drive and change to Irving Park-blvd. cars and get off at Milwaukee-av. and walk half block south to property.
Branch office on property open every day. Call at main office any day and be taken to see the property.
S. E. GROSS.
SIXTH FLOOR, MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO.

FOR SALE—75 NEW HOUSES, ON MONTHLY PAYMENT SAME AS RENT.

	Price.	Monthly payments.
5-room houses	$975	$8
4-room houses	1,500	10
4-room houses	1,600	10
7-room houses	1,700	10
6-room houses	1,750	10
7-room houses	1,800	12
6-room houses	1,975	12
7-room houses	2,100	15
6-room houses	2,200	15
8-room houses	2,350	15
8-room houses	2,875	20
10-room houses	3,800	25

Very small cash payments required. Call or write for illustrated circulars of 150 new houses, located on the North, South, and West Sides and in suburbs, at from $1,500 to $4,500, for sale on monthly payments, same as rent. It will cost you only 1 cent to find out what a cozy home you can pay for with your rent money. On receipt of postal I will send you plans.
S. E. GROSS, 6th floor Masonic Temple.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 300 FT. AT $10 FOOT; north of 83d, east of Ashland-av.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—4205 GRAND-BLVD. — 3-STORY stone front modern residence; fine interior cabinet finish in cherry and oak, all rooms beautifully decorated, hardwood floors throughout, electric light and steam heat; two-story pressed brick stable in rear; open for inspection. Apply to HART & FRANK, 128 and 130 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRAND-NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE; 1 block from Illinois Central depot; 24 minutes' ride from Randolph-st.; best arranged house on South Side; oak mantel in parlor; porcelain lined bath; marble washbowl; everything the best; price $2,400, cash $150 and $15 per month; easiest terms ever offered for such a house; investigate at once. Address G A 919, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VACANT AT PANIC PRICES—
50x125, S. Halsted and 95th; $10 foot.
48x125, Kedzie-av. and 68th; $10 foot.
48x125, Spaulding-av. and 67th; $6 foot.
25x125, Honore-st. and 53d; $12.50 foot.
Easy terms. Room 1614 Unity Bldg.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
Frame dwelling on lot 50x100; also 50x67, vacant; all clear of incumbrance; north of 43d-st. Will take well located vacant or acres for whole or part; price, $20,000.
McKEY & POAGUE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN A FINE HOME FOR a small family in Woodlawn; house is brick with stone front; has oak finish and floors, fine mantel, steam heat, with natural gas, gas range, all new and modern; only $5,000. Address F J 428, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$500 BUYS $2,500 EQUITY BRICK house near Michigan-av. and 28th-st. $700 buys equity in 6-room cottage, Dearborn, near Garfield-blvd. OTTO E. PIETSCH, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$100 PER FT. TAKES 200 FT. S. Chicago, worth $200 per ft., on 106th-st.; this is business property at snap. HENRY J. GOODRICH, R. 707, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 CASH AND $1,500 TIME TAKES my 4-flat bldg. at 2947 ARMOUR-AV.; rent $360 per yr.; must sell at once. Call on FORREST, owner, Room 507, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—346 BOWEN-AV., HOUSE, 7 ROOMS—all modern; good barn; make offer. J. WM. HOWARD & CO., 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR CASH—FLAT BL., 70th, nr. Wentworth. Owner, 7016 Jefferson-av.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1301 W. MONROE-ST., A BRANDnew Roman pressed brick and stone trimmed 8-room house, oak trimmed, oak floors, mantel, sideboard, laundry, open plumbing; price $4,200; will take $400 cash and $30 monthly from responsible party; greatest bargain on West Side; take Lake-st. or Metropolitan Elevated or Madison-st. cable car to Sacramento-av. See owner any week day or Sunday.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL SNAPS—
FLOURNOY-ST., NEAR DOUGLAS....$ 850
POLK-ST., NEAR DOUGLAS-BLVD.... 1,200
LEXINGTON-ST., NEAR DOUGLAS.... 1,300
FULTON-ST., NEAR HOMAN-AV....... 1,440
WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR 43D..... 1,685
ALL ASPHALT; ASSESSMENTS PAID IN FULL. BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 La Salle.

FOR SALE—$3,250 BUYS NEW 7-ROOM MODern home in Austin, near Lake-st. L; $300 cash and $15 mo. U get your money's worth, for this is a bargain. OSCAR E. TAYLOR, owner, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—SNAP—TWO-STORY brick, two-story frame in rear, 954 West 20th-st.; good condition; near Metropolitan and electric car; must let go. Inquire JOHN STELK, 616 Chicago Opera-House Bldg.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—400 E. RAVENSWOOD PARK-AV., half block north of Belmont-av., opposite Gross Park station—New 6-room house; oak mantel, porcelain lined bathtub, marble washbowl, etc.; price $2,500; will take $200 cash and $15 a month. See owner any weekday or Sunday between 10 a. m. and 6 p. m.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER house; Pine Grove-av., near Wrightwood-av., 10-room brick house, brick barn, 50x123 ft. E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$500 CASH AND $3,100 ON TIME takes new, strictly modern 12-room Wilmette house and 50-ft. front lot; removal of business to other city only reason so cheap. F J 952, Tribune.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL—2-STORY HOUSE, with barn, N. Ashland-av., $3,000; cost $6,000. Room 408 Journal Building.

NORTHWEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE CONTAINing 2 parlors, kitchen, and dining-room, and 3 bedrooms; bath; modern plumbing; price $2,100; $100 cash and $15 monthly payments; immediate possession. Apply to owner during day and Sunday, 1816 Bernard-av., half block south of Belmont-av.; take Belmont-av. cars going west, or take Milwaukee-av. car to Gresham and walk northeast to Bernard-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOMES IN PALOS PARK, 1-ACRE lots on wooded hills, plateaus, $300; $10 cash, bal. monthly; fare 13c. Monson & Co., 144 La Salle.

FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BARgains in Blue Island vacant, improved, or acres see KRICK, 115 Monroe-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—LAKE DELAVAN—ROOMY COTtage with verandas and furniture, summer kitchen and icehouse, 5 acres fronting lake; trees; cultivated garden and lawn; a bargain. Photos and particulars, 203 Reaper Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
FARM LANDS IN ILLINOIS AND ADJACENT STATES, BY
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.
These farms bring annual incomes of from 6 to 8 per cent net on amount invested. They have been personally inspected by the land department of this company, and will be found as we represent.
Attention is invited to the following special bargains:
ILLINOIS.
LOGAN COUNTY:
400 acres, 2 miles north of Lincoln [county seat]; level land, the cream of Logan County's black loam. Rents for $2,000 cash per annum.
Good brick house; barn and substantial fences.
Price $32,500; terms reasonable.
VERMILLION COUNTY:
570 acres, 2 miles from a good town on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R.; perfectly titled; all in cultivation; rents for $2,850; good tenant buildings; strictly first-class lands. Price $47,000. Time on part of purchase money at 5 per cent.
IOWA.
WOODBURY COUNTY:
520 acres, 2½ miles south of Cushing; rich, sloping land; fine improvements; good farmhouse; stock barn 64x36; hay barn 80x70.
Will bring rent of $1,500 per annum; price $19,500. Will take one-half of purchase money in clear, choice Chicago real estate.
MONONA COUNTY:
2,419 acres, near good town with three railroads. Most of this large farm is river bottom land. All of the bottom land is adapted to the highest state of cultivation. The entire tract is entirely free from rock, sand, or gravel. There are five sets of buildings. Annual income, $8,000. Price, $84,000.
NORTHERN MISSOURI.
MARION COUNTY:
510 acres, 3 miles from Monroe City, on the Burlington railroad; best black loam soil of northern Missouri. It has been in blue grass pasture for a number of years; if broken for cultivation would prove a heavy corn producer; is well adapted for handling thoroughbred cattle. Price, $25,500; one-half cash, balance to suit purchaser.
Will entertain clear Chicago real estate for $10,000 of purchase price.
EASTERN NEBRASKA.
FILLMORE COUNTY:
320 acres, 4 miles from Grafton, on Burlington line; good house and barn; all choicest land of the Platte Valley.
Price, $30 per acre; one-half cash, balance on five years' time at 5½ per cent.
CENTRAL NEBRASKA.
CUSTER COUNTY:
8,000 acres, 10 miles south of Broken Bow. All good black soil, with yellow clay subsoil, similar to western Iowa. Can be subdivided into tillable 160-acre tracts.
Good farmhouse, barn, and cattle sheds; six tubular wells and windmills; a fine stream runs through the premises; 35 miles of wire fencing inclosing this land.
Annual income, $5,000; price, $50,000.
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY HOME, LARGE house, gas, water, bath, etc.; also 10-room cottage, large barn, and warehouse; all modern improvements, with 42 acres, at depot, Gurnee, Ill.; 38 miles on C., M. & St. P.; will sell for $7,000; less than half cost. JOHN WALKER, 2164 W. 12th-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—$10,000 TAKES 583-A. HIGHLY IMproved Mo. stock, grain, and fruit farm, on ry. and only 70 m. from St. Louis, with all bldgs., fences, implements, stock, fruit, etc.; splendid water; richest soil; easy terms; land alone worth $23,000.
V. THOMPSON, Room 36, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—300-ACRE FARM 75 miles from Chicago; will take small payment down, give long time on balance; would take clear income Chicago property. Address F. A., 63 N. Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—$2,000—EXCELLENT 70-ACRE Michigan farm; fronts on fine lake; 1,000 peach trees; other orchards; new house, barn, stock, improvements; worth double. GILBERT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—120 ACRE FARM NEAR MANITOwoc, Wisconsin, under cultivation, and timber; 2 good buildings on it; any old trade will take it.
I. H. SCHOEN,
Chicago Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—FINE 200-ACRE ALEGAN CO., Mich. farm; 135 a. under cultivation; good improvements; 10 a. apple orchard; price, $6,500. KRICK, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A QUARTER SECTION OF FINE, rich, black soil, near Wheaton; elegant location; fair bldgs.; and only $80 an acre; no exchange. Box 601, Wheaton.

FOR SALE—$950 TAKES 20 A. ON MAIN ROAD near Paw Paw, Mich., with good house, barn, lots of fruit; only 1 mile from church and school; good water, rich soil. BOGGS, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES NEAR GLEN PIER, north of South Haven; some fruit; $1,600. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—300-ACRE FARM 75 miles from Chicago; will take small payment down, give long time on balance. No agents. Address F. A., 63 N. Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY HOME; $2,500 BELOW cost; 34 acres; brick house. LLOYD, 1242 Ravenswood Park.

FOR SALE—DAIRY FARM NEAR CHICAGO; easy payments; water frontage. G P 805, Tribune.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR GOOD house and lot or good vacant lots of reliable and proper value; a 20-acre fruit farm, 6 miles south of St. Joseph, Mich., on the Pere Marquette Ry., 1,000 peach trees, 1,200 grape vines, 110 pear, some small fruits, 2 houses, small barn, pasture, good place. SCHULZ & PIXLEY, St. Joseph, Mich.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—OUR FRUIT AND poultry farm near town; 540 fruit trees, house, barn; only $850; boat fare 50c from Chicago. A. W. SPINK, Benton Harbor, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—
From owners or brokers, for cash customer who means business; good South Side saloon corner, vacant or improved.
JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 Washington-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNER—SOUTH SIDE 3-flat bldg., near Alley L; will pay all cash; bona fide purchaser. H. H. BANFORD, 108 Dearborn.

WANTED—WEST SIDE VACANT AND IMproved; can make quick sale if price is right.
W. J. HALL, 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—KANSAS OR S. D. FARM FOR S. S. $2,500 2-flat bldg.; rent $240. BOGGS, 84 La Salle-st.

WANTED—RENTALS INCREASED 10 TO 100 per cent; ingenious suggestions; properties examined free. K., 6048 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—TO BUY A FARM. WRITE DEscription, with price. Box 459, Abingdon, Ill.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE — OR SALE—5 TO 20 BEAUTIful, high, rolling acre tracts; part orchard; 45 minutes' ride from Chicago by railroad; 8 minutes' walk from depot; adjoins golf club grounds; fine for all purposes; also first-class new stone front 2-flat buildings, South Side.
Nine Oak Park lots; fine location.
MR. SMITH,
442 Englewood-av., Chicago.

FOR EXCHANGE—I HAVE A LARGE LINE OF desirable properties in California that can be advantageously exchanged for Eastern, farm or city; I make a specialty of such exchanges; bank references. C. W. CONWAY, 311 Bradbury Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—75 ACRES, 2½ MILES LEBanon, good improvements, 40 acres in orchard [2,500 bu. apples this year]; price, $2,500; 1,200 acre farm; for merchandise; price, $20 per acre. MAYFIELD & STILWELL, Box 27, Lebanon, Mo.

WILL EXCHANGE A $75,000 APARTMENT building, well located, mortgage $30,000, 5%, net income $5,000; will consider residence up to $20,000 and other clear property for equity. Address C X 709, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—6 LOTS, N. E. COR. OF 22D-st. and S. 48th-av., clear, electric car service, for 3-story brick flat bldg., well located, on the W. Side; clear or slightly encumbered. NOWAK, R. 609, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—
CHOICE CLEAR VACANT FOR IMPROVED.
CHOICE IMPROVED FOR VACANT AND OLD IMP'D. CALL AND SEE WHAT WE HAVE.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

TO EXCHANGE—$23,000 CHOICE, CLEAR CHIcago improved and vacant for Los Angeles acres or business property. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st. [S.]

EXCHANGE — 63D-ST., IN ENGLEWOOD, store and flats; $85,000; part in clear improved or vacant. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—48 FEET ON WASHINGTON-blvd. for flat building; will pay cash difference or assume. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

EXCHANGE—FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY; want smaller property or good farm; will assume. LANGAWSKY, 534 Ogden-av.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 5 and 5½ per cent, without commissions, attorney's fees, or charges for papers.
SPECIAL FUND to loan in any amount with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.
Payments are NOT REQUIRED, but ARE PERMITTED.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $10,000.
South Side building loans made in 24 hours.
J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE; repayable in MONTHLY PAYMENTS; NO BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION; NO FINES OR PREMIUMS; interest REDUCES every month; payments can be made in advance or any time; INTEREST CEASING the day of payment.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY—
On choice real estate,
with privilege of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES, ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY,
from 4 to 6 PER CENT,
according to amount of security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at 5 and 5½ per cent; no attorney's fees; privilege to pay part or all before maturity and stop interest thereon. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

FOR SALE—6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES, $800, $1,000, $1,200. Title Guarantee and Trust Co., trustee. Send for list. SAM BROWN JR. & SON, Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

5 TO 6 PER CENT REAL ESTATE LOANS without commission; $500 and upward. WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO., BANK FLOOR, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — CHOICE FIRST MORTGAGE loans on improved property, 5½ per cent, in sums of $2,000 to $5,000. Chandler Mortgage company [not incorporated], 110 Dearborn-st.

WILL LOAN $500 AND UPWARDS AT 5 TO 6 PER CENT; NO DELAY; SEE US. E. W. ZANDER & CO., 155 LA SALLE-ST.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., have funds to loan at current rates, in sums to suit; we pass on security.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO VACANT OR improved real estate, at 6 per cent; will divide. Address F L 371, Tribune office.

BAIRD & WARNER, 90 LA SALLE-ST., MAKE LOANS ON REAL ESTATE; LOWEST RATES; QUICK ACTION.

WESTERN STATE BANK—
N. w. corner La Salle and Washington-sts. Loans made on Chicago real estate.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY; BUILDING LOANS MADE. CALLAN & VARTY, 145 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; funds on hand. McLANE & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. W. CORNER DEARborn and Washington-sts. Loans at lowest rates on Chicago real estate.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR SUBURBAN property; also on Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa farms. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES—PAYable in currency. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 128 AND 130 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates. No delay.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES; BUILDing loans. HENRY A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

4½ AND 5 PER CENT MONEY FOR N. ILL. farms; 4 to 6 for city; for sale, small 6 per cent city loans. HAYNES, 132 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT, ANY SUM, on improved or vacant; building loans; quick action. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FROM PRINCIPAL, $5,900 ON Hyde Park home worth $25,000. H 836, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ESTABLISHED 1875. TEL. HARRISON 597.
LOUIS WEBER & CO.,
341-343-345 S. CLARK-ST.
113-115 E. HARRISON-ST.
—MONEY ON YOUR NOTE—
WE MAKE LOANS TO
Any one holding a steady salaried position on their personal note, without indorser, signer, or mortgage, at just one-half the rate of interest asked by other loan concerns. We claim to be the fairest and most legitimate concern in this line of business.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED. Loans on same, 6 per cent per annum. Give larger cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

$20 UPWARD LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE without security; everything strictly private; quick service; lowest rates; easy payments. 218 LA SALLE-ST., SUITE 306. Open until 7 p. m. Telephone Main 4564.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED — LOANS on same, 6%; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; give larger cash and loan values than companies; real estate loans, 4 to 6 per cent. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE—
Lowest rates. No publicity.
No security. Easy payments.
LOANS ON COLLATERALS. 1424 Unity Bldg.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE only; no indorser or mortgage required. BEST TERMS. J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

SALARY AND OTHER LOANS. DON'T GO TO PUBLIC LOAN OFFICE. Come to PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL; easy payments; fair treatment. 210, 145 La Salle-st., s. e. cor. Madison.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducement. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

BANK OF CHICAGO, 225 DEARBORN-ST. — General banking business; 4 per cent on time deposits; no charge on deposit accounts.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SUCCESSFUL JOURNALIST OF WIDE EXperience and satisfactory standing has an option for the purchase of an old established trade newspaper, with an average yearly income of approximately $50,000; profit more than satisfactory; desire active or silent capital equal to his own, say $25,000; entire office opened for investigation and expenses paid if not as represented; inquirers must present satisfactory assurances of financial and personal worth; no brokers. Address "Attorney in Fact," 805 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago.

CALIFORNIA OIL FIELDS—
A BONAFIDE PROPOSITION.
The Mt. Diablo Oil Co. owns 680 acres of oil producing land in the famous Kern River oil district. The first well proved a "gusher," flowing 300 barrels, 32 per cent gravity oil every 24 hours, and continues to give the same results; 3 other wells are being bored, which show every indication of being "gushers."
For full particulars address or call on R. K. CAIRNS, Wellington Hotel, Chicago. References Fresno National Bank.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN, WHO CAN COMmand limited amount of capital, to engage in manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations in Chicago; must have experience in sale of such goods to the trade. Address F 444, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DELICACY STORE; LUNCH COUNter in connection; am going in wholesale business; you can stay in store and see just what the store is doing. 645 Sedgwick-st., near Lincoln-av.

WE WILL BUY, SELL, MANUFACTURE, AND our agents will introduce in any State patented and all articles of merit. Consolidated Mirror Works, 84 Adams-st.

MERCHANTS LOOKING FOR LOCATION CAN rent storerooms cheap at Danforth, Ill., 76 miles south of Chicago on I. C. R. R. Address G. A. WEST, Danforth, Ill.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE WHOLESALE WINE and liquor and rectifying business; well established; in city of 30,000 population. Address F 213, Tribune office.

WANTED — FACTORIES LOCATE ON OUR land; best in State; within few miles of Chicago; equal R. R. facilities; power cheaper than natural gas; special inducements. H 853, Tribune.

AT INVOICE — OLD-ESTABLISHED CASH GROCERY and MARKET; superb fixtures; staple stock; low rent; fine locality; investigate this money maker. FRANK, 420 ASHLAND BLK.

I WANT A MAN WHO IS CAPABLE OF MANaging a very large and growing business and who has $10,000 to go with services; interest and salary; no faker. Address H 810, Tribune office.

JOPLIN—HAVE OVER $35,000 INVESTED IN mills, machinery, Joplin; will sell $5,000 stock for $1,500 cash; best chance ever offered. Address H 847, Tribune office.

RETAIL MERCHANTS AND GROCERS—OUR new credit coupon system with premium checks doubles your trade; 25c sample trial order. Wake 'Em Up Coupon Co., 406 Madison-st.

WANT STOCK MERCHANDISE; $3,000 TO $10,000; for Western farm. F. B. REED, 750, 204 Dearborn-st.

$500 AND SERVICES BUY ½ INTEREST IN A produce commission business clearing $250 every month; refs. required. LEMON, 167 Dearborn.

WANTED—CONTRACTOR TO BUILD AND take ripe vacant in payment. OTTO E. PIETSCH, 85 Dearborn-st.

ACCEPTABLE PARTY WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 can secure secretaryship in desirable, profitable mfg. co.; good salary. F 848, Tribune office.

CAPABLE BUSINESS-MAN WITH SOME MONey can obtain permanent, profitable position with established corporation. H 372, Tribune.

FOR SALE — THE FINEST LOCATED AND best paying livery and boarding stable in Chicago; owner going away. Address D 876, Tribune.

WANTED—SMALL INVENTIONS TO PUT ON market on royalty. Address F 425, Tribune.

WANTED—PATENT ARTICLE FOR MAIL ORder business or agents. C. G. BIRD, 60 Wabash.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

OUR GREAT SALE CONTINUES—NEW LOTS placed on sale every day. Entire salvage of Milo Moore, Pittsburg. Imperial velvet, 45c; axminster, 50c; body Brussels, 35c; velvet filling, 12c; also 9x9 probussels rugs, $3.25; 9x12, $4.00; slightly soiled axminster rugs, solid patterns, $9.50; unsoiled Smyrna, 9x12, $10.00.
Open evenings.
PHALIN, BENNETT & CO.,
65 to 75 E. 31st-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

BARGAINS—PRICES MADE TO CLOSE OUT for season, refrigerators, ice cream freezers, water coolers, lawn sprinklers, wire cloth, etc. ORR & LOCKETT HDW. CO., 71 and 73 Randolph-st.

BUYERS OF OLD FURNITURE CAN FIND great bargains in wooden beds, wire springs, and old carpets. Apply at Windsor-Clifton House from 10 to 3.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND HOT WATER heating furnace for residence. H. G. DAY, Albert Lea, Minn.

CASH PAID FURNITURE, HOTELS, HOUSES, flats, etc. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

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$3 PER MONTH RENTAL — REMINGTONS, Smith-Premiers, Olivers, etc. Ribbons and oak stands free. MACHINES SOLD HALF PRICE. A. P. LITTLE, 161 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 3288.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD AND POOL TAbles; rented tables, with privileges of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 263 Wabash.

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CALIFORNIA AND NORTH PACIFIC COAST—PHILLIPS-JUDSON COMPANY, by special service given to their personally conducted through Pullman tourist sleeping car excursions, enables passengers for California and Pacific Coast points to make the journey in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible at the least expense. Leave Chicago every Thursday and Saturday, via Chicago & Alton Ry., over the "Scenic Route," by way of Kansas City and the Denver & Rio Grande R. R. For particulars write or call on PHILLIPS-JUDSON CO., 349 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

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Ocean Navigation.

AMERICAN LINE—
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Sailing Wednesday at 10 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Excellent connections at Paris.
SS. Westernland..Aug. 1 | SS. St. Louis....Aug. 22
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SS. St. Paul....Aug. 15 | SS. St. Paul......Sept. 5
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Sailings every Saturday.
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NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailings every Wednesday at noon.
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FOR EUROPE
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Also One Hundred PERSONALLY CONDUCTED Parties to PARIS and the PASSION PLAY.
$145 to $1,100
CHOICE ROOMS—ALL LINES—
For summer sailings—
STILL VACANT.
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Majestic	Aug. 1	Aug. 29	Sept. 26	Oct. 24
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Teutonic	Aug. 15	Sept. 12	Oct. 10	Nov. 7
Cymric	Aug. 21	Sept. 25	Oct. 30	Dec. 4
Germanic	Aug. 22	Sept. 19	Oct. 17	Nov. 14

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S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent.
Tel. Central 159. 94-96 Dearborn-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—VIA HONOLULU.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co., and Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco: AMERICAN MARU, Aug. 3; PEKING, Aug. 11; GAELIC, Aug. 21. For rates, freight or passenger, apply to W. G. NEIMYER, Agent, 238 Clark-st., Chicago.

GAZE'S ESCORTED TOURS [57TH YEAR] TO EUROPE and Paris Exposition; programs sent free; choice steamer berths; travel tickets everywhere. HENRY GAZE & SONS, 220 S. Clark-st.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.
CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. d.Gr.Aug. 7 | Trave..........Aug. 18
Aller...........Aug. 11 | K'serin Mar. Th.Aug. 21
Lahn...........Aug. 14 | Aller..........Sept. 1
Departure 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
K.Luise.Aug. 23, 10 a.m. | Barbarossa.Sep. 20, 9 am
G. K'fürst, Sep. 1, 2 pm | Fr. d. Gr....Oct. 4, 1 pm
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
G. K'fürst...Aug. 2, 9 am | Bar'ossa.Aug. 16, 10 am
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra...............Aug. 4 | Kaiser Wm. II...Aug. 18
Departure 11 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY, N. Y.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE TO PLYMOUTH [LONDON] CHERBOURG [PARIS] AND HAMBURG.
K. Friedrich......Aug. 2 | A. Victoria.......Aug. 16
Columbia..........Aug. 9 | F. Bismarck.......Aug. 23
New Twin Screw Express S. S.
DEUTSCHLAND SAILS AUG. 8, 10 A. M.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG. Also N. Y. to CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.
Patricia..........Aug. 4 | Waldersee........Aug. 11
Batavia...........Aug. 7 | Phoenicia.........Aug. 18
PARIS HOTEL ACCOMMODATION reserved if secured before departure.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
French line—New York to Havre—Paris in one week.
Sailing every Thursday at 10 a. m.
L'Aquitaine.....Aug. 2 | La Bretagne......Aug. 16
La Touraine.....Aug. 9 | La Lorraine......Aug. 23
Company special vestibuled train Havre-Paris in four hours. Cabin reservations now ready for Paris Exposition.
LOW RATES—UNEXCELLED SERVICE.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY.

Anchoria	Aug. 11	Sept. 15	Oct. 20
Furnessia		Sept. 1	Sept. 29
Ethiopia		Aug. 25	Oct. 6
Astoria	Aug. 18	Sept. 22	Oct. 27
City of Rome		Sept. 8	Oct. 3

Or with tour embracing Scotland, England, and Ireland. Berths must be reserved now for best accommodations. Apply to any of our local agents or HENDERSON BROTHERS, 176 Jackson-blvd., Chicago, Ill.

CUNARD LINE— ESTABLISHED 1840.
The Twin-Screw Steamships
CAMPANIA and LUCANIA.
620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, 520 ft. long, 14,500 H.-P.
IVERNIA and SAXONIA, [New Twin-Screw], 600 feet long, 13,900 tons.
Saturday sailings from New York and Boston.
Cunard line record—5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

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HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New York, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, 3½ hours distant from either Paris or London. New twin-screw steamers Potsdam, Statendam, and Rotterdam. Rates, 1st-class, $75 and up; 2d-class, $45 and up. Other steamers carry one class of cabin passengers, $55 and upward. Holland-America Line, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Montreal, Quebec, to Liverpool and Londonderry.
Lowest rates in all classes.
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NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS.
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FAST TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
S. S. NEW ENGLAND, 11,600 tons, AUG. 15TH
MONTREAL—LIVERPOOL.
S. S. VANCOUVER, AUG. 11TH.
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BY PRINCE LINE NEW STEAMERS.
CABIN $75 AND UPWARDS.
Spartan Prince...July 14 | Trojan Prince.....Aug. 25
Tartar Prince....Aug. 4 | Spartan Prince...Sept. 15
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.
Romano & Schiarone, G. W. Agts., 355 S. Clark-st.

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LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
SUMMER TOURS ON GREAT LAKES.
To Mackinac Island, St. Ignace, Sault Ste. Marie, Grand Marais, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock, Bayfield, Ashland, and Duluth.
Steamers leave Chicago every Tuesday at 8 p. m.
Secure passage from W. A. Fletcher, 103 Adams-st.; Henry Gaze & Sons, 220 S. Clark-st.; Thomas Cook & Son, 234 S. Clark-st.; F. E. Scott, Palmer House, or at company's office and docks, 530 . Water-st., Chicago.
Send for illustrated booklet. Tel. 1643 Central.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANS. CO.
New steel steamship "Illinois," Wednesdays, 1 p. m.; Saturdays, 4 p. m. for Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, MACKINAC ISLAND, Cheboygan, SAULT STE. MARIE, and points north and east. "City of Charlevoix," Tuesdays, 1 p.m.; Fridays, 7 p. m., for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, and Grand Traverse Bay ports, also Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs. Through tickets sold to all points.
General office and dock, east end Michigan-st. Tel. Central 572.
Up-town offices, 103 Adams-st., 220 and 234 Clark-st., 15 Congress-st., Palmer House.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS FOR MILWAUkee, 9:30 a. m. and 9 p. m. daily; for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, and White Lake, 7:45 p. m. daily; for Racine, 8 a. m. and 9 p. m. daily; for Sheboygan and Manitowoc, 9 a. m., except Sunday; for Kewaunee, Algoma, Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, Menominee, and Escanaba, 8 p. m., Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; 7 p. m. for Green Bay City, Wednesday, 8 p. m.; for Mackinac Island (S. S. "Georgia"), 8:30 p. m. Saturday. Ticket office and docks, foot Michigan-av. Tel. Central 76.

VACATION TOURS—COOK'S SUMMER TOUR Book, containing time tables and rates for over 300 interesting trips sent free on application. Secure your lake steamer room and sleeping car berth through THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE—
Only line carrying a high-class free vaudeville show; fare, 50 cents to St. Joseph and Benton Harbor on day boats; direct line to Grand Rapids and all Michigan and Indiana points.
Leave 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. daily.
12:30 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday.
4 p. m. daily except Sunday.
Special Saturday 2 p. m. and Sunday 10 a. m.
Dock foot of Wabash-av. Tel. Cent. 2162.

MANITOU STEAMSHIP CO.—THE PALATIAL steamship Manitou, for Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Bay View, Mackinac Island, Detroit, Buffalo, all Eastern and Lake Superior points. Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m. Office and docks, Rush and N. Water-sts. Telephone Central 1487.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMERS leave dock State-st. bridge daily (except Friday, Saturday, and Sunday) at 8 p. m.; Friday and Saturday at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.; Sunday, 9 a. m. and 11:30 p. m., for Holland, Grand Rapids, and other Michigan points. 'Phone Main 4048.

CHICAGO, SAUGATUCK AND DOUGLAS Trans. Co., daily [except Sunday], 8 p. m. Special Mondays, 8:15 a. m.; fare, $1; round trip, $1.75. Dock east end Michigan-st. Phone Central 572; cheapest route for Holland, Grand Rapids, and other Michigan points.

WILLIAMS' LINE TO SO. HAVEN, 50C—EXcursion leaves 9 a. m., returns 10:30 p. m.; 3 trips daily, 7 and 9 a. m., 11:30 p. m.; Saturday special 2 p. m.; connections Kalamazoo, Battle Creek. North end Rush-st. bridge. Tel. Cent. 1487.

MICHIGAN CITY LINE—STEAMER AMERICA daily 9:30 a. m., Sunday 10 a. m., daily except Sat. 7:30 p. m., Sat. 4:15 and 11 p. m. Dock No. 1 State-st. 75 cts. excursion. Tel. C. 572.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN ROADS.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY. —Passenger Station: Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	† 2:50 am	† 4:45 pm
Illinois & Davenport Mail	† 9:00 am	† 7:50 pm
Des Moines & Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	† 2:00 pm
Peoria	† 9:00 am	† 2:00 pm
Washington & Oskaloosa	† 9:00 am	† 4:40 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	† 4:30 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	† 4:00 pm	*10:45 am
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls	† 4:00 pm	* 7:50 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:02 pm	† 8:40 am
Joliet Special	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
K.City, St. Joseph, L'enworth, Atch., Colo. & Tex. Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	† 4:45 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Fairbury	* 6:30 pm	*10:45 am
Local to Davenport	† 1:00 pm	* 7:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spr'gs, Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln, Composite Libr'y Buffet Car. Dining car service.	*10:00 pm	* 7:50 am
Cedar Rap., St. Paul & Min.	†10:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
Kas. City, Atch., St. Joe, Des Moines, Omaha, Tex. & Col.	†11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Peoria & Davenport	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon.

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT, DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 91 Adams-st. and 15 Congress-st. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:40 pm
Peoria and Springfield Ex.	† 2:30 pm	† 2:55 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
St. Louis and Peoria Express	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:40 pm
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	* 9:50 am
Detroit Day Express	* 9:25 am	*10:55 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & Bost. Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto, Mont. & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Cont. Lim., N. Y., Boston	*12:40 pm	* 3:35 pm

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st. 'Phone Cent. 1767.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Prairie State Exp.—St. Louis	* 9:00 am	8:00 pm
The Alton Limited—St. Louis	*11:15 am	4:30 pm
The Alton Limited—Peoria	†11:15 am	4:30 pm
Peoria and Kansas City	* 3:00 pm	5:30 pm
Dwight Accom.	† 5:10 pm	9:00 am
Joliet Express	† 6:30 pm	8:45 am
Kas. City, Denver & Calif'a	* 6:30 pm	9:00 am
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:15 am
St. Louis & K. C. Midnight Spl.	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria & Springf'd Night Ex.	*11:30 pm	7:15 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RY. CO.—CITY OFFICE 230 S. Clark-st. 'Phone Har. 2357. Depot, 12th-st. and Park Row. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Oshkosh, Eau Claire, Ashland, Ironwood & Pacific Coast	*2:45 am *6:15 pm	9:45 am *10:45 am
Duluth and Superior	*6:15 pm	*9:45 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	†7:35 am †11:30 am	†1:10 pm †6:25 pm
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire	†8:35 am	†6:25 pm
Burlington Local	*4:00 pm	*9:25 am
Waukesha Special	†5:00 pm	†8:50 am
Sunday Special	8:30 am	9:00 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams. 'Phone Cent. 2057.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Streator, Galesburg, Ft. Mad.	† 7:58 am	† 5:02 pm
Streator, Pekin, Monmouth	† 1:00 pm	†12:25 pm
Joliet, Lockport, and Lemont		* 9:25 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
K. City, Cal., and Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 7:40 am
K. City, Tex., and Oklahoma		* 9:00 pm

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN ROADS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. Tel. Central 721. Oakley-av. and Wells-st. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," D. Moines, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:30 pm *7:42 am
Des Moines, Omaha, C. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland	* 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*9:30 am *8:30 pm
Denver, Omaha, Sioux City	*10:30 pm	*7:42 am
Sioux City, Omaha, Des Moines	* 8:30 pm * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*9:30 am *9:03 am *8:30 pm
Northern Iowa and Dakotas	† 5:30 pm	c9:03 am
Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids	†12:30 pm	†2:20 pm
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:42 am
Duluth Limited	*10:00 pm	*7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, Eau Claire	* 9:00 am * 6:30 pm *10:15 pm	*9:30 am *12:35 pm *9:45 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 9:00 am	†6:05 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 9:00 am *10:15 pm	†9:45 pm *7:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	† 9:00 am †11:30 am	*6:10 pm †1:15 pm
Oshkosh, Appleton Jct.	* 5:00 pm	*1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	k 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c7:30 am *9:30 am
Osh'kh, G. Bay, Men'minee, Marquette & L. Superior	a 3:00 am * 8:00 pm	†9:30 pm *7:30 am
Green Bay, Florence, Hurley	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Davenport, Rock Island—Lv. *10:00 a. m., †12:35 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Davenport—Lv. †5:30 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. *7:25 a. m., s8:45 a. m., †10:10 a.m., †4:45 p.m., s6:30 p. m., †11:40 p.m.
Rockford—Lv. *3 am., †9 am., s2:05 pm., †5:30 pm.
Beloit and Janesville—†8:00 a. m., s4:00 a. m., *9:00 a. m., †4:25 p. m., †4:45 p. m., †6:30 p. m.
Janesville—†5:05 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *10:00 p. m., *10:15 p. m.
Waukesha—†7 a.m., *9 a.m., †3 p.m., *5 p.m.
Green Lake—*3 a.m., †11:30 a.m., †3 p.m.
Lake Geneva—Lv. s8 a.m., *8:45 a.m., s9:10 a.m., d1:20 p.m., †3:30 p.m., †5:05 p.m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., *4 a. m., †7 a. m., *9 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Dly. †Ex. Sun. sSun. dSat. kDly to G. Bay. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDly to Menom.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Central. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison streets.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
G. Bay, I. Mt., Marquette	† 3:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 8:20 am	* 5:55 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 9:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Delavan, Wausau, Merrill	† 9:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Madison and West	† 9:00 am	† 4:00 pm
Delavan-Beloit	†11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Delavan, Burlington	s 1:55 pm	m 8:25 am
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Delavan, G. Bay, Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Mad., P. du Chien & West	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	† 4:00 pm	†10:25 am
Madison, Janesville	† 5:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
N. Iowa, S. Minn., Dakota	* 6:15 pm	* 7:45 am
Rockford and Beloit	* 6:15 pm	* 8:30 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, S'x City, Des Moines	* 6:15 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis—The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis—The Fast Mail	* 9:55 pm	* 7:00 am
Green Bay, Iron Mountain, H'ghton, Calumet, Marq', The Copper Country Lim.	*10:25 pm	* 7:00 am
St. Paul—Minneapolis	*10:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Wausau, Minocqua, etc.	*10:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	†10:30 pm	†10:30 pm
N. Iowa, S. Minn., Dakota	†10:30 pm	†10:30 pm
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Denver	†10:30 pm	† 9:30 pm

Milwaukee, depart—*3:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *9:00 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:30 p. m., *9:35 p. m., *10:30 p. m.
Waukesha—*9:00 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.
Fox Lake—*8:30 a. m., †1:30 p. m., *3:10 p. m., †5:10 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only. s—Sat. only. m—Mon. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park Row. Trains for the South [except fast mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans, Memphis Spec.	* 8:30 am	* 9:30 pm
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:30 pm	*11:30 am
Monticello, Ill., & Decatur	* 5:30 pm	*11:30 am
St. Louis and Springfield Diamond Special	*10:15 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis and Springfield Daylight Special	* 8:20 am	* 5:30 pm
Cairo, Decatur, St. L. local	† 8:35 am	† 7:00 pm
Fast Mail—Memp., N. Orl's.	* 2:50 am	
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:30 pm	†11:20 am
Southern Express	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Kankakee & Gilman	* 4:00 pm	*10:00 am
Omaha, San Francisco	* 5:15 pm	*10:20 am
Dubuque, S'x City, S'x Falls	* 5:15 pm	*10:20 am
Omaha, Denver, S. Francisco	*11:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	*11:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:10 pm	*10:00 am
Dubuque, Ft. Dodge & Lyle	†10:05 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford & Dubuque Exp.	† 3:00 pm	† 1:30 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Burlington, Ia.	† 8:20 am	* 2:00 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:20 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockf'd, Forreston	† 8:20 am	† 2:00 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
All points in Texas	*11:30 am	* 2:20 pm
Galesburg & Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:20 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	†11:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	* 4:00 pm	* 2:20 pm
Denver, Utah, California	* 4:00 pm	* 8:50 pm
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Lincoln, Omaha, C. Bluffs	* 5:50 pm	* 9:30 am
Kansas City & St. Joseph	* 6:10 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Quincy and Kansas City	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:55 pm	†10:20 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*11:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Keokuk and Fort Madison	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Salt Lake, Ogden & Calif.	*11:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*11:00 pm	* 7:20 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams-st. 'Phone 2360 M.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Jos., Des Moines, Marshallt'n.	* 6:30 pm † 8:55 am *10:30 pm	* 9:30 am †10:00 pm * 2:30 pm
Sycamore & Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

EASTERN ROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams St. and station, 12th St. and Park Row, 22d St., 39th St., Hyde Park, 63d St.

June 17, 1900.	Leave	Arrive
Mail and Express	† 6.45 am	† 6.40 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10.30 am	* 4.00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3.00 pm	* 5.55 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 3.50 pm	†11.10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9.25 pm	* 6.30 am
Atlantic Express	*11.30 pm	* 7.50 am
Saginaw and Bay City Sleeper	‡11.30 pm	¶ 6.30 am
Via Pere Marquette R. R.		
Grand Rapids Express	* 6.45 am	*10.50 pm
Muskegon and Harbor Springs	† 6.45 am	†10.50 pm
Grand Rapids and Traverse City	†12.00 n'n	† 5.00 pm
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	† 4.50 pm	† 1.20 pm
Grand Rapids and Harbor Springs	† 7.30 pm	† 9.00 am
Grand Rapids Express	*11.50 pm	* 7.05 am
Petoskey and Bay View	†11.50 pm	¶ 7.05 am
Via Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry.		
Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City	§ 5.15 pm	* 6.30 am
Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City	* 9.35 pm	* 6.30 am
Grand Rapids Express	*11.30 pm	† 5.35 pm

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. §Sundays at 9.35 pm.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Fort Wayne and Alliance	† 7:00 am	* 7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	* 7:15 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	* 5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Balto., Wash., Phila., & N. Y.	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
New York Fast Line	*12:30 pm	* 2:50 pm
Balto., Wash., Phila., & N. Y.	*12:30 pm	* 2:50 pm
Pgh., Balto., and Wash.	* 3:00 pm	* 2:45 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	* 8:45 pm
Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:40 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:40 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:40 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown & New Castle	*12:00 night	* 5:45 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*12:00 night	* 7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry. N. Y. C. & H. R. and B. & A. Rys.—Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. [on Elevated Loop] and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	No.	Leave.	Arrive.	No.
Day Express, local			† 7:15 pm	1
Buff., Alb'y & N. Y.	6	* 8:30 am	* 7:50 am	3
N. Y. & Bos. Spl.	10	*10:30 am	* 4:00 pm	21
New England Ex.	16	* 2:00 pm	*11:50 am	15
Lake Shore Lim.	22	* 5:30 pm	* 4:30 pm	19
Elkhart Accom.	176	* 5:43 pm	†10:00 am	175
N. Y. & Bos. Ex.	28	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am	37
Buffalo & the East	32	* 3:00 am	* 9:00 pm	23

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 131 Adams-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Telephone Central 555. *Daily. †Except Sun. ‡Except Sat. ¶Except Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:20 am	†5:22 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Brazil	D†11:05 am	†1:20 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Spec.	D* 1:50 pm	D*9:15 pm
Arkansas & Texas	D* 1:50 pm	D*1:20 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	* 7:00 pm	D*8:00 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*6:55 am
Southern Ill. & Thebes	‡11:34 pm	¶6:55 am

D—Dining cars on these trains.

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket office, 232 Clark-st. and principal hotels.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	† 8:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati		‡ 5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:35 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st., on Elevated Loop. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:35 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:30 pm	5:25 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:30 pm	7:40 am

City ticket office, 111 Adams-st. and Auditorium Annex. 'Phone Central 2057.

ERIE LINES—[CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad]—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station. 'Phone 985 Main.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	† 6:25 pm
New York and Boston	* 3:00 pm	* 5:20 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 3:00 pm	* 5:20 pm
Rochester & Huntington Ac.	* 4:10 pm	*10:00 am
New York and Boston	* 5:20 pm	* 7:55 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:55 am

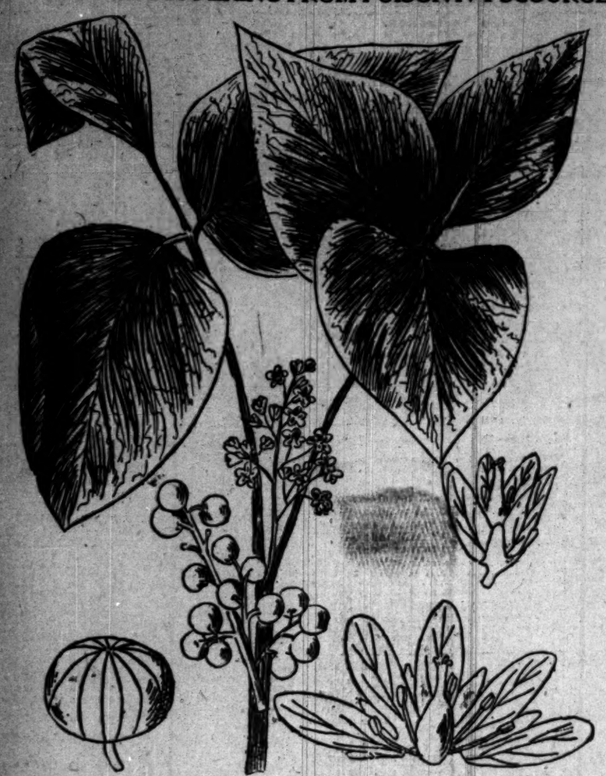
BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park Row, and 22d, 39th, 53d and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st., and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 9:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Louisville	† 9:00 am	† 5:30 pm
Cincinnati and Washington	* 1:00 pm	* 6:40 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. Ticket office, 244 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

Trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y. & Wash. Vest. Limited	10:20 am	8:45 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. Vest. Lim.	3:30 pm	8:30 am
Columbus & Wheeling Express	3:30 pm	6:50 am
Cleveland & Pittsburg Express	8:00 pm	6:50 am

EVANSTON SUFFERING FROM POISON IVY SCOURGE



Evanston has declared war on the Rhus toxicodendron, and the Rhus toxicodendron is doomed. Divested of its scientific name every boy would quickly recognize the Rhus as his old enemy, poison ivy.

For several weeks past Evanston has been annoyed by the presence of the poisonous weed on the shore of the lake to the south, and it has recently grown to such an extent as to call for energetic measures to suppress it. The places where the plant is growing most riotously are frequented by children, and a number of little ones have been badly poisoned by coming in contact with it.

Poison ivy, or poison oak, is a woody vine or shurb of varied habits and sizes, from the slender close-clinging vine, running over rocks and fences or along the ground, to a bushy, branching shrub, a foot or so high. Sometimes it climbs and completely covers good sized trees. The bark is gray or brownish. The leaves are long, three-parted, smooth and shining, and of rather light but variable bright green color. The leaflets are oval in shape and are generally have notched or cut borders.

Fresh leaves of the ivy are filled with an acrid juice, which darkens when exposed to the air, and which when applied to the skin produces inflammation and swelling.

WOMAN'S CONGRESS IN PARIS A FAILURE.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, July 13.—After six days of consecutive work from morning until night the congress of women's institutions and works was brought to a close by Mlle. Sarah Monod, who, in an excellent speech, declared herself satisfied with the results of the meetings.

To an outsider, however, the congress which has just terminated seems to have particularly shown in a sort of confusion and lack of a definite object—a general uselessness that is discouraging for future organizations of a similar character. The women of the committees were admirably liberal—they even included men in their debates—they were fervid in their work; so fervid, indeed, that they took too much upon their shoulders and were thus unable to handle it all.

But in spite of their liberality and in spite of their fervor the minutes of the meetings show little progress.

It is a notable fact that few women from America took part in the congress, due to indifference, or to hesitancy, or to a lack of knowledge of French, or perhaps due to Professor Gore, a professed woman hater, who has charge of the congresses, but who regards the feminine sex as a nuisance, strenuously objects to giving them information, and who has no sympathy with women's ambitions and projects.

Professor Gore, according to the few women delegates who have ventured across the Atlantic, has been more interested in keeping women out of congresses than in getting them in, and they have a tale of woe that would take a long time to relate upon the subject.

Triumph for American Women.

The American women who did partake in the congress were well rewarded for their pains. May Wright Sewall was enthusiastically received, while Jane Addams has been fêted and made much over, not only by women members of the women's congress, but by the men of the congresses upon philanthropic work. Jenny June Croly also enjoyed a prominant place in the debates, and the papers of Linda Hull Larned, Miss Lawrence, and Mrs. Frank Fuller were received with flattering marks of approval.

The American women were surprised to find how far behind them the French women are in rights and privileges. As Jenny June Croly expressed it, "American women are born with the rights French women are still struggling to obtain."

American women were equally surprised at the lack of knowledge of parliamentary usages displayed by French women, and the employment of men as secretaries and clerks.

Consciously or unconsciously, there are two classes of "feminists" in France. The advanced women in the hall formed the noisy contingent who seemed to delight in worrying the less advanced, perhaps wiser, sisters in the work by broad questions, and these posed with a view to trip up those questioned. The result was lively discussions, even hard words, and often the intervention of M. Gariel, official delegate for the organization of all the congresses, who was obliged to calm the questioners and those questioned. Mlle. Monod, who presided, was often quite at the end of her resources, and was spiritueel enough to refer to what she termed the "somewhat warm discussions" during the séances in her closing address.

Between these two hostile elements, known in France as the "advanced women" and the "wise women," was a third element, fortunately harmless, as it was made up of the friends of both sides, invited as guests to come and hear the proceedings, and who attended as polite, discreet spectators—curious and impartial.

The program was vast, five sections for discussion were opened to everybody—philanthropy, social economy, morality, and legislative education, work including art, letters, science.

Years of Work Mapped Out.

In each section a program which would occupy two years if carefully studied was arranged, hence the incumberment. More than 230 reports were sent in, yet the women tried to study them all, discuss them, and pronounce upon them in six short days. The result was inevitable. There was no real study, no real discussions.

New questions were sacrificed, and resolutions drawn up upon old familiar lines for which the public was prepared were passed, some of them just, some of them interesting, but taken all in all there was nothing original or strong.

The speakers were awaited with a feverish restlessness. The three divisions in the audience awaited them with hostility or approval, according to opinions formed of them before the congress, consequently each speaker had the applause due a past record, but no new ground was obtained.

The rival camps remained rival camps until the end, and the votes were not the result of careful study but a simple formality.

These explanations are necessary to make it possible to understand anything of the proceedings and to get at the general idea of the congress. To attempt to penetrate the chaos of the 230 reports, upon which most contradictory votes were emitted, would be impossible.

In the philanthropic section votes were passed maintaining the admission of women in assistance bureaus upon hospital commissions, superior councils of charity, and prison work.

Other votes were passed that work be given the poor instead of charity to uplift their morality and allow them to regain their social standing. This latter should be furnished by emigration or new environments. An equally interesting vote was passed that women prisoners might benefit by the privilege of separate cells. Then the women voted to have the entire administration of prisons given to women, particularly that which concerns the houses of correction for minor criminals.

Liquor Evil Denounced.

The struggle against alcoholism was vigorously maintained and the eloquence of Mme. Vidart of Switzerland upon the subject was a feature of the anti-alcohol séance. A vote was passed without difficulty proposing the creation of permanent establishments where drinkers would be placed beyond temptation until their wills were firmly formed. Temperance restaurants were also advocated.

Women's work afforded an occasion for long debates. Equal salary for equal work was voted with enthusiasm. A wise report upon the subject of women's work was read tending to show that often when both husband and wife were employed their children were sent to baby farms, where they were neglected or ill-treated; meanwhile the family circle was broken up. The odd part of this report came in the conclusion, when the speaker declared the reason of this evil was due to the fact of the low salaries paid women. Just why, she did not explain and the only logical conclusion one could draw from the complaint was that a woman should have enough salary to support her husband and babies at home.

Reform in dress was voted, but greater physical education for women was not popular and was frowned down. May Wright Sewall's discourse upon the creation of an international women's council was well received. It was decided that three members of each of the exposition congresses of women should form a part of the council.

Mrs. Sewall said that the symbol of the international council would be two hands crossed, the hand of a man and the hand of a woman, expressing the harmony in which the two should live.

Mme. Paule Vigneron objected to such a symbol on the ground that it was that of secret societies. A storm broke loose over this declaration and the choice of the symbol was deferred.

Pass Vote of Sympathy.

After the congress finished the American women who had participated in it met to pass resolutions, which comprised a vote of thanks to the French women for their hospitality and congratulations upon the work of the séances. The resolutions wound up with a vote of sympathy for French women, presumably upon their hard lot.

This vote was not approved by many of the American women, who declared it was neither tactful nor polite—in fact, it was like going to a stranger's house and upon leaving saying: "I have had a good time, but I am sorry you are all so unfortunate."

This rather wise criticism of the sympathetic vote was met with coldness and the resolutions as drawn up passed, to the intense amusement of French men, who used the word toupet (cheek) when referring in the papers to the vote of sympathy, which, while accepted by the women in the spirit it was meant, has afforded their masculine relatives no end of fun.

The women are holding weekly meetings, which might almost be called small congresses, at the woman's headquarters in the United States pavilion.

It is about all the women have of their own in this exposition. The room is modest, high up, and hot—even the carpet gave out before it got up there—but the women are making the most of it, and over the teacup—for tea and American layer cake are regularly served during the séances—they are planning for the welfare and progress, particularly for that of the feminine portion, of the human race.

SHORT STORY of the DAY
THE ABSENCE of AGATHA

"And your soul from this old chamber
Missed in fifty little things!"
—Owen Meredith.



"It is from Helena." Mrs. Ardell laid down the letter and twirled her pince-nez between her taper finger tips. "She wants Agatha to pay her a visit." "Agatha!" exclaimed May in astonishment. "What does she want with Agatha?"

May was the beauty of the family.

"She does not speak a word of French or Spanish!" declared Ida, who had gone in for the languages. "Nor sing a note!" cried Grace, whose voice was her particular pride. And the three, in quite honest ignorance of the ill-breeding their amazement implied, stared across the table at Agatha. Her mild little mother looked at her, too, but with covert tenderness. Her father lifted his gentle, absent gaze to the countenance of his youngest and least accomplished daughter. And Harry, the son of the house, paused in his eager efforts to dispose of all the buttered toast on the table long enough to remark that Agatha could make crackin' good cake, you bet! But this eulogy passed unheeded.

Mrs. Ardell reread the letter of invitation, this time aloud. Mme. de Villiers wrote that she had always entertained delightful memories of the visit Agatha had paid her when the latter was quite a little girl. If the young lady was as dear as the child she had been she would love to have her spend a few weeks with her.

"We called, you remember, mamma, since she established herself in Chicago," May, "faultily faultless" of feature, and complacently conscious that her new kimona was becoming, looked languidly toward her mother. "She has a great, gloomy old barrack of a house. I don't believe there's a bit of furniture in it less than a hundred years old. I wouldn't visit there for the world!"

"My sister is trying to make her northern residence as like as possible to the Louisiana home of which she was so fond, until unbearably sad memories caused her to abandon it," put in Doctor Ardell.

"She has even bought lots adjacent to her own that she may have a walled-in garden, I've been told," supplemented Grace.

"Well, I shouldn't have gone had she asked me!" put in Ida with decision. "She has lots of money, but she can't be expected to die for many a year, and—"

"Ida!" interrupted the doctor sternly.

She colored, and became silent. Mrs. Ardell spoke with amicable haste. "We have not allowed Agatha to say a word. Do you wish to go, Agatha?"

"Would I?" glowing with delight at the possibility. "Indeed, yes. I had such a lovely time when I visited Aunt Helena in New Orleans. Of course, that's a long time ago. I was only 10 then. Now, I'm 22—"

Harry snickered. "That's three years younger'n Grace, and five years younger'n Ida, and—"

"Harry, leave the room!" cried May crimsoning.

But Harry only winked at her and helped himself to more toast.

"Agatha shall go if she wishes," said the head of the house rising. "Even if the change is only from a western suburb to the South Side, it will do her good."

"Why, she is always well." May lifted her brows slightly. "Aren't you, Aggie?"

"Of course," chimed in Ida. "No studies to tax her mind."

"No long hours of practicing," agreed Grace. "I am going to my lesson now."

"My Spanish conversation class meets at 11," said Ida rising.

"O, I'd almost forgotten my appointment with the dressmaker!" ejaculated May.

Even Harry announced that he was "goin' fishin' with a feller," and disappeared.

Agatha, the little brown sparrow of the house, the Martha who "was solicitous about many things," had been gone ten days when old Dr. Ardell brought a young physician home with him to dinner. His name was a familiar one to the household. His fame as the most promising young surgeon of the city had been exploited. The conservatism of the elder medical man had mellowed into liberal praise when he spoke of the intellectual power and scientific achievements of the younger. His welcome was assured. He was flutteringly received by the three young ladies and their mother. Not one of them, however, was prepared for his dashing presence and personal charm. May rejoiced that her hair was elaborately coiffured, and her gown cut to show her round throat to advantage. Ida kept the conversation scintillating, and rather unintelligible, by her brilliant remarks made in different foreign tongues. And after dinner Grace played her noisiest and sang her loudest for his especial delectation. But throughout the dinner and the social evening that followed Dr. Ryder was frequently perplexed by the reference to Agatha. These began when his host made a little testy remark about the soup.

"You know Agatha is not at home," his wife reminded him. "She always attended to that."

Ida spoke of having been allowed to take a rare reference book home from the public library on payment of a deposit. "I might as well take it back at once," she concluded, with a rueful laugh. "I had forgotten Agatha was not here to copy out the pages I wish to study." Grace, turning her music upside down to find a particular piece, apologized for its untidy condition by saying that that when Aggie was absent they did not know where to find things. When Dr. Ryder asked about the internal management of a certain city hospital it was his host who replied: "If my youngest girl were here she could tell you about that. She visits there." Mrs. Ardell smilingly protested her ignorance of a certain book. "My sight," she said, "will not permit me to read much. Agatha always reads aloud to me." Harry added his unconsidered tribute to his sister when Dr. Ryder had helped him to unravel a snarl of fishing tackle over which he was floundering.

"Jimminy!" he exclaimed. "You're most as smart as Ag! I ain't had a real easy time since she went away."

"Where is she?" asked Ryder, his curiosity aroused.

"Over to Aunt Helena's, on the South Side—De Villiers her last name is."

"Not from New Orleans?" quickly.

"That's it. Do you know her?"

"I used to know her well, indeed, once. I was only a boy then. I'm a Southerner myself, you know. She was good to me."

"She an' Ag pull it off together. The other girls ain't got much use for her, no more'n I," here he choked over his joke, "have got any use for the other girls, see?"

"Good night," said the host, shaking hands heartily when the hour for farewells came. "I hope Agatha will be back when you come next!"

But she was not there on his subsequent visits, and he called frequently. So frequently, in truth, that May had two new gowns in process of creation, that Ida admitted to her own heart she had always admired the Saxon style of beauty, and that Grace was practicing the precise amount of tenderness advisable to bestow in a single glance when she sang a melting song.

The truth of the matter was that Mme. de Villiers was ill, and Agatha could not leave her.

"Of course if you need me more, mother dear," she wrote, "I'll come home. But she is rather dependent on me, although there are so many servants here. The old house is delightful, and the garden will be a miracle of beauty one of these days."

No one went over to see her except Harry. In triangular Chicago friends who live south, west, or north may meet seldom, if ever. Harry's information concerning his visit was meager and unsatisfactory.

"She's livin' in a rummy old palace. She's lookin' fine—gittin' to beat you slick, May. The lunch was a buster—that's so. I had a oss time! Say, I told her about the new feller you girls had got!".

"Who? No? What did she say?"

"Didn't say nothin'. Jest got redder'n alls out, an' laughed—an' laughed!"

But there came a day when Mrs. Ardell was left long to her own companionship, and in her loneliness a sense of maternal jealousy smote her with cruel pain. Agatha might grow to care more for this aunt of hers—she must come home at once!

Agatha came promptly.

"Well, you've improved!" May looked critically at the little face which was not pretty except for its fine teeth, clear, happy eyes, and shining brown hair. Grace and Ida instantly besieged her with selfish demands. They told her, too, about their new and distinguished acquaintance.

"Do fix up tonight," May said. She felt passé beside her youngest sister. The consciousness made her irritable. "Don't be a dowdy. He is coming. Look as well as you can."

"I will," promised Agatha, cheerfully.

And she did. It was not only the charming gown of cerise foulard and chiffon which her aunt had given her that brought out her best points. Her father had missed her and inferred it. Her mother was happy to have her back and said so. Harry had given her his latest slang—with a bear hug thrown in—which was delightfully reassuring. And even the selfish appeals of the girls had testified their satisfaction in her return. Then—there was a remembrance away back in a corner of her heart which would in itself have lent her demure distinction.

So not even May could find fault with her appearance when Dr. Ryder was announced. It was really with a reflected sense of gratification that she duly presented him.

"I have met Dr. Ryder before," said Agatha. But she was a poor actor. She turned rosy red.

"Where?" asked Dr. Ardell.

"In New Orleans twelve years ago." It was the young physician who answered. "My father's garden joined that of Mme. de Villiers. I was 18 then—Miss Agatha much younger. We had some beautiful times—didn't we?"

"And this," asked Mrs. Ardell in gentle surprise, "is your first meeting since?"

"Not exactly. Tell them the truth, Agatha!"

Agatha looked up at him imploringly. "You do!" she entreated.

"Well, when Harry told me my old friend lived in Chicago, and when I learned the little girl I used to know—whom you all missed so much—was visiting there, I went over. Since Mme. de Villiers has been ill I've been attending her. Now, dear."

Agatha lifted her hand. She turned shyly the little golden circlet on the third finger until a blazing diamond was revealed.

"Engaged!" gasped the beauty of the family.

The mother was kissing Agatha—her father shaking Ryder's hand.

"And she only speaks English!" panted Ida to Grace.

"And does not sing or play!" came a horrified whisper in return. Harry's ecstatic convulsions would have earned him the title of "The Human Jackknife."

"Bully!" he cried. "I'll go live with you, Ag. Gee—whizz!"



CELEBRATIONS BY NORTH EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF CHICAGO.

Athletic Festival of Norwegian Gymnastic Union Opens Today in Douglas Park.

The athletic festival of the Norwegian-American Gymnastic union will be held in Chicago today, tomorrow, and Monday. The Norwegian Turn society of Minneapolis will be in attendance, arriving this morning. The festival opens with an athletic program at Douglas Park. Foot races, exhibitions of weight and dumbbell lifting, and other contests comprise the program. In the evening a stag party or sexa will be given to the members of the union and their friends at Aurora Turner Hall, the headquarters of the local club.

A picnic will be given tomorrow in Elm Tree Grove, near Dunning. Gymnastic sports and a tug of war will furnish amusement for the athletes. The annual convention and election of officers is slated for Monday afternoon.

Three States are represented in the membership of the union, the Chicago society being the largest. At this year's meet the Minneapolis club will be the only one from another city to attend in a body.

Monday evening the union will banquet at the headquarters, President Gust G. Martin speaking the address of welcome. The speaker of the evening is Dr. A. Doe of Chicago, who will talk of the society and the occasion. Attorney Oscar M. Torrison will deliver an address on "Norway," and ex-Sheriff Matson on "The Ladies." Alfred T. Johnson will take for his subject "America."

Some of the best athletes of the West will be seen in the turnfest, all of them being of Norwegian blood.

The individual prizes consist of handsome gold, silver, and bronze medals, and the victorious society becomes the temporary possessor of a large cup in the form of an old-fashioned Norwegian viking horn. If the Minneapolis society wins this cup it becomes their permanent property, as they have formerly won it twice in succession.

Danish Citizens to Unveil a Monument to Private Soldiers at Kuhn's on Aug. 5.

The Danish citizens of Chicago will hold a joint celebration at Kuhn's Park on Sunday, Aug. 5, commemorative of the battle of Isted, which was fought fifty years ago. A monument to the valor and patriotism of the private soldier of Denmark will be unveiled. The public generally is invited.

The monument is a handsome testimonial in granite and bronze. It consists of a typical Danish soldier, standing, with gun in one hand and an olive branch in the other. On the base, which is of blue granite, is an inscription in Danish, the translation of which is:

HE HAS KEPT HIS PROMISE.
THE BRAVE PRIVATE.

The bronze figure, the work of Sculptor N. Heldt Henriksen, 1027 Evergreen Park boulevard, is nine feet high and the base is five feet high.

The Danish veterans and organizations will meet at Scandia Hall at 12 o'clock and march in a body to the park. The monument will be draped in the colors of Denmark and the United States. Emanuel Johanson, the leading spirit in the celebration and chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, will preside and introduce the speakers. P. J. Jacobson will deliver an address on the "Day of Battle." Addresses on America and Denmark will be made by Carl Antinsen and Ditlev M. Freidericksen of Chicago. There will be prayer and music, and the cords holding the flags around the figure in bronze will be drawn by two little Danish girls, clad in the colors of America and Denmark.

After these exercises there will be an evening of dancing, turning, pantomimic, and other forms of Danish entertainment, followed by a brilliant display of fireworks.

SINGERS MEET AT HANCOCK.

Annual Festival of Northern Michigan Union Begins with Parade, Picnic, and Ball.

Hancock, Mich., July 27.—[Special.]—The third annual reunion of the Northern Michigan Singers' union opened today with a parade of singers and bands and addresses at Hancock Grove by distinguished citizens and a picnic and big ball in the illuminated grove. Tomorrow will be given the final parade and contest for $100 banner. A concert with a chorus of several hundred voices will be held in Hancock Grove on Sunday afternoon. A composer, Oscar Mericonto, Helsingfors, Finland, and hundreds from the iron country are in attendance.

EXERCISES AT MONONA LAKE.

Chautauqua Assembly Holds Memorial Services for Miss Rupp and Recognition Ceremonies.

Madison, Wis., July 27.—[Special.]—An unusual feature at today's session of the Monona Lake Assembly consisted of a memorial service for Miss Rupp, a young woman who was drowned while returning across the lake on Wednesday night.

Following these services were the Chautauqua recognition exercises. The Chautauquan alumni and the choir met in Rustic Temple, the undergraduates on the Audjtorium platform, and the outgoing class in Normal Hall, with the flower girls and a band. The undergraduates moved from the Auditorium platform and formed in open ranks to Rustic Temple. Between this line, led by the band, the outgoing class marched, thence through the golden gate, and under arches into Rustic Temple, each receiving a bouquet from the flower girls, ranged along either side of the arches, as they passed.

In the temple Dr. Worden conducted the formal recognition services. The graduates then adjourned to the tabernacle, led by the band, the assembly officials, and flower girls, where Dr. Moses Coit Tyler of Chicago delivered the recognition address upon the problems of our national name, a discourse dealing with the selection of a suitable name for this country and the repeated efforts to change it from America to Columbia or Argentina and other titles.

The graduates were Mrs. Emile Roloff, Mrs. Katherine Greig, Miss Emma R. Tipple, Madison; Miss Lola M. Taylor, Mrs. O. B. Salisbury, Oregon; Mrs. J. K. Hamilton, Westfield; Emily A. Dopp, Towne; Lillian G. Broom, Minneapolis; and Mrs. Kate S. Rindlaub, Platteville.

This evening there was a grand Chautauquan rally and campfire, with songs, fireworks, and speeches on the lake front, being preceded by the usual social. The Rev. Sam P. Jones spoke to an audience of 5,000 people in the afternoon and created a sensation by a defense of the trusts and the Republican party.

Really Warm.

"Hot!" said the man from Potato Creek.

"Trifle warm," said the grocer.

"I see it so warm out in Kansas," said the Man with the Ginger Beard, "that the crops were frozen."

No one took any notice except the grocer, whose assumption of indifference was palpably overdone, and the Man with the Ginger Beard continued:

"Fact. You see, the sun came out so durn hot that the evaporation of the wotter was so dogone fast that it froze the ground—sorter like this heer liquid air is made, you know."

The grocer was apparently asleep; at least he was gently snoring, though when the Man with the Ginger Beard attempted a flank movement on the cracker barrel the awakening was instantaneous.—Indianapolis Press.

If contemplating a California trip, save money and secure comfort. Call upon or address Phillips-Judson Co., 349 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.



CLOTH AND SILK COSTUME.

The costume represented is of dove colored cloth. The bolero is edged with overlapping shaped flounces, and the skirt tunic is of gray and white striped silk. Beneath it are two narrow flounces like those on the bolero, which form a heading to a deep shaped flounce of cloth.—New York Herald.

Furs remodeled and repaired now for less money than later on. All work guaranteed. Pattern Seal, Persian Lamb, and Otter Jackets and Coats for season 1900 now ready. John T. Shayne & Co. Catalogue free.

FISHING EXTRAORDINARY.



EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Germania Maennerchor Members and Friends to Be Guests of Mr. R. O. Kandler at Macatawa.

The members of the Germania Männerchor and invited guests, sixty in number, will leave this afternoon to spend Sunday at Macatawa beach, returning on Monday. They will be the guests of Mr. R. O. Kandler at his summer home there.

There will be dancing at the Fox Lake Yacht club tonight. The Commodores' ball will be held on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Ruggles and the Misses Ruggles are at Mackinac Island.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Richardson, 47 Bellevue place, are spending the summer at Harbor Point, Mich.

Mr. A. C. Bartlett and Miss Bartlett are in New York.

Mrs. Augustus Goodwin of the Virginia will sail for Europe on Aug. 2 with Mrs. F. M. Hubbell of Des Moines, Ia. After a month at Carlsbad they will visit Mrs. Hubbell's daughter, Countess Wachtmeister, in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Shaw, 385 Ashland boulevard, are at Narragansett Pier.

Brave Leader.

Mr. Penn—"Colonel Bryan conducted the convention campaign by wire."

Mr. Pitt—"Yes; I understand that seven or eight long distance telephones were shot under him."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

MRS. KOHLER'S HARD STRUGGLE

Mother of the Two Girls Cremated in Wednesday's Fire Destitute—Heroism of Younger Sister.

Friends of Mrs. Matilda Kohler, mother of the two girls who were burned to death in the Henping & Speed Building on Wednesday, are interesting themselves in a movement to assist the unhappy parent.

Mrs. Kohler, since the death of her husband seven years ago, has worked heroically to give her daughters educations and to keep them in better surroundings than her circumstances warranted. Her husband was a shopkeeper in Sheffield avenue and at one time well to do, but lost his money shortly before he died, and left his family destitute. The mother, since then, has worked as nurse, has done sewing, and for the last three years has worked as a washwoman in St. Joseph's Hospital. Her friends say that sometimes she has been so exhausted that she fainted while toiling in the steaming air of the laundry, but after being revived would resolutely go back to her work again.

Isabelle, the older of the two dead girls, although she was a sufferer from heart trouble, and therefore hardly able to work, left school when she had completed the eighth grade, determined to do her part towards supporting the family. Her sister May, who was 16 years old, kept on at school, determined to become a teacher as soon as she graduated. She was in the second year at the North Division High, and was regarded as one of the brightest and most popular girls in the school. While she had studied hard all the year, she nevertheless decided to spend her vacation working in her sister's place, with the Windsor Collar company, so that Isabelle, whose arduous labor had affected her heart, might take a rest.

The girls who escaped from the fire say that May might have escaped but that she gave her life for her sister; that she was with them when they were rushing for a place of safety, when she discovered that Isabelle was not with them. Isabelle's heart had failed her and she was overcome by the smoke.

Without a moment's hesitation the younger sister, who had almost reached a place of safety, calmly turned back and plunged into the fire and smoke calling, "Isabelle, Isabelle."

That was the last seen of her until her mangled body was picked up in the alleyway and carried to the County Hospital, where she died an hour later.

Mrs. Kohler has two other daughters, both young, and for them she is going to begin again the struggle for existence. Mrs. Philip Clarkson of 417 Orchard street and Mrs. James S. Rossiter of 17 Chalmers place have known her for many years and are working to lighten the grief-stricken mother's lot.

Not at All Swell.

Caller—"Your next-door neighbors seem to be quite nice."

Mrs. Uppstart—"Huh! They're plain, common people."

Caller—"Really?"

Mrs. Uppstart—"Yes. They pay spot cash for everything at the grocer's and butcher's."—Philadelphia Press.

LETTER OF MARQUIES DE FONTENOY.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.)

The Kaiser reaches Cowes today week on board the Hohenzollern for a ten days' visit to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, who is now at Osborne. He will be received with altogether unprecedented cordiality. For the English royal family, the government, and the people thoroughly appreciate the sympathy and good will which he has manifested for Great Britain throughout the south African war, a sympathy which has gone far to prevent complications with continental powers. Inasmuch as the Kaiser controls in the most absolute fashion the foreign policy of the German Empire, the establishment of such affectionate relations between himself and his English relatives, and especially the complete removal of all traces of former bitterness between himself and the Prince of Wales, are of international importance, and destined to play an important rôle in the maintenance of the peace of the world.

Lord Crewe, the home rule Viceroy of Ireland during the last Gladstone-Rosebery administration, has at length turned his back on that platform to which he is indebted for his transformation from a Baron Houghton into an Earl of Crewe, that is to say, for his promotion of two steps in the peerage. True, he has endeavored to explain away his renunciation of home rule contained in a speech which he delivered at Ilford the other day. But his explanations have been of little avail, since they declare and reiterate his assertion that no Liberal candidate for Parliament need pledge himself to vote for any home rule bill, or in the event of a Liberal administration being formed, to apply pressure on the Cabinet for the introduction of any such measure.

In view of the fact that Lord Crewe is the son-in-law and the intimate friend of Lord Rosebery, the inevitable Prime Minister of any future Liberal administration, the announcement is important as showing the Irish what they have to expect from the Liberals in the event of the latter returning to power. Lord Crewe will be remembered in this country as the "Bobby Milnes," who accompanied his father, the first Lord Houghton, during the latter's two memorable tours through the United States.

Apropos of the Irish, I may mention that a considerable sensation was created at the last levee held by the Duke of York at St. James' Palace by the appearance of Mr. James L. Carew, the Parnellite and Nationalist member for Dublin. It is the first time since the days when Charles Stewart Parnell assumed the leadership of the home rule party that any Nationalist member has ever attended a levee at St. James' Palace for the purpose of making his bow and presenting his homage to the royal Prince who is delegated to represent the sovereign. In fact the Nationalist members do not even attend the levee of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and consequently receive no invitations to the latter's full-dress Parliamentary dinners. So strict is the rule on the subject which has been established by the Irish party that even Mr. Rochfort Maguire, although married to the daughter of Lord Peel when the latter was Speaker of the House of Commons, never once attended the levees of his father-in-law or was a guest at the latter's full-dress Parliamentary dinners, the reason being that he occupied a seat in Parliament for an Irish Nationalist constituency. Needless to say that Mr. Carew's attendance at the Duke of York's levee has excited the fierce indignation of the other Nationalist members of Parliament.

The Earl of Beauchamp, whose oratorical indiscretions on the subject of the Dreyfus case and sundry other delicate issues since he became Governor of New South Wales have been forgiven by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain on account of his youth, has once more been holding forth at Sydney, this time on the subject of "Modern Journalism." He denounced the latter as "bad in its tendencies" on the ground that it "did not educate." He declared that he particularly objected to illustrations because they are "not true to life"—this being undoubtedly a shaft aimed at the numerous caricatures of himself that have appeared in the Australian papers. Finally, he declared that he considered a woman's column in a paper to be "altogether unnecessary," and, inasmuch as he has all the ways, whims, the mannerisms, and the prejudices of an old maid, he certainly ought to know.

In fact, there has never been a Colonial Governor in Australia of whom so much fun has been made by the newspapers as this exceedingly priggish and precise young Earl of Sunday school fame, who is, however, run close in the matter by Sir Gerald Smith, the retiring Governor of western Australia. The latter has been even a still greater failure as Governor than Lord Beauchamp. For his tenure of office has been signalized by a constant series of discreditable altercations on his part with his Ministers, with the members of the Assembly, with municipalities, with police officials, and even with railroad porters—quarrels each one of them calculated to impair the prestige and dignity of the representative of the crown.

That Lady Randolph Churchill and her sons are not on particularly good terms with the remainder of the Churchill family is apparent from the announcement just made by the latter through the columns of Sir Charles Dilke's Athenæum, denying the story recently circulated in the press, according to which young Winston Churchill was engaged in writing a biography of his father, and editing the latter's voluminous correspondence with a view to the early publication of a life of Lord Randolph Churchill. Not only does the announcement in the Athenæum state that the correspondence and papers of Lord Randolph Churchill are not in his son's possession, but it likewise adds that the Churchill family do not propose to assist young Winston by placing the documents in question in his hands.

It is understood that by the explicit testamentary directions of Lord Randolph the papers were confided by the executors of his will, not to his widow, Lady Randolph, but to his mother, that particular Duchess of Marlborough who was known in her youth as "Irish Jane." From her they passed into the hands of Lady Wimbourne, the favorite sister of Lord Randolph, and the latter, supported in the matter by her nephew, the present Duke of Marlborough, as chief of the Churchill family, does not propose that they shall be issued to the public for some considerable time to come.

"Lese majesty" is as serious an offense in Japan as in Germany. For a Christian native paper having gently ridiculed certain queer ceremonies in connection with the recent wedding of the Crown Prince, notably the simultaneous drinking of bride and bridegroom from a double-spouted teapot, the editor has been sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment with hard labor, while even the unfortunate compositor who set the article in type is to have a year in jail.